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N. A. A. C. P.

16th

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People**

**For
1925**

Sixteenth Annual Report

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

FOR THE YEAR 1925

A Summary of Work and an Accounting

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

National Office: 69 Fifth Avenue, New York

January, 1926

101 Cont. July 12, 1932.

The following letter was received at the Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"I am sending check for \$100 from the estate of my sister, Miss Helen S. Norton. She was very much interested in the colored people. At one time she was sent to visit schools for colored people in the South by the Congregational Board of Missions, Boston, Mass. She was a graduate of Mount Holyoke in 1863. She died at Howell, Mich., February 19, 1923.

(Signed)

"H. W. NORTON.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of

dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

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FOREWORD

1925 stands out as the year of greatest activity and achievement in the history of the Association. The effects of its work, both direct and indirect, were more far-reaching than ever before. The position of the organization was made more secure and its influence gained wider and greater power than in any one year since its establishment. There was an unprecedented growth in the financial resources of the Association, and it reached a point farther beyond a daily hand-to-mouth existence than it has held in the past six years. The organization so overwhelmingly justified its being that those critics who through sheer antagonism and without reason used to ask "What has the N. A. A. C. P. done?" were utterly silenced or, at least, reduced to expressions of personal bias.

The direct work and activity of the Association for the year dealt with the following questions:

- (1) Segregation.
- (2) Legal Defense.
- (3) Lynching.
- (4) Disfranchisement.
- (5) Discrimination.
- (6) Release of former members of the 24th Infantry.
- (7) Miscellaneous cases.
- (8) The Annual Conference.
- (9) Organization Finances.
- (10) Branch Organization.
- (11) Publicity.
- (12) Cultural and Artistic Development of the Negro.

I. SEGREGATION

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

When the Association in 1917 won a unanimous decision in the United States Supreme Court in the Louisville Case, it felt that residential segregation, the policy and practice of establishing in this country pales and ghettos on a basis of race and color, had been killed. It is true that segregation by legal enactment was killed, killed for all time, but segregation reared its head in another form. It rose in the form of private agreements among white property owners not to sell their property to Negroes nor allow it to be occupied by Negroes. This policy and practice spread rapidly, especially in northern communities, until now the point is reached where the Supreme Court decision in the Louisville Case will be practically nullified unless this manner of enforcing segregation is checked and defeated.

Segregation by private agreement is by no means new, and an individual, or a group of individuals, has a right to refuse to sell property to anyone for any reason whatsoever. But the chief issue now involved is whether or not the signers to such an agreement shall have the right to call upon the powers of the courts and the state to enforce the agreement against one of their number who may decide not to abide by it, and thus enact by court decision a law which if enacted by a legislative body would be unconstitutional. The Association met this issue and will in a few days take it before the Supreme Court on the case of *Corrigan and Curtis vs. Buckley* arising in the District of Columbia and known as the Washington Segregation Case.

A summary of the case of *Corrigan and Curtis vs. Buckley* and of the steps taken by the Association is as follows:

On November 16, 1922, a bill was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin Mrs. Irene Hand Corrigan from executing a deed and transferring property to Mrs. Helen Curtis and in turn to enjoin Mrs. Curtis from taking title to the property.

On April 27, 1923, a motion was filed on behalf of the defendants by Mr. James A. Cobb as attorney for Mrs. Curtis, attacking the covenant on the ground that it was against public policy and in

violation of the Constitution of the United States. A decision was rendered by Chief Justice McCoy which upheld the covenant.

The case was then appealed to the Court of Appeals and the defendants, Mrs. Corrigan and Mrs. Curtis, filed their brief through Mr. Cobb.

On June 2, 1923, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, through Associate Justice Josiah Van Orsdale, handed down its decision in which was affirmed the decree of the lower court to the effect that a covenant entered into by a group of white people forbidding the alienation in any way of their property by themselves, their heirs or assigns, to any person of Negro race or blood for a period of twenty-one years was not unconstitutional, or contrary to public policy.

An appeal was immediately taken to the United States Supreme Court, and on June 7, 1924, that appeal was allowed. The argument of the appeal will be heard before the United States Supreme Court early in January.

Associated with Mr. Cobb as attorneys for the appellants are Messrs. Henry E. Davis, William H. Lewis, and James P. Schick, and associated as of counsel are Messrs. Moorfield Storey, Louis Marshall, Arthur B. Spingarn and Herbert K. Stockton.

The importance of the decision that will be rendered in the case of *Corrigan and Curtis vs. Buckley* cannot be overstated. There are cases involving the same issue pending in a number of cities and in which decision is being withheld awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Washington Segregation Case*. If the decision should be against us no one could foretell the extent to which segregation by private agreement might go. If, as Mr. Marshall points out in the brief, such segregation may be legally enforced as to a city block, why not as to a city ward and eventually as to the corporate limits of a city? We might ultimately have an institution worse than the old ghetto in Russia. As the brief points out, the Supreme Court must necessarily reverse itself if it allows the lower courts to make by decision a law which it has already declared unconstitutional when enacted by a legislative body.

There are a number of other cases of residential segregation by private agreement in which steps were taken by the National Office or by the branches.

In three states, Louisiana, Maryland and Virginia, there are

pending cases or conditions of segregation by ordinance or enactment. It will be remembered that in 1924 the Louisiana Legislature, unmindful of the Supreme Court's decision in the Louisville Case, or, perhaps even of the existence of the Supreme Court, passed a law which enabled the city of New Orleans to enforce segregation by ordinance. The colored people of New Orleans, headed by our New Orleans Branch, took steps to contest the ordinance, and in October of the same year, 1924, Judge Hugh S. Cage of the Civil District Court handed down a decision declaring the ordinance prohibiting colored people from moving into or occupying so-called "white zones," and vice versa, to be unconstitutional. His decision was based on that of the United States Supreme Court in the Louisville Case. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Louisiana which, on March 2, 1925, handed down a decision reversing the decision of the lower court and remanding the case to that court for re-trial. Application for a re-hearing was made by the attorneys for our New Orleans Branch but was denied. The case came up again in the Civil District Court, before Judge Cage, on May 11, and he felt himself forced to issue an injunction which made effective the very ordinance that he had previously ruled was unconstitutional. In view of these contra-decisions, the case must be carried to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error instead of on a direct appeal.

The cases which run directly and specifically counter to the Louisville decision can all be beaten if they are properly taken up to the United States Supreme Court, should it be necessary to carry them that far; but it will take time, adequate legal skill and money. In view of these requirements, there is danger that in some instances colored people will let their rights in the matter go by default. In New Orleans the case is being efficiently handled by the local branch which has raised about \$10,000 for the purpose of carrying it through.

In Maryland where Baltimore Courts have upheld a zoning law segregating the races, no effective steps were taken but in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, the N. A. A. C. P. at once acted to challenge the law.

Segregation has taken still another form, in which it has grown to be a danger and a menace, involving not only the principle of the Negro's right to purchase, own and occupy property as other citizens, but his physical safety and his life. This latter form is

segregation by terrorism, the enforcement of segregation by mob violence.

For several years there have been intermittent bombings of residences and churches of colored people in Chicago. This practice has been followed in Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Mo., Roanoke, Va., and other cities. The practice of bombing has generally been carried on under cover, but the forces of terrorism rapidly grew bolder, and last summer in June a mob of several thousand in Detroit surrounded the home of Dr. A. L. Turner which he had recently purchased, gained entrance, smashed up a great deal of the furniture, loaded the rest of it on a van and carried it back to his former home. Nothing was done by the police to prevent this attack.

In the State of New York repeated mob attacks were made against the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Browne on Staten Island in an attempt to force them to sell the home which they had bought in a white neighborhood. They not only refused to sell but courageously stood their ground against unnerving odds. The National Office rendered Mr. Browne all the aid possible, and the matter was finally placed before the Grand Jury and an indictment for conspiracy was brought against Musco M. Robinson and five others not named. No further steps have yet been taken on the indictment. However, the National Office retained counsel for Mr. Browne and on December 19, he filed a civil suit for \$100,000 damages against Musco M. Robinson and nine others. The difference between New York and Detroit was that New York gave the Brownes adequate police protection.

The dramatic and tragic high point in segregation by terrorism was reached in the case of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet of Detroit. But as that case falls more under the heading of Legal Defense than that of Segregation, it will be detailed there.

Falls Church Segregation Case

Opposition to a home planned to be built at Falls Church, Virginia, by David Spencer, a government employee at Arlington Cemetery took the form of denying him a permit to build, though no permits had been required of others. At the request of the National Office, to which Mr. Spencer applied for aid, Mr. James A. Cobb of Washington sent a representative to Falls Church, who argued the case and submitted a brief. On October 12, the Falls

Church City Council declared unconstitutional the segregation ordinance passed by the city, which had occasioned Mr. Spencer's trouble.

The Mayor of Falls Church stated that the brief of counsel for the defense had been submitted to the City Attorney and that, after considering the decisions of the State of Virginia and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court (particularly the Louisville Segregation Case) he had come to the conclusion that the city ordinance was unconstitutional and that he therefore advised a repeal of the ordinance. The ordinance was repealed and Mr. Spencer was unanimously granted a permit to build. Material assistance in this case was rendered by the Falls Church Branch.

SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Segregation in public schools in certain states where there is no warrant for it in law continues to be more than a threat. Last year's report gave the facts regarding the Willard School and the Garfield School in Dayton, Ohio. It gave also the facts regarding the case of *Archie Greathouse vs. The Board of School Commissioners of Indianapolis* and the school case that was fought and won by our Branch in Coffeyville, Kansas. To the Archie Greathouse case the National Office contributed \$200, and to the Coffeyville case it contributed \$200. Arguments on the appeal in the Archie Greathouse case were heard on December 16 last. The attorneys are hopeful of a reversal. A decision in the Garfield School case, Dayton, was won on July 3, 1925, in the Court of Appeals. The Willard School case is still pending.

In Philadelphia the Board of Education, at the beginning of the school year, attempted to enforce a resolution it had passed requiring all colored pupils in the district adjacent to 18th and Wharton Streets to be transferred from the schools in that district to a new school just completed and across the railroad tracks. Our Philadelphia Branch took the matter in hand and advised the parents to refuse to send their children to the segregated school. The result was a concession on the part of the school authorities. The Philadelphia Branch is awaiting the findings of its attorneys who are examining the school code, and in the event that it is feasible to start action will make a frontal attack upon the practice of segregation in the whole public school system of Philadelphia, where it has gained and long held an entrenched position.

Cleveland—Shaker Heights

In Cleveland the School Board of Shaker Heights, an exclusive residential suburb, ordered out of the school twelve colored pupils who lived in Beachwood Village, an adjoining town. Beachwood Village has no school facilities of its own but has a contract authorized by law to have the Shaker Heights School provide for the school children of Beachwood Village, some sixty or more in number. On September 28 the colored pupils from Beachwood Village were lined up and told they could no longer attend the Shaker Heights School. In the meantime, the Beachwood authorities renovated an old one-room schoolhouse and employed two teachers for the twelve colored pupils. On the advice of Mr. Harry E. Davis, member of our Board of Directors, the colored parents refused to allow their children to attend this segregated school. Mr. Davis also advised the Beachwood authorities that their conduct was illegal and would be attacked in the courts. He then prepared a mandamus to be instituted in the Court of Appeals to compel the Board of Education of Shaker Heights to carry out its contract with Beachwood Village. At the same time the Beachwood authorities requested the County Prosecutor to take the same action in Common Pleas Court. Mr. Davis withheld his petition pending the outcome of the latter case. On October 26, the Court issued a writ of mandamus against the Shaker Heights authorities requiring them to carry out the terms of their contract and continue to provide schooling for the colored pupils of Beachwood.

The Association, realizing that segregation is, perhaps, at this time the most important issue confronting colored Americans, has met and fought that issue on all fronts to the fullest extent of its resources and power. It has made segregation a national issue and has, furthermore, stirred large numbers of colored people who have hitherto acquiesced in enforced segregation to a knowledge of their rights in the matter, to a realization of the dangers involved and to a spirit of resistance through the courts.

II. LEGAL DEFENSE

THE SWEET CASE

The case of Dr. and Mrs. Ossian H. Sweet of Detroit and nine other defendants who were in Dr. Sweet's home when a member of a riotous mob surrounding the house was killed, on September 9,

and who were tried for murder in the first degree, became a focus both for the Segregation and Legal Defense work of the Association. Immediately upon reading in the New York papers dispatches regarding the happening in Detroit, the National Office telegraphed the officers of the local Branch for a report and got into communication by long distance telephone with Mr. William Hayes McKinney of the Legal Committee of the Branch requesting him to keep the National Office informed. The National Office learned that Dr. Sweet, his wife and two brothers and seven others had been arrested, put in jail, denied the privilege of seeing counsel, and that all eleven had been charged with murder in the first degree. The eleven were arraigned the morning of September 12 and denied bail.

On Sunday, September 13, the Secretary received a long distance telephone call from Mr. Moses L. Walker, Vice-President of the Detroit Branch, requesting that Mr. White, the Assistant Secretary of the Association, come to Detroit at once. Mr. White left for Detroit the next night. The Assistant Secretary remained in Detroit several days helping to organize the local forces for defense.

On October 7 the National Office, feeling that the case required the most eminent legal counsel that could possibly be obtained, wired Clarence Darrow at Chicago asking if he would take charge of the defense. Reply was received from Mr. Darrow's secretary that Mr. Darrow was on his way to New York and could be reached at the office of Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays. The National Office at once got in touch with Mr. Hays, who said he would be glad to arrange for a conference with Mr. Darrow.

On the evening of October 8 Mr. Spingarn and Mr. Studin of the Legal Committee, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary had a conference with Mr. Darrow and Mr. Hays at the latter's home. When the case was presented to Mr. Darrow he expressed the deepest interest and concern. He said, however, that before he could decide whether or not he would take charge of the case he wished to know the opinion of Judge Jayne, Detroit member of our Board of Directors, and of the local N. A. A. C. P. people. He further stated that he would not want to go into the case if there was not unanimity of opinion among them in favor of his doing so. Mr. Darrow also suggested the wisdom of having a competent local white lawyer in the case.

On October 10 the Chairman of the Association's Legal Committee, Mr. Spingarn, and the Assistant Secretary went to Detroit to

arrange for the defense. They had several conferences with the lawyers already in the case, who expressed themselves as willing and ready to accept and work with any other lawyers the N. A. A. C. P. might secure. Arrangements were made to retain Mr. Walter Nelson, a local white lawyer, to be associated with the colored lawyers in the case, Messrs Perry, Rowlette and Mahoney. The Assistant Secretary, after the consultations with Judge Jayne and the local N. A. A. C. P. committee proceeded to Chicago and completed arrangements for the retention of Mr. Darrow. Arthur G. Hays of New York was also retained.

The case went to trial October 30 and continued for three weeks. On November 27 the jury, after forty-six hours of deliberation, sent word to Judge Murphy that there was no hope of reaching a decision. Judge Murphy, thereupon, declared a mistrial and dismissed the jury. All of the defendants have been released on bail.

Thus ended the first trial of a most dramatic case that has stirred colored Americans as never before. The resulting mistrial was more than a partial victory, and we go into the second trial more than hopeful of complete victory. The total cost of the case thus far amounts to \$21,897.67. Of this amount the National Office has paid *\$12,577.74, the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has paid \$6,669.93 and the City-Wide Committee of Detroit, \$2,650.

Other cases falling under Legal Defense are as follows:

Luther Collins

The three trials of Luther Collins (charged with assault upon a white woman), the first resulting in a death sentence, the second in a hung jury, and the third in a sentence of ninety-nine years in the penitentiary, were reported in the annual report for 1924. The Houston Branch decided to appeal the case to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. In June, 1925, the Criminal Court of Appeals rendered a decision reversing the conviction for ninety-nine years and remanding the case for re-trial. The magnificent defense of Collins by the Houston Branch has made a profound effect upon the court authorities of Texas. The Branch and the colored citizens have financed the defense, at no time calling upon the National Office for financial aid.

* Of this sum \$1,200 was paid subsequent to December 31, 1925. This sum will therefore appear in the financial statement for 1926.

Oswald Durant

The case of Oswald Durant, a senior at Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee, who was convicted on a charge of assault on a white girl and sentenced to life imprisonment, was reported in the annual report for 1924. The Nashville Branch of the Association appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Tennessee and the case was heard on February 27, 1925. On May 1 the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Davidson County Criminal Court and remanded the case for a new trial. On May 18 Durant was released on a small bond. The new trial has not yet been called, although it was set for October 8. There is probability that the case will be nolle prossed.

Elmer Williams

Elmer Williams was accused at Houston, Texas, of the murder of a white woman, after a number of Negroes had been arrested and released upon proving alibis. Williams was arrested in Ohio and offered to plead guilty if the State would consent to a life sentence. The District Attorney refused. Williams then made a full confession of the crime. The Houston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. made an investigation and found that Williams was not in the State at the time of the murder. The Branch brought to Houston Mr. Sidwell, Superintendent of the Nebraska State Insane Asylum, who proved that on the night of the murder Williams was incarcerated in the Nebraska Asylum and was not released until twelve days after the murder and therefore it was impossible for him to have committed the crime. Williams was released.

Lee Sullivan

Lee Sullivan, colored construction employee of Detroit, who was threatened with assault and shooting by a white boss hailing from Tennessee, seized the white man's revolver and wounded him and his associate. Through the Detroit Branch, the colored man was defended by Messrs. W. Hayes McKinney, Julian Perry and Cecil Rowlette and was acquitted.

Payne Boyd

Twice convicted of murder of an aged man in May 1919, at Gary, West Virginia, Payne Boyd was eventually freed through the activ-

ities of the Bluefield and other West Virginia branches which raised \$1,000 to employ attorneys. Evidence was secured which satisfied the State's Attorney that Boyd was a victim of mistaken identity, the most important evidence being the finger prints obtained from Washington which distinguished Payne Boyd, an ex-soldier, from Cleveland Boyd, another colored man who was supposed to have been the murderer.

Callie Henry

In 1922 John Harrison a colored man, was lynched by a mob at Malvern, Arkansas, for a crime of which he was found after his death to be innocent. Harrison was supporting an invalid, widowed sister and his two children, his wife having died. Mrs. Callie Henry, the sister of the lynchers' victim, employed an attorney who filed two suits in her behalf—one against the sheriff and his deputies for nonfeasance, and the other against four members of the mob whom she and three other witnesses saw lynch Harrison.

To pay the cost of the trial Mrs. Henry sold her home for \$400.00, and appealed to the National Office to help pay the balance of the actual cost which she stated would be in the neighborhood of \$700.00. Correspondence resulted in reduction of the cost from \$700.00 to \$250.00, which amount the National Office paid to the attorneys through Mr. Scipio Jones, of Little Rock.

The first case against the sheriff and his deputies was dismissed by the court. The trial of the other has not as yet been held.

Hazel Harris

Early in the year Hiram Altman, detective employed by the Nickle Plate Railroad, beat and shot Hazel Harris, a young colored man of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for riding in a box car, Altman having just come north from his native state, Georgia. The Fort Wayne Branch employed an attorney who followed up the matter. Altman was sentenced to 6 months in prison and fined \$500.

III. LYNCHING

According to the records of the Association there were 18 lynchings in the year 1925 as against 16 in 1924. All the victims were Negroes. There is a discrepancy here between our record and the record of Tuskegee Institute, which gives only 16 lynchings for 1925.

The Association listed as lynchings the shooting to death of Jim Evans at Jellico, Ky., by a mob of 200 people and the shooting to death of Odum Dunlap at Haines City, Fla., by the police and a mob of citizens.

Atrocity marked the lynchings of 1925 by the burning alive of two victims, the beating to death by a mob of an inmate of the State Insane Asylum at Milledgeville, Georgia, who had killed a nurse in the institution, and the lynching at Clarksdale, Miss., of Lindsay Coleman who, a few minutes after a jury in the Circuit Court had declared him not guilty of murder, was dragged from the courthouse by a mob and lynched.

The lynching record for the year follows:

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1925

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. Hal Winters.....	Feb. 17.....	Cruger, Miss.....	
2. George Blakeley.....	Feb. 17.....	Cruger, Miss.....	
3. Joe Airy.....	Feb. 26.....	Benton, La.....	Hanged
4. Robert Smith.....	Mar. 2.....	Rocky Ford, Ga.....	Burned
5. James Jordan.....	Mar. 20.....	Waverly, Va.....	Hanged and Shot (Body burned)
6. Jim Evans.....	April 13.....	Jellico, Ky.....	Shot
7. ———Buckley.....	April 21.....	Tylertown, Miss.....	Hanged
8. Jack West.....	May 13.....	Seminole Co., Fla.....	Shot
9. ———.....	May 30.....	Camden, Ark.....	Hanged and Shot
10. Robert Marshall.....	June 18.....	Price, Utah.....	Hanged
11. Walter Mitchell.....	Aug. 7.....	Excelsior Springs, Mo.....	Hanged
12. Sidney Towns.....	Aug. 12.....	Scobey, Miss.....	Shot
13. J. D. Ivy.....	Sept. 20.....	Rocky Ford, Miss.....	Burned
14. Willie Dixon.....	Sept. 20.....	Milledgeville, Ga.....	Beaten to Death
15. Arthur Henry.....	Nov. 26.....	Orlando, Fla.....	Shot
16. Grant Cole.....	Dec. 15.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	Shot
17. Lindsay Coleman.....	Dec. 19.....	Clarksdale, Miss.....	
18. Odom Dunlap.....	Dec. 20.....	Haines City, Fla.....	Shot

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Feb. 17—Cruger, Miss.:

Hal Winters and George Blakeley were taken from Holmes County officers and lynched. Winters was alleged to have shot and killed a plantation manager. He was accompanied by George Blakeley whose connection with the crime is not clear.

Feb. 26—*Benton, La.:*

Joe Airy, alleged slayer of a state highway officer, was lynched by a mob, near Benton, after being wounded by a deputy sheriff, who, it is said, fired after Airy had drawn a revolver when surrounded by a posse. The mob then hanged the Negro.

Mar. 2—*Rocky Ford, Ga.:*

An unidentified Negro, said to have confessed attacking a fourteen-year-old white girl, was burned at the stake two and a half miles from Rocky Ford. . . . He was manacled, wood was piled about him, soaked with gasoline and fired.

20—*Waverly, Va.:*

James Jordan, accused of attacking a white woman, was taken from the Sussex County Jail at Waverly by a mob and lynched.

April 13—*Jellico, Ky.:*

Jim Evans, accused of shooting the Chief of Police to death, was shot to death by a mob of 200 white citizens. The Chief of Police had gone to Evans' home to arrest him on a charge of being drunk.

21—*Tylertown, Miss.:*

..... *Buckley* was lynched by a mob, accused of striking a six-year-old white child. He had been in jail a month, being unable to secure bail. He finally found someone to go his bail, was released and went to his home. He had not been at home very long before a mob formed, surrounded his home, broke down the doors, took him out and hanged him.

May 13—*Seminole County, Fla.:*

Jack West was taken from a train and lynched near Longwood, Seminole County. The body, riddled with bullets, was found tied to a tree. West had been arrested charged with house-breaking and assault on a 3-year-old white girl. He was acquitted of the charge.

30—*Camden, Arkansas:*

An unidentified man was taken from the hands of county officers near Camden and strung to a tree and shot to death by a mob said to number about 100. The man was suspected of having attacked a white woman.

June 18—*Price, Utah:*

Robert Marshall, slayer of City Marshall Milton Burns, was hanged by a mob near Castlegate. On June 15 he shot and fatally wounded Burns who had, some months previously, taken a pistol from him.

Aug. 7—*Excelsior Springs, Mo.:*

Walter Mitchell, accused of attacking a white girl, was taken from jail by a mob, and hanged.

12—*Scobey, Miss.:*

Sidney Towns (insane), said to have killed an aged white man and fatally wounded the man's sister, was taken from the sheriff by a mob of 75 men and his body was riddled with bullets.

Sept. 20—*New Albany, Miss.:*

L. Q. Ivy was taken from officers and burned at the stake by a mob. Ivy was said to have confessed to attacking the daughter of a farmer eighteen miles from New Albany on September 18. He was returned to the scene of the attack and burned to death.

20—*Milledgeville, Ga.:*

Willie Dixon, inmate of the State Insane Asylum, said to have killed a nurse at the asylum, was chained to a tree and beaten to death by a mob. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the victim met his death at the hands of parties unknown.

Nov. 26—*Orlando, Fla.:*

Arthur Henry, arrested and placed under guard at the Orange General Hospital, was seized by 3 unknown men and carried off. The men disarmed a policeman who was on guard. Later he was found shot to death. Henry was alleged to have wounded two detectives when they went into the Negro section to investigate a shooting affray.

Dec. 15—*Montgomery, Ala.:*

Incensed over an insult by him to a white woman, *Grant Cole*, was shot to death by unidentified parties.

19—*Clarksdale, Miss.:*

Lindsay Coleman was lynched a few minutes after a jury in the Circuit Court had declared him not guilty of the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, manager of a plantation, on October 15. Coleman was one of several Negroes arrested after the murder of Nicholas.

20—*Haines City, Fla.:*

Odum Dunlap, alleged to have shot and killed Owen Higgins, President of the Haines City Finance Company, was shot and killed after a fight with police and citizens.

SUMMARY

By States

Alabama.....	1
Arkansas.....	1
Florida.....	3
Georgia.....	2
Kentucky.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Mississippi.....	6
Missouri.....	1
Utah.....	1
Virginia.....	1
Total.....	18

*Sixteenth Annual Report**Alleged Offenses*

Murder (1 Acquitted by Jury).....	8
Attacking white woman.....	5
Insulting white woman.....	1
Wounding white men.....	1
Striking white child.....	1
Housebreaking and assault.....	1
Being in company with murderer.....	1
Total.....	18

Manner of Lynching

Shot.....	6
Hanged.....	4
Hanged and shot.....	2
(body of 1 burned)	
Burned.....	2
Beaten to death.....	1
Manner unknown.....	3
Total.....	18

Taken From Peace Officers and Jails

Arkansas.....	1
Florida.....	1
Mississippi.....	4
Missouri.....	1
Virginia.....	1

Lynching of Sammie Smith

On December 16, 1924, Sammie Smith a fifteen year old boy, himself badly wounded and at the time dying, was taken from the city hospital at Nashville, Tennessee and lynched, as reported last year. Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. went to Nashville. While there he secured the names of six alleged members of the mob with evidence against them. This evidence was forwarded by registered mail to Governor Austin Peay; the Mayor of Nashville; Chief of Police; the Sheriff of the county; and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Registry return cards were received, but acknowledgment of our enclosures was made only by the Secretary of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. Later when a special Grand Jury was called to investigate the lynching, this

information was sent also to the Grand Jury, and the Assistant Secretary volunteered to testify in person. This offer was accepted and he went to Nashville giving the information to the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury remained in session upwards of two months but no indictments were returned.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

The Anti-Lynching Bill was revised by Mr. Herbert K. Stockton of the National Legal Committee. The new Bill differs from the former one in that it makes mobs punishable under the laws of the United States whether the victim is killed or merely injured. It also differs from former bills in that it would not be necessary to prove that the acts of the mob were intended as punishment for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed public offense.

The new Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dyer on the opening day of the 69th Congress as H. R. 3777. On the following day it was introduced in the Senate by Senator McKinley of Illinois. It is quite probable that with pressure we can again put the Bill through the House. The same difficulties as before will arise in the Senate.

IV. DISFRANCHISEMENT

Of all the methods by which the Negro voter is eliminated from participation in politics in the South the most effective is the "white primary." Through this medium Negro voters have been kept from primary elections no matter what their party affiliation, and the primary is the real election in the one-party states of the South. There has always been a question as to the legality of the laws on which these primaries are based, and the Association has long wanted to test them. It was largely a matter of getting the proper case. This question has now been taken up by the N. A. A. C. P. through joint action between the National Office and the El Paso, Texas, Branch, and the decision in this case will probably become the most important ever rendered upon this vital question.

This case involves the question of the denial by election judges at El Paso, Texas, of the right to vote to Dr. L. A. Nixon, a qualified Negro Democrat of that city. The action of the election judges was based upon an act passed by the Texas Legislature in May, 1923, which reads in part as follows:

"Any qualified voter under the laws of the Constitution of the State of Texas, who is a bona fide member of the Democratic party, shall be eligible to participate in any Democratic primary election, provided such voter complies with all laws and rules governing party primary elections; however, in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the State of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

Immediately following the refusal to permit Dr. Nixon to vote, the El Paso Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. retained counsel, Messrs. Knollenberg and Channell, and filed suit against the election officials. This suit was based upon the allegation that the law passed by the State Legislature, quoted above, was a specific violation of Section 19, Article I, of the Constitution of Texas providing that no citizen of the State shall be deprived of life, liberty, property, or in any manner disfranchised except by due course of the law of the land; of Section 29, Article I, of the Constitution of Texas which declares that no laws contrary to the Bill of Rights of the State shall be passed; third, that the act is a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment; and fourth, a violation of Sections 1979 and 2004 of the Federal Statutes. The suit was filed in the United States District Court sitting at El Paso.

The defendants answered with a motion to dismiss. On a hearing before Judge Duval West the motion to dismiss was granted. At this juncture the El Paso Branch appealed to the National Office to take complete charge of the case. On submission of the facts to the Legal Committee the decision to undertake the prosecution of the case was unanimous. Mr. Storey and Mr. Cobb consented to serve as associate counsel. The National Office entered into an agreement with Messrs. Knollenberg and Channell to carry the case up to and through the United States Supreme Court for a fee of \$2,000, with an additional \$500 to cover costs. The case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court where it is duly docketed as Case No. 1234. Briefs of our attorneys are now in course of preparation.

This case is peculiarly interesting because of a decision recently rendered by the United States Supreme Court in a similar case coming up also from Texas, in which a colored citizen of Houston brought suit for an injunction to restrain the election commissioner from refusing to allow him to vote. The state court denied the

injunction on the ground that the election in question was past and the cause of action had ceased to exist. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court that court upheld the lower court but closed the decision with the following significant words:

"If the case stood here as it stood before the court of first instance, it would present a grave question of constitutional law and we should be astute to avoid hindrances in the way of taking it up. But that is not the situation. The rule promulgated by the Democratic executive committee was for a single election only, that had taken place long before the decision of the appellate court. No constitutional rights of the plaintiffs in error were infringed by holding that the cause of action had ceased to exist. The bill was for an injunction that could not be granted at that time. There was no constitutional obligation to extend the remedy beyond what was prayed."

The case of *Nixon vs. Herndon* allows no such side-stepping, because it is a suit for damages. We believe that in this case the Supreme Court must squarely face the issue of Negro disfranchisement in the South by the "white primary" and declare upon the constitutionality of the practice. In view of the words of the Court quoted just above we have reason to hope that we shall gain a decision that will strike a heavy blow at Negro Disfranchisement.

V. DISCRIMINATION

The National Office and the branches handled during the year a number of cases of discrimination. The most important work of the organization under this head was its fight against the enactment of discriminatory laws. During the year 1925 anti-inter-marriage laws were defeated in three northern states.

In the days not so long gone by the Association was often criticised and most bitterly because of its unafraid stand on this question. Opponents of the Association, in order to do the greatest injury possible, branded it as a "miscegenation society." This question still remains a test of the courage and sincerity of those who profess to stand for racial justice. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has never "pussy footed" on the question, but has always met it squarely on the ground of common sense and common justice. It has based its stand of opposition to anti-intermarriage laws on the following reasons: that marriage should be entirely a matter of individual choice between persons

who are eligible to enter the marriage contract under the general laws of the land; that the Negro cannot in self respect consent to have himself written down in the statute books as something outside and beneath the human race; that every such law sweeps away from colored girls and women the protection, legal recourse and remedy, where white men are concerned, to which they are entitled as well as all other girls and women; that the enactment of such laws does not stop inter-mixture but sets the stamp of legal approval upon concubinage, bastardy and the degradation of colored women, deprived by the provisions of these laws of the protection of matrimony.

In Ohio, through the vigilance and activity of Mr. Harry E. Davis, a member of our Board of Directors and also a member of the Ohio State Legislature, House Bill No. 218, designed to "prevent the amalgamation of the white race with any other race," was killed in committee. On March 3, Mr. Davis, together with the Rev. H. C. Kingsley, representing the Cleveland Branch of the N. A. A. C. P.; Mr. W. P. Dabney, President of the Cincinnati Branch, and Professor Herbert A. Miller of Ohio State University, representing the people of Ohio, and others, appeared before the House Judicial Committee in opposition to the measure. Mr. Kingsley denounced the bill as "the magna charta of bastardy." Mrs. C. J. Ott, a member of the Ohio lower house, voluntarily appeared in opposition to the bill. It is significant that all of the eight women (white) members of the Legislature expressed themselves at one time or another as being opposed to such a law. The bill never left the committee.

In Michigan an anti-intermarriage bill introduced in the legislature was killed through the efficient work of the Lansing Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Douglass Club of that city. The bill was introduced early in the session and referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House. The Lansing organizations immediately set to work, with the co-operation of the National Office, and aroused the N. A. A. C. P. branches and other organizations throughout the state asking them to telegraph the chairman of the Judiciary Committee and their representatives in the legislature urging opposition to the measure. The bill was tabled.

In Iowa there was introduced in the House of Representatives, in February, House Bill No. 92, an anti-intermarriage measure. On March 26 the Des Moines Branch, largely through the good offices

of State Senators Brookhart and Shane, secured a hearing on the bill. At this hearing speeches against the bill were made by Charles P. Howard, President of the Des Moines Branch, and a lawyer, Mr. Casper Schenk, also a lawyer, Hon. Harvey Ingham, Mrs. S. Joe Brown, and Mr. George H. Woodson, a lawyer. The bill was never called up.

MISCELLANEOUS DISCRIMINATION CASES

Washington, D. C.—Upon solicitation of various persons, including Kelly Miller, Dean of Howard University, the Association employed a trained newspaper woman to investigate the alleged discrimination practised for a number of years against colored employees in the Civil Service. The N. A. A. C. P. investigator remained in Washington some time. She found the practice obvious to any observer but could not obtain definite and usable proof because of unwillingness of employees to testify, as they feared dismissal if it should be discovered they had given information.

Pittsburgh: Thomas Albert White.—Advised by the Pittsburgh Branch that Mr. White, a war veteran gassed in France, had been denied hospital accommodation at the Soldiers' Hospital in Dawson Springs, Kentucky, after a long trip made there in care of a nurse, the National Office took up the matter with the Veterans Bureau. Arrangements were promptly made for the admission of Mr. White to the National Sanatorium for Tubercular Patients in Dayton, Ohio.

University of Michigan: Marjorie Franklin.—Admitted to classes at the University Training School for Nurses, but denied accomodation in the dormitory, Miss Franklin's case was taken up with the University authorities by Oscar W. Baker of Bay City and by the National Office directly. Miss Franklin was admitted to the dormitory whereupon all trouble ceased.

Chicago: Headen vs. Tivoli Theatre.—Leon W. Headen, young medical student, beaten by ushers of the Tivoli motion picture theatre when he resisted efforts to seat him in a segregated section, brought suit through William H. Haynes, colored attorney of Chicago. Miss Lillian Proctor of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had accompanied Mr. Headen to the theatre, was enabled by the N. A. A. C. P. to go to Chicago to testify as a witness in the suit. Judgment

for \$2,000 was rendered for Mr. Headen, who reimbursed the N. A. A. C. P. for Miss Proctor's expenses.

New York: Colored Physicians on Harlem Hospital Staff.—After nearly ten years of effort and agitation by the North Harlem Medical Association; former Alderman George W. Harris, Editor of *The New York News*; Ferdinand Q. Morton, Democratic leader of New York; the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations and individuals, five colored physicians of New York were appointed in June to the regular staff of Harlem Hospital which is one of the chain of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals including Bellevue, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals in New York City and the King's County Hospital in Brooklyn. There had been a steadfast refusal to admit qualified Negro physicians but the unceasing efforts towards this end resulted in the admission of five to the indoor staff and a number of other physicians on the out-patient department staff. Ten colored internes will be appointed after passing the required examination to begin their services July 1, 1926. The five physicians appointed were Dr. Louis T. Wright, Dr. Douglas P. Johnson (later deceased), Dr. Ralph H. Young, Dr. J. T. W. Granady, and Dr. Lucien M. Brown. On December 19, Dr. Peter M. Murray was appointed to the position of Surgeon to Out Patients and Professional Adjunct, Assistant Visiting Surgeon Gynecological Service, and Dr. Alonzo DeG. Smith was appointed as Physician, Pediatric Service. As this is the first time that Negro physicians have been appointed to the regular staff of a metropolitan municipal hospital, the effect of such appointments and the records of these men will doubtless be of widespread effect not only in New York but in other cities.

Detroit: Highland Park High School.—Three seniors in Highland Park High School, Detroit—two girls and a boy—who were students in good standing and who had helped collect funds for the annual graduating class outing to Washington, D. C., were told that they could not accompany the class because of their color. The Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. investigated the case and placed the facts before the Wayne County Circuit Court through a suit brought against the Highland Park Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools, the President of the Board of Education, and the Principal of the High School. A permanent injunction was granted by the court to keep that or any other school in the system "from

discriminating against the petitioners and any other person on account of race, color, or religion."

New York: French Y. M. C. A.—Elton Foster, a young colored man made application in person for admission to the French Y. M. C. A. Mr. Foster wished to enter this branch because there he could pursue his courses in French to greater advantage. After he had been accepted, his membership dues were later returned and he was advised to apply to the colored branch in New York City. The National Office took up the matter with Mr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. who in turn took up the matter with the General Secretary, Mr. Walter T. Dyack. Upon Mr. Dyack's conferring with the French Branch, they stated they would be glad to admit Mr. Foster on presentation of his membership ticket.

GENERAL BULLARD'S SLANDER OF NEGRO SOLDIERS

Robert Lee Bullard from Alabama, of the U. S. Army, wrote an article which appeared in the New York Herald-Tribune June 9th, and in other papers in other parts of the country, declaring that Negro Soldiers of the 92nd Division were cowards, could not be made to fight, had been guilty of rape, and had demonstrated generally that the Negro is inferior and incapable of soldierly qualities. The N. A. A. C. P. without delay replied to this story. The Association's answer appeared in the Herald-Tribune of June 10th. In the Association's answer the attention of the Herald-Tribune readers was called to the fact that the very soldiers whom General Bullard declared to be cowards, had been praised for extraordinary courage under fire by French generals like Gouraud, and American generals like Pershing, that the charges of rape had been proven untrue, and that actual facts showed General Bullard had permitted his prejudices to cause him to publish untruthful statements regarding Negro troops. The N. A. A. C. P. also communicated with Colonel William Hayward, Major Hamilton Fish, and other white officers who had served with Negro troops, and who were in possession of the facts, and with Dr. Emmett J. Scott who was Assistant to Secretary of War Baker during the war. Through these various mediums General Bullard's slander was very widely and very definitely counteracted.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Thirteen former members of the 24th U. S. Infantry, whose cases the Association has been fighting since the Houston affair in 1917, were released from Leavenworth Prison during 1925, leaving only 22 in prison out of the original 55. Of the 13 men released during the year, 3 had originally been sentenced to death and all the others to life imprisonment.

BROOKWOOD LABOR COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

The Board of Directors of the American Fund for Public Service appropriated \$1,000 for scholarships for two colored students at Brookwood Labor College, N. Y. The Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. had the privilege of designating the two students. They were Thomas L. Dabney and Floria Pinkney, the first colored students to attend Brookwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION FILM

The Association began its fight against the "Birth of a Nation," even before the first showing of the picture, and has kept it up. During 1925, exhibition of the film was legally forbidden in two states and in several cities. In West Virginia colored citizens headed by Mr. T. G. Nutter, President of the Charleston Branch, and Mr. W. W. Saunders, Vice-President of the Branch and State Supervisor of Negro Schools, with others, went before the Mayor protesting against the exhibition of the picture in Charleston. The fight was carried on through the Court of Common Pleas and the Circuit Court up to the State Supreme Court, and the result was a decision which forbids the exhibition of "The Birth of a Nation," in the State of West Virginia.

In Ohio the Supreme Court rendered a second time a decision which bars the film from being shown in that state.

In Hartford, Conn., through the united action of the Hartford Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and other Negro organizations, the Mayor ordered two theatres where "The Birth of a Nation," was being exhibited to show some other picture.

DISMISSAL OF DR. W. A. PLECKER

The National Office was sent from Chicago a pamphlet mailed under government frank entitled "Eugenics in Relation to the New

Family and the Law on Racial Integrity," by Dr. W. A. Plecker, State Registrar on Vital Statistics of Virginia. This pamphlet contained most objectionable anti-Negro propaganda, much of it included in an address by Dr. Plecker printed in the pamphlet on "Virginia's Attempt to Adjust the Color Problem."

The National Office immediately wrote a letter of protest to Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and sent a copy to President Coolidge, pointing out that the pamphlet contained "the most insulting and virulent attack upon the colored people of the United States that could be imagined." After quoting specific passages, the Association's letter concluded as follows:

"Dr. Plecker is an avowed anti-Negro propagandist, who is constantly expressing his views in the public prints and on the platform. What he has to say through these two mediums is insulting to all colored American citizens, but when as an official of the United States Department of Labor he sends this matter out under government frank and at the expense of the common taxpayers, his actions become a public outrage.

"Dr. Plecker has used his official position to disseminate propaganda of insult and injury to a large class of American citizens and in so doing has used the government franking privilege for the distribution of matter entirely unofficial. Therefore, we, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, voicing the united sentiment of the Negro citizens of America, respectfully place before you their demand for the summary dismissal of Dr. Plecker from the federal service."

On March 28 Secretary Davis replied, stating that he had taken up the matter with the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Miss Grace Abbott; that Dr. Plecker had been authorized only to distribute bulletins of the Children's Bureau; that Dr. Plecker had been specifically instructed to distribute under government frank only matter authorized under the Maternity and Infancy Act. Mr. Davis' letter stated that "agents appointed for the purpose are permitted to mail under the frank only those bulletins which are issued by the Children's Bureau," and ended: "The bulletins to which you refer are entirely without the scope of Dr. Plecker's authority and we believe a violation of the franking privilege. It will interest you to know that the Children's Bureau has already taken steps to cancel his nominal appointment."

Official announcement was made a few days later in the public press that, as a result of the action of the N. A. A. C. P., the Children's Bureau had dismissed Dr. Plecker from all official connection with that department. A letter was later received from the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor confirming the dismissal.

VII. DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

The Department of Branches cares for branch organization, maintenance and administration; the conduct of branch drives, the oversight of the field work and the raising of that larger part of the budget termed the apportionment. This Department also keeps full data and records concerning the branches.

At present it has two Executives, the Director and the Field Secretary.

During 1925 the Field Secretary spent 202 days on the field, the Director of Branches 164; the Assistant Secretary 55 days, (much of this time was spent covering the Sweet Case) and the Executive Secretary 22 days.

The Field Secretary, in addition to his field work, obtains speakers for conventions, organizes Baby Contests and Adult Contests and makes his field engagements. The remainder of the work of the Department of Branches falls to the Director of Branches. During 1925, the Director sent out 12,476 circular letters and over 3,345 dictated letters.

Field Work

During the year there were held 486 meetings in 308 cities in 31 States.

This does not include the meetings of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

The number of meetings, mileage and days on the field of each National Officer are here given:

<i>Officers</i>	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Days on Field</i>
R. W. Bagnall.....	166	19,381	164
Wm. Pickens.....	216	26,384	202
Walter White.....	48	15,452	55
J. W. Johnson.....	16	6,908	22
H. J. Seligmann.....	2	3,886	12
M. W. Ovington.....	3	360	....
	451	72,371	455

There are to be added to the above, 37 meetings addressed by members of the Speakers' Bureau, who while holding them covered 7,032 miles—making a total of 488 meetings addressed during the year and 79,403 miles travelled.

The 31 States visited are:

Arkansas	Maryland	Ohio
California	Massachusetts	Oklahoma
Connecticut	Michigan	Oregon
Colorado	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
District of Columbia	Missouri	Rhode Island
Georgia	Montana	Utah
Illinois	Nebraska	Virginia
Indiana	New Jersey	Washington
Iowa	New York	Wisconsin
Kansas	North Carolina	Wyoming
Kentucky		

The following members of the Speakers' Bureau deserve special mention for the willing and generous way in which they have responded to the calls we have made upon them: Rev. Louis H. Berry, Newark, N. J., Mrs. E. D. Cannady, Portland, Oregon, Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, Isadore Martin, Philadelphia, Mrs. Myrtle Cook, Kansas City, Mo., Mr. George Gross, Denver, Colo., and Dr. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles, California.

In addition to the above meetings, a number of forums, conferences, colleges and other schools and various organizations were addressed by the National Officers.

The Department of Branches also assisted in case work—the Director personally helping in two school segregation cases in Dayton, Ohio, both of which were won, and in Philadelphia, where an attempt to further segregate Negro school children was thwarted.

During 1925 twenty new branches were organized and eight revived. The new branches are as follows:

Alamosa, Colo.	Mt. Clemons, Mich.	Warren, Ohio
East Chicago, Ind.	Billings, Mont.	Vernonia, Ore.
La Porte County, Ind.	Columbia, Mo.	Calhoun County, S. C.
Lawrence County, Ind.	St. Joseph, Mo.	Longview, Wash.
Georgetown, Ill.	Long Branch, N. J.	Keystone, W. Va.
Cherryvale, Kans.	Staten Island, N. Y.	Cambellton, Fla.
Chanute, Kans.	Yonkers, N. Y.	

Finances

The financial showing of the branches in the contributions for National work far exceeded their best previous record. They gave liberally both to the General and the Defense Funds—giving to this latter around \$26,000. The grand total given by the branches to

the National work is \$66,301.38, an increase of \$24,000 over their best previous record.

On their apportionment the branches paid \$40,301.38, despite the fact that for eight weeks before the close of the year their entire energy was concentrated on the Defense Fund.

126 branches found their place on the Honor Roll, and work on the Defense Fund prevented a number of others obtaining this distinction. The Honor Roll is the list of branches that paid their entire apportionment; those starred exceeded their apportionment;

The Honor Roll Branches are:

Alabama—Birmingham; *Arizona*—Bisbee, Douglas, *Tucson; *Arkansas*—*Little Rock, *Pine Bluff; *California*—*Bakersfield, *Long Beach, *Los Angeles, *Modesto, *Needles, *Northern California, *Pasadena, *San Diego, *San Francisco, *San Jose, *Santa Monica, *Stockton, *Tehama County, *Santa Barbara, *Pacific Grove; *Colorado*—Canon City, *Colorado Springs, *Denver, *Pueblo, Alamosa; *Delaware*—*Wilmington; *Connecticut*—*New Britain and Plainville, Bridgeport. *New Haven; *District of Columbia (Washington); *Florida*—Key West; *Illinois*—Bloomington Normal, *Cairo, Champaign, *Danville, *Peoria, Georgetown, *Springfield; *Georgia*—*Rome; *Indiana*—French Lick, *Gary, *Lawrence County, *South Bend, *Terre Haute; *Iowa*—Keokuk, *Waterloo; *Kansas*—*Arkansas City, *Atchison, Cherryvale, Chanute, Lawrence, *Newton, Topeka; *Kentucky*—Frankfort, *Louisville, Maysville; *Maine*—*Bangor; *Maryland*—*Baltimore; *Massachusetts*—*New Bedford, *Haverhill, *Worcester; *Michigan*—*Detroit, *Grand Rapids, Muskegon, *Mt. Clemens; *Minnesota*—*St. Paul; *Missouri*—*Jefferson City, *Kansas City, *St. Louis, *St. Joseph; *Montana*—*Butte, *Great Falls; *Nebraska*—Alliance, *Beatrice, *Lincoln; *New Jersey*—Atlantic City, *Long Branch. *Montclair, *Newark, *The Oranges, Plainfield, *Trenton; *New York*—*Elmira, *Nyack, *Rochester, *Saratoga Springs, *Staten Island, Troy, *Yonkers; *New Mexico*—Albuquerque, Raton; *Ohio*—*Cleveland, *Columbus, *Mansfield, *Wellsville; *Oklahoma*—*Chickasha, *Enid, Logan County; *Oregon*—*Portland; *Pennsylvania*—*Chester, *Cheyney, *Connellsville, Erie, *Harrisburg, Lancaster, Hollidaysburg, Media, *Philadelphia; *South Dakota*—*Sioux Falls, Yankton; *Texas*—El Paso, Yoakum; *Utah*—*Salt Lake City; *Virginia*—Danville, *Newport News, Norfolk, Roanoke; *Washington*—*Seattle, *Spokane; *West Virginia*—*Gary, Charleston; *Wisconsin*—Beloit, *Milwaukee; *Wyoming*—*Casper, *Cheyenne.

California led all the States in the total amount sent to the National Office. The California branches contributed a grand total of \$8,894.35, an increase of \$6,263.77, approximately 300 per cent. over 1924.

The Philadelphia Branch led all the branches of the country in the total amount sent to the National Office, a record it has maintained for two years.

The Detroit Branch led all the branches in the amount paid on apportionment. In addition it raised a local defense fund of \$6,137.64, which a special committee has carefully handled.

New Orleans also has raised during the year around \$10,000 for its Segregation Case—this, too, a special committee of the branch administered.

The New York Auxiliary—a committee of women, headed by Mrs. F. E. Miller, assisted by a small group under Mrs. Lillian Alexander, raised for the National Work \$5,169.17, the largest amount contributed to the National work by any group during the year.

Baby Contests

Extraordinary interest in the work of the Association was aroused as the result of the Baby Contests held throughout the country. This work is under the direct supervision of the Field Secretary. 81 contests were held during the year, through which a gross amount around \$20,000 was raised. Of this amount the sum of \$12,712.86 was sent to the National Office. The Director of Branches organized 26 of these contests. The Field Secretary has also initiated other novel methods for raising funds by the branches.

Regional Contributions

It is to be noted that with the exception of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Louisiana, not a single Southern State has contributed as much as \$300 towards the support of the Association. It is also to be noted that the States giving the greatest support to the Association during 1925 are: California, New York and Pennsylvania, followed by Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri. Support of the Association by sections is as follows:

NEW ENGLAND	
Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn.....	\$5,377.74
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.....	15,378.58
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	
Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.....	12,602.12
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	
Minn., Ia., Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., Kans.....	6,718.75
SOUTH ATLANTIC	
Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.....	7,257.36

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	
Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.....	\$1,771.08
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	
Ark., La., Okla., Texas.....	3,068.20
MOUNTAIN	
Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nevada.....	3,889.35
PACIFIC	
Wash., Oregon, California.....	10,238.20
	\$66,301.38

VIII. PUBLICITY

The Association's publicity has shown consistent increase both in effectiveness and in the number of releases sent out. For the past three years the record is as follows:

1923.....	Total releases	339
1924.....	“	“ 440
1925.....	“	“ 485

The present average of upwards of 1.3 releases going out from the National Office every day of the year probably represents very nearly the maximum that it is wise to maintain under present circumstances. It means that each one of the 232 colored newspapers served by the N. A. A. C. P. receives every week anywhere from 5 to 12, or even more, news stories giving a complete summary of the activities of the Association as well as of events in the fields of literature, the arts, politics and economics affecting the status of colored people.

The year 1925 has been remarkable for the extent and the nature of the co-operation given to the work of the N. A. A. C. P. by colored editors. Thousands of feet of news space have been devoted to N. A. A. C. P. press stories in the colored newspapers and dozens of editorials in all parts of the country have been written commending and upholding the work. With this firm and almost united support the N. A. A. C. P. was enabled to dramatize the issue of segregation and give it a national significance. The Sweet Case in Detroit, the Washington Segregation Case to come before the Supreme Court, the case of Samuel A. Browne in Staten Island, were made familiar to almost every reader of colored weeklies as well as to many readers of white dailies throughout the United States.

Among the white periodicals the Association's press publicity

has shown equally gratifying results. All records for space during an annual conference were broken in Denver, a city admittedly under Ku Klux domination. There the white dailies not only wrote repeated and cordial editorials on the work of the Association and on the conference proceedings but gave in all more than 50 feet of news and editorial space. Moreover, the *Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, designated a correspondent to cover the Conference and published daily dispatches.

The radiation of the Association's publicity was again evidenced by commendation of the Association's work in India and quotation of its lynching statistics in the publication of the Aborigines Protection Society of London. This phase of the work so interested Mr. R. L. McDougald of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Durham, N. C., that he donated \$50.00 for the purpose of encouraging N. A. A. C. P. publicity in foreign countries.

The Association's achievements in the white press would make a list too long for this report, but mention should be made of the prompt reply made by the Association in the New York *Herald-Tribune* to General Bullard's slander of the record of colored soldiers in the World War; of the request from the editor of the American Year Book for an article by the Secretary on Lynching and Mob Violence; and of editorial references to the Association's work or statistics in the following newspapers: Columbus, Ohio, *Evening Dispatch*; the *Tribune*, Providence, R. I.; Ogden, Utah, *Standard Examiner*; Boston *Post*; Easton, Pa., *Press*; *The Survey* *Midmonthly*; Brooklyn, N. Y., *Citizen*; New Orleans *States* (published a long and fair review of the N. A. A. C. P. attack on the Texas "White Primary" law); Milwaukee *Leader*; Newark, N. J., *Evening News*; Rochester, N. Y., *Herald*; San Francisco, *Bulletin*; New York, *Times*; Oakland, Cal., *Tribune*; *Rocky Mountain News*, *Times*, *Post* and *Express*, all of Denver; Buffalo, N. Y., *Courier*; Spokane, Wash., *Daily Chronicle*; *The Nation*; *Christian Work*; *Current History Magazine*.

IX. CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEGRO

One of the most significant changes that has taken place regarding the Negro in this country is the recent change of attitude, we might say national change of attitude, toward Negro culture and art. Today American Negro culture and art have attained a tremendous vogue. Today the most important periodicals in the

country are open to Negro writers. The greatest publishing houses bring out the books of Negro authors. Negro singers and musicians fill the finest concert halls in the country. Colored singers are soloists with the most famous orchestras.

This recognition of the Negro as a creative artist and a contributor to American culture might strike the casual observer as a sudden happening of the last two or three years; but, in fact, it has taken a number of years to lay the foundation for it. In this development and recognition of the Negro as an artist the N. A. A. C. P. has been one of the most powerful influences. A vital influence has been the annual award of the Spingarn Medal. Eleven awards have been made, and gradually these awards have grown to the point where they make a definite impression upon American public opinion. The medal is now recognized, in a national sense, as one of the highest badges of merit. The winners of the medal are listed in books that print and preserve such records. The award of the Spingarn Medal was the first established means of calling the country's attention to the fact that there were such things as Negro art and Negro artists and Negro achievement in the field of "noble endeavor." It still remains the most important means of accomplishing these ends.

Another factor is the Amy Spingarn Prize Awards, given through *The Crisis*.

In this awakening and recognition of Negro cultural achievement the National executive staff has also played an important role. Within the past two years there have been published seven books by Negro writers that have widely affected national opinion and been counted as achievements in the Negro "literary renaissance."

Their titles are:

"Cane" by Jean Toomer.

"There is Confusion" by Jessie Fauset.

"The Fire in the Flint" by Walter White.

"The Gift of the Negro" by W. E. B. Du Bois.

"The Book of American Negro Spirituals" edited with introduction by James Weldon Johnson.

"Color" by Countée Cullen.

"The New Negro" edited by Alain Leroy Locke.

Four out of these seven books are the work of members of our official staff. "The New Negro," is a symposium, and five persons

connected with the National Office had a part in the making of the book.

X. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Association was held at Denver, Colorado, June 24-30. Denver's colored population is less than 10,000, but despite this fact, no more successful annual conference has ever been held. Local arrangements made by President Gross and the various committees of the Branch, were perfect in every detail. Consideration to the Conference was given also by the city; the main thoroughfares were decorated for the event.

Thirty-nine states, embracing seventy-five cities, were represented by 215 delegates.

Much of the success of the Conference was due to the efficiency of the Denver Branch Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. C. E. Terry. The Branch transmitted to the National Treasury a check for \$1,500 to defray its part of the National expenses well in advance of the opening of the Conference. For National and local expenses of the Conference the Branch raised a total of \$4,034.86, of which amount it expended \$3,616.35.

The co-operation of both white and colored citizens of Denver to make the Conference a success was manifest, in spite of the fact that around and about them was the threatening shadow of the Klan.

The National officers and delegates from the east formed a party which went to the Conference in special cars. They were entertained in Chicago by Jane Addams with a dinner at the Chicago City Club. In Denver the keynote address on the opening night of the conference, was delivered by Charles Edward Russell, who emphasized the need for absolute and unqualified social equality of the races. Among the many important addresses delivered at the conference was one on "Science and Pseudo-Science on the Race Problem," by Professor Herbert Adolphus Miller of Ohio, at that time acting president of Fisk University. On Saturday, June 27, the conference went on an all-day excursion in a special train to Colorado Springs, spending the day outdoors. On Sunday, nearly every church in Denver white and colored, listened to N. A. A. C. P. speakers in the pulpit and in the afternoon 5,000 persons in the municipal auditorium and many more over the radio, heard ex-Governor Sweet of Colorado, Walter White and James Weldon Johnson

speak. On Monday night the conference listened to Hon. Ben. B. Lindsey, Judge of the Denver Domestic Relations Court and Father Ryan, who both condemned intolerance as manifested by the Ku Klux Klan. On the closing night of the conference the 11th Spingarn Medal was presented by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to James Weldon Johnson, National Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. as "author, diplomat and public servant." The Annual Address and Resolutions adopted at the Conference are as follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its Sixteenth Annual Conference, looks back with a certain pride upon its record. There was a time when American Negroes said, "We cannot organize; we cannot unite; we cannot present a firm front to our enemies." This today is no longer true.

What The N. A. A. C. P. Has Done

Here is an organization which is spending \$112,000 a year in its main office, in addition to what its four hundred branches spend, for the uplift of the American Negro; and over three-quarters of the money which it spends is furnished by American Negroes. Of this money \$63,500 is contributed by members and friends for the objects of the Association and one-half of it is spent for the salaries of fifteen persons who give all their time to the work, and one-half for publicity, legal expenses, anti-lynching, rent, postage, printing, travel, etc. The balance of \$48,500 is paid by subscribers to *The Crisis* and advertisers in its pages, and it is spent to publish *The Crisis Magazine*, as follows: 40% of it goes to the salaries of 11 persons who give all their time to the publication of the magazine, not including the 700 agents who make six cents on every copy of *The Crisis* sold. The other 60% goes for paper, printing, engraving, rent, postage, supplies, etc. These are the mechanics of the situation.

What has been the result of this money and effort? In a single year 500 cases of legal defense came to us. We have defended those involving race discrimination as far as possible. We have saved men from lynching; we have delivered victims from jail and even from the hangman's noose; we have protected hard-earned property, defended the rights of property and upheld the sanctity of Negro womanhood. We have fought privilege and killed unjust laws. We have defended the right to vote and opposed the ghetto in home and school.

Particularly has this organization initiated and led the campaign that reduced lynching from 5 or 6 victims a month to fewer than 1, and thus brought the end of this barbarous horror in sight. The record of the Association in this respect and in freeing the soldier victims of the Houston Riots and the persecuted peons of Elaine, Arkansas, and in the segregation cases, alone more than justify its existence.

But we have only begun. Out of twelve or more millions of Negroes less than 10% contribute to our support. Out of one hundred million white Americans less than one-tenth of 1% are interested in our work or actually sympathetic with our aims. We must work and work long and vigorously to recruit members and supporters for this method of establishing Democracy in America.

And for this purpose we must emphasize not only what we have done but state clearly what we aim to accomplish.

Aims of The Association

We have before us today five major aims: 1, the complete abolition of lynching and mob law; 2, political freedom; 3, industrial democracy; 4, better education; 5, the absolute ending of segregation of all sorts based on race and color.

Let no one think that lynching is stopped in America as long as one victim every month is publicly murdered and even burned by mobs.

There is no political salvation for the Negro as long as he is owned body and soul by the Republican Party or by any other party. A free, intelligent ballot is our one political salvation and no place, honor or salary is worth its loss.

We stretch again hands of fellowship and sympathy to all the working people of this land and the world. We would unite with them as equals and as fellows, striving through organization to make modern industry democratic rather than autocratic, to end monopoly and privilege in credit and capital and to make social welfare rather than individual wealth the end of all industry.

We are deeply alarmed at the lack of common schools for our children and we see widespread effort to deny us high school training and to keep our talented youth out of colleges and professional schools.

We believe in humanity; we believe in the social and civic equality of all men; we will fight to the bitter end every effort to separate, segregate and publicly humiliate human beings of any kind, because of race or color. We are fighting residential segregation in the last ditch before the Supreme Court of the United States. We are attacking disfranchisement in the South by bringing the white primary before the bar of national justice.

Special Resolutions

To this statement were added various special resolutions: On the Southern General who has slandered Negro soldiers; on the continued rape of Haiti; on the necessity of keeping the memory of the Abolitionists green.

All this was the work of the conference; but with it, as usual, went an endless number of friendships and understandings, conversations and conferences, receptions, and rides. The social side of our national conferences is in a sense most important. It is knitting up our national knowledge of each other; it is making us human and catholic.

To this conference had come two hundred and fifteen delegates representing our branches and our work in twenty-eight different states of the Union. This group was composed of men and women from both races and together they considered our common problem and our common task.

We rode back again in our own Pullman. The dining-room steward deftly suggested that perhaps we would all like to eat at one time. "Oh, no," we said, "we'll drop in when we get hungry." And we did.

Then finally in Chicago, Morris Lewis and his friends came down and greeted us with automobiles and took us to visit Abbott and his *Defender* and

Binga and his bank. We ate in the celebrated Appomatox Club, which for years white Chicago tried to blow up with bombs; and thus we came home to begin a new and a greater year's work.

XI. FINANCES

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:

Our examination of the books of account of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE—GENERAL DEPARTMENT
has been completed for the year ended December 31, 1925. In
connection therewith we have prepared and present herewith the
following financial statements:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet December 31, 1925.

“ B—Statement of Income and Expenses for the Year
Ended December 31, 1925 (exclusive of Special
Funds).

“ C—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year
Ended December 31, 1925.

The Cash transactions for the year are summarized as follows:

Balance January 1, 1925.

General Fund.....	\$3,175.51	
Special Funds.....	6,841.72	
		\$10,017.23

Receipts Year 1925.

General Fund.....	\$84,609.74	
Special Funds.....	43,089.23	127,698.97
		\$137,716.20

Disbursements year 1925.

General Fund.....	\$7,730.62	
Special Funds.....	20,008.83	\$90,739.45

Balance December 31, 1925.

General Fund.....	\$17,054.63	
Special Funds.....	29,922.12	<u>\$46,976.75</u>

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries.

There has been a decided shift in Balance Sheet items during the year, Condensed Comparative Balance Sheets at December 31, 1925 and 1924 as shown below, reflecting this change in financial position:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
CONDENSED COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS
AT DECEMBER 31, 1925 AND 1924.

ASSETS	1925	1924
Cash.....	\$46,976.75	\$10,017.23
Accounts Receivable.....	143.38	205.10
Inventories.....	55.50	105.50
Furniture and Fixtures (Net of Depreciation).....	3,869.12	3,738.67
Total.....	<u>\$51,044.75</u>	<u>\$14,066.50</u>
LIABILITIES		
Special Funds.....	\$29,922.12	\$6,841.72
Accounts Payable.....		251.82
Total.....	<u>\$29,922.12</u>	<u>\$7,093.54</u>
NET WORTH		
Balance January 1st.....	\$6,972.96	*\$2,176.48
Net Gain for Year.....	14,149.67	9,149.44
Balance December 31st.....	<u>\$21,122.63</u>	<u>\$6,972.96</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Worth.....	<u>\$51,044.75</u>	<u>\$14,066.50</u>

* Deficit.

The close of the year finds the Association in possession of rather large amounts available for its work. More than \$25,000 is held for legal defense needs. The requirements for the Detroit case, we are informed, exceed that amount.

In our opinion the appended Balance Sheet, and Statement of Income and Expenses, correctly state the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advance-

ment of Colored People at December 31, 1925, and the financial operations for the year then ended.

Very truly yours,

HEATON, CULLINAN AND HELMUS.

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1925.

ASSETS

Cash

General Fund—including petty cash, etc.....	\$17,054.63
Anti-Lynching Fund.....	3,938.78
Legal Defense Fund.....	25,366.26
Amy E. Spingarn Prize Fund.....	600.00
MacLean Memorial Fund.....	17.08

Total.....	\$46,976.75
Deferred Charge—Advance to employee for traveling expenses.....	143.38
Inventory—Branch files and cards—net of depreciation.....	55.50
Furniture and Fixtures—net of depreciation.....	3,869.12
Total Assets.....	\$51,044.75

LIABILITIES

Special Funds

Anti-Lynching Fund.....	\$3,938.78
Legal Defense Fund.....	25,366.26
Amy E. Spingarn Prize Fund.....	600.00
MacLean Memorial Fund.....	17.08

Total Liabilities.....	\$29,922.12
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NET WORTH

January 1, 1925.....	\$6,972.96
Net Gain for year 1925 per Statement of Income and Expenses.....	14,149.67
Net Worth December 31, 1925.....	21,122.63
Total Liabilities and Net Worth.....	\$51,044.75

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ended December 31, 1925

(Exclusive of Special Funds)

Income

Contributions.....	\$22,685.36
Literature Sales.....	464.33
Membership:	
Branches (including Branch contributions).....	\$40,301.38
Members at Large.....	2,699.76
	43,001.14
Total Income.....	
	\$66,150.83

Expenses

Salaries:

Administrative.....	\$12,599.64
Field.....	3,999.84
Publicity.....	2,599.92
Clerical.....	15,586.43
Special (Auditing).....	125.00
Total.....	\$34,910.83
Meetings.....	1,075.95
Rent.....	2,920.08
Light.....	114.57
Telephone and Telegraph.....	742.85
Postage.....	3,219.17
Printing.....	3,344.24
Multigraphing.....	260.17

Depreciation:

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$203.64
Branch files and cards.....	50.00
Total.....	253.64
Advertising.....	59.90
Traveling Expenses.....	3,305.61
Miscellaneous.....	1,794.15

Total Expenses.....		52,001.16
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Net Gain for Year per Exhibit A.....		\$14,149.67
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EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1925

Anti-Lynching Fund

January 1, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$4,912.54
Contributions Received—Year 1925.....	12.00
Disbursements—Year 1925.....	\$4,924.54
	985.76
December 31, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$3,938.78

Legal Defense Fund

January 1, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$1,068.95
Contributions Received—Year 1925.....	42,477.23
Transferred from Arkansas Defense Fund.....	243.15
Disbursements—Year 1925.....	\$43,789.33
	18,423.07
December 31, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$25,366.26

MacLean Memorial Fund

January 1, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	17.08
December 31, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$17.08

Amy E. Spingarn Prize Fund

January 1, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$600.00
Contributions Received—Year 1925.....	600.00
Disbursements—Year 1925.....	\$1,200.00
	600.00
December 31, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$600.00

Arkansas Defense Fund

January 1, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$243.15
Balance Transferred to Legal Defense Fund by Order of Board of Directors.....	243.15
December 31, 1925—Undisbursed Balance.....	.....

XII. ORGANIZATION FINANCES

The matter of the Association's finances for the year 1925 will be found in detail in the Treasurer's report. Herewith is given a comparative summary of the financial condition of the Association for the past six years.

The summary is as follows:

	GENERAL FUND			SPECIAL FUNDS
	Cash Balance in Banks	Accounts Payable	Deficit or Surplus	
1920.....	\$554.35	\$2,812.55	\$2,258.20 (Def.)	\$1,854.77
1921.....	848.94	4,511.82	3,662.88 (Def.)	1,243.78
1922.....	266.99	3,135.77	2,868.78 (Def.)	1,146.51
1923.....	368.80	6,285.04	5,916.24 (Def.)	6,348.61
1924.....	3,175.51	251.82	2,923.69 (Surp.)	6,841.72
1925.....	16,154.67	(less than \$150)	16,000.00 (Surp.)	30,722.08

The outstanding financial achievement of the Association was the raising of a Defense Fund, a fund to finance 3 major cases, and such other cases as may arise affecting the Negro's constitutional rights. On October 30, the day on which Dr. Sweet and the other defendants went to trial in Detroit, the Association launched a campaign to raise a Defense Fund of \$50,000. On October 29 an outright contribution of \$5,000 to such a fund was secured from the American Fund for Public Service, known also as the Garland Fund, together with an offer of an additional \$15,000 if the Association raised \$30,000, which would thus complete a fund of \$50,000.

The National Office instantly concentrated the greater part of its energies and activities upon organizing the campaign and putting it into execution.

In all, approximately 25,000 letters were sent out. This number of letters included:

- (a) Communications to N. A. A. C. P. Branches.
- (b) Letters of Appeal to *Crisis* subscribers.
- (c) Letters of Appeal to those who had contributed to the Arkansas Defense Fund.
- (d) Letters to Colored Home Owners (Lists of Colored Home Owners in many cities were secured through the branches, officers of which gave freely of their time to compile such lists).

- (e) Letters to the various colored Fraternal, Benevolent and Social Organizations of the country.
- (f) Letters to colored College Fraternities and Sororities.
- (g) Letters to the National Medical Association (the colored medical organization).
- (h) Letters to Negro Big Business Organizations.
- (i) Letters to a selected list of individuals.

In addition, mass meetings were arranged for and held in many of the larger cities of the country where we have branches, and were addressed by members of the executive staff.

The response to the efforts of the National Office was greater than could have been anticipated. Within seven weeks the amount arised by the National Office, exclusive of the original contribution of the Garland Fund, amounted to \$30,470.81, thus passing the mark set by that fund as necessary to secure the additional \$15,000 offered.

At the closing of the Association's business on December 31, the National Office had collected for the Defense Fund the total sum of \$40,544.19. There is now available the additional \$15,000 from the Garland Fund and the second of two contingent gifts of \$1,000 each from Mr. Julius Rosenwald, making the actual amount raised by the National Office for legal defense, down to the end of the year, \$56,544.19. It may be added that this total does not include the amount raised by the Detroit Branch. (At the time of going to press with this Report, March 12, 1926, the total amount collected by the National Office was \$71,619.83.

In raising the Defense Fund the branches did heroic work, from the largest and strongest to the smallest and weakest. Up to the time of going to press the branches have been led by Philadelphia which raised \$3,433.24. New York, through the efforts and earnest cooperation of the Women's Auxiliary to the N. A. A. C. P., raised \$4,056.26, but New York is not a branch. Other branches that raised large sums were, District of Columbia, \$2,768.27; Boston, \$2,351.31; Chicago, \$1,741.96; Los Angeles, \$1,076.23; Richmond, \$1,056.67; and Cleveland, \$1,300. The Washington Committee of Women, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Jennie Richardson McGuire, raised \$1,753 of the total turned in by Washington. The Women's Defense Committee, headed by Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook of Kansas City, also rendered valuable aid.

Nor can too much praise be given to the colored press for its intelligent and energetic co-operation. The masses of the colored

people of the country could not have been so quickly reached had it not been for the work done by the colored newspapers. The significance of the success of this effort transcends the actual cash raised. It manifested a new consciousness in the Negro regarding his obligation to defend his fundamental rights.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

THE CRISIS

The Crisis has published during the year 1925, 413,000 copies and has sold 367,000 copies. The average monthly net paid circulation has been 30,583 copies. The total income for the year 1925 was \$44,847.33. The total expenses were \$46,905.94. The net loss for the year was \$2,058.61.

The aim of *The Crisis* is not to make a profit. If we find at any time the income exceeding the expenses we immediately seek to improve *The Crisis* by increasing its size, embellishing it with better illustrations, or seeking to better the efficiency of the editorial and clerical force. Usually, therefore, we end the year just out of debt or with a nominal surplus. This year we end with a debt of a little over \$2,000, not counting a reserve fund of \$1,000.

During the 15 years of its life *The Crisis* has sold 6,983,979 copies and has taken in \$609,171.71. Our business condition has fluctuated a good deal. During the first four years we were dependent on help from the National office in the form of rent and the editor's salary. For ten years we have been self-supporting and during five years of that time, 1915 to approximately 1920 we reached considerable prosperity and we were enabled to accumulate a reserve fund of \$1,500. Beginning with the business depression of 1920 we have had many difficulties and only with the greatest care have we been able to make both ends meet.

It is exceedingly necessary that our friends should recognize just what the situation of *The Crisis* is and what their duty is toward it. We have received during the last phenomenal campaign for the Defense Fund numbers of letters showing that there are still many people who think that *The Crisis* is supported out of the general fund of the N. A. A. C. P. This, of course, is not true and should not be true. *The Crisis is supported and supported entirely by the money paid in by its subscribers and by the payments for advertisements.* It has absolutely no other source of support. It is, in other words, a business doing a philanthropic work.

With regard to our general support one can conceive of two ways of supporting a propaganda magazine. One is to have a single person or a group of persons furnish a considerable sum of money which will insure that there will be no deficit. This is the case in publications like *The Survey*, *The Nation*, *The New Republic*. The other method is to have the subscribers and advertisers pay a large enough sum to support the magazine. This is, without doubt, the better and more democratic method. But *The Crisis* is the only propaganda magazine in New York, and perhaps in the United States, that is supported in that way, and this puts unusual responsibility upon our subscribers. We cannot rely to any extent upon large advertisers. Large advertisers do not like propaganda magazines, or if they come to like them they eventually dominate them. Relying then upon subscriptions and sales, we need to have our friends take unusual care in renewals and in bringing us new subscriptions. Of course, subscriptions need not all be paid by subscribers. You may subscribe for yourself, for your friends, for your enemies, for libraries, schools, for clubs, and for the heathen in Asia, Africa, Europe and America.

No institution like the N. A. A. C. P. can grow without a propaganda periodical. Such an organ must be not simply a direct record of the minutes of meetings or of the details of income and expenditure, it must be a sort of spiritual watchman on the walls, continually reaching out for new facts and new fields of activity.

In the last year, for instance, *The Crisis* has been taking up the matter of political independence, the matter of reform in our institutions of higher learning, the continually recurrent question of social equality, the attitude of the Catholic Church toward Negroes, the exposing of fakes both in the collection of money and the giving of academic degrees, the discrimination in great organizations like the Y. M. C. A. and The American Federation of Labor, the old problem of our attitude toward segregation in its thousand different forms and our vital interest in the treatment of colored people in the West Indies, in Africa and in other parts of the world.

Some people are at times a little uneasy at this probing and exposing. We seem to invite criticism and controversy and this is very true. *The Crisis* must be an *Unpopular* magazine. If the cause which we espouse and the means by which we defend it were popular, then there would be no call for this periodical: a popular

magazine, published for profit and appealing widely to the masses by well-known methods, would do everything that we do and do it better; but because the white people of this land do not yet believe in Negro equality and manhood and because colored people have not achieved that unity of aim and determination which will secure them rights and privileges, for these reasons *The Crisis* must exist and must, during its existence, be unpopular. It must say things that many good and influential people do not believe are true or if true do not believe it to be expedient for the truth to be known.

We have tried to a greater degree than ever in this year to exercise our function of criticism and encouragement. The renaissance of Negro art which is upon us brings us face to face with the critical problem of the kind of Negro and the sort of Negro life which is going to be portrayed by artists. We have always the question of giving credit to Negroes for personal accomplishment and of making our credit something more than mere flattery. Our new special numbers for the children and for education are of great importance and yet it is not true, as some people think, that they are a source of revenue. Rather they are a source of expense. For instance our bill for engraving alone in the Education Number was \$261.77.

We have kept our eyes especially upon the way in which the foreign press is treating the American Negro. We have tried to improve our covers so as to appeal to the wider constituency and especially have we been gratified at the fine results of the prizes in literature and drawing offered by Mrs. Amy Spingarn which not only brought us 700 manuscripts, but better than that brought us some dozen offerings fully worth printing and reproducing.

For the first time in the history of *The Crisis* an adequate fund of \$5,000 for a special piece of social research has been granted us from the American Fund for Public Service, and we have been engaged upon this work for some months. This work cannot be fully reported upon until it is finished in 1926.

Our financial outlook while difficult involves no great or unexpected changes. What we must do in the next year is to arrange to conduct *The Crisis* at an expense of \$45,000 instead of \$47,000. The \$2,000 deficit really represents certain physical betterments in the magazine made last year: the enlargement of the magazine by four pages, the use of a heavier paper cover, the use of colored

inks on the cover and a larger sum paid to writers and artists. We shall not change or curtail these items because we believe them necessary and just.

The Crisis is the oldest of existing magazines devoted to problems of racial contact. *The Crisis* has lived fifteen years and has lived to see born and buried twelve other would-be competing magazines. Each of them had something worth while. None of them was entirely worth while. They all lacked that something which *The Crisis* has, that flame of truth and sincerity, that knowledge of fact and courage of prophecy which is peculiarly *The Crisis*.

What *The Crisis* has done it will do. *The Crisis* began modern methods of news gathering in the colored world. *The Crisis* began the systematic collection of opinion about black folks. *The Crisis* began the publication of pictures of Negroes and of Negro events both in black and white and in colors.

The editorial pages of *The Crisis* have been among the clearest, keenest and most striking of any editorial pages in America. They have been read and quoted by the greatest authors and statesmen. They have been used in schools and colleges as models of English and diction. Practically every Negro author writing today found his first audience through the pages of *The Crisis*. When *The Crisis* has thundered the truth it is no idle boast to say that thieves have gone to jail, impostors have disappeared, colleges have re-organized, governments have stood at attention and Klans have hurried to cover.

What *The Crisis* has done it will do and more. In 1926 we plan a banner year.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

During the year 1925 the Director has, as usual, delivered lectures and written for periodicals. His lectures included Open Forums in Buffalo and Hamburg, New York; Terre Haute, Indiana and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; The Chicago Woman's Club, the Lincoln Center and the Fisk Club of Chicago, the Chicago Woman's Aid, students at Terre Haute Normal School and at the University of Michigan, and N. A. A. C. P. branches at Gary, Indiana and Buffalo, New York. He also assisted in staging his pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia," in the Hollywood Bowl, Los Angeles, California and addressed in this connection the Harvard Club, the Men's City Club, the Woman's City Club, the Friday Morning Club, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and numbers of colored churches.

He has written the following articles: "Race Hate in Georgia," the *Nation*; "Sierra Leone," *Current History*; "African Civilization," the *Forum*; "Liberia and Rubber," the *New Republic*; "American Negro Art," *The Modern Quarterly*; "Worlds of Color," *Foreign Affairs*; "France's Black Citizens in West Africa," *Current History*; "The Dilemma of the Negro," *The American Mercury*. Two of these articles have appeared subsequently in books.

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925.

In our opinion, the attached Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses exhibit with substantial correctness the financial position of "*The Crisis*" as at December 31, 1925, and the result of its operations for the year then ended.

Very truly yours,

HEATON, CULLINAN AND HELMUS.

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1925

ASSETS

Cash:

In Bank.....	\$377.44
On Hand.....	25.00

Total.....	\$402.44
------------	----------

Accounts Receivable:

Advertisers.....	\$4,869.00
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts.....	2,600.00
	\$2,269.00

Agents.....	\$10,620.63
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts.....	4,000.00
	\$6,620.63

Due from Sale of Books.....	\$115.65
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Total Accounts Receivable.....	9,005.28
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Total Current Assets.....	\$9,407.72
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EXHIBIT B

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925

INCOME:

Sales, net of returns.....	\$20,982.56	
Subscriptions.....	11,489.58	
Advertising.....	11,258.30	
Interest and Discount.....	46.61	
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	76.07*	
Book Department Profit.....	791.21	
Krigwa Income.....	203.00	
Total Income.....		\$44,847.33

EXPENSES:

Publishing:		
Paper.....	\$5,122.36	
Printing.....	10,214.59	
Engraving.....	1,785.31	
Total.....		\$17,122.26

Salaries:

Executive.....	\$8,600.00	
Office.....	9,910.83	
Total.....		\$18,510.83

Sundry:

Postage.....	\$2,674.37	
Rent.....	2,079.96	
Stationery and Supplies.....	586.41	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	237.88	
Insurance.....	41.09	
General Expense.....	979.29	
Advertising.....	1,238.23	
Editorial.....	489.59	
Addressograph Stencils, Papers, etc.....	711.98	
Total.....		\$9,038.80
Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures.....		177.37
Bad Debts Written Off—Agents.....	\$1,673.68	
Charged Against Reserve		
Balance.....		1,673.68
Bad Debts Written Off—Advertisers....	\$383.00	
Charged Against Reserve		
		383.00

Total Expenses.....	\$46,905.94
(Net Loss Carried to Exhibit "A").....	\$2,058.61

* Includes small premium on bonds sold.

Inventories:

Magazines.....	\$400.00
Paper in Transit.....	402.98
Paper at Berkley Press.....	100.62
Books.....	110.36

Total.....	\$1,013.96
------------	------------

Investments:

Liberty Bonds.....	\$1,000.00
Black Swan Phonograph Stock.....	40.00

Total.....	1,040.00
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Deposit with Post Office.....	325.00
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Deferred Charges:

Printing and Paper, January, 1926, Issue.....	\$1,241.18
Stationery and Supplies.....	187.70
Unexpired Insurance Premiums.....	21.32

Total.....	1,450.20
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Furniture and Fixtures, Net of Depreciation.....	3,370.07
--	----------

\$16,606.95

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable:

Trade.....	\$5,821.69
Special Contribution "History of Negro in War"....	83.25

Total.....	\$5,904.94
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Advertisers' Credit Balances.....	667.00
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Reserve for Unexpired Portion of Subscriptions.....	5,300.00
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Total Liabilities.....	\$11,871.94
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Net Worth:

Balance Beginning of Year.....	\$7,393.62
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Less:

Decrease in Valuation of Black Swan Phonograph Stock.....	\$600.00
Net Loss for Year, for Exhibit "B".....	2,058.61
	<u>\$2,658.61</u>

Balance, End of Year.....	4,735.01
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\$16,606.95

In addition to the above monies *The Crisis* has received an appropriation of \$5,000 from the American Fund for Public Service of which \$3,500 was received in 1915. A full accounting of this fund will be made when the study is completed in 1926.

THE WALKER AWARD PRIZES

Three awards are given annually by the Madam Walker Company for work in and through the N. A. A. C. P., two of the awards being scholarships to be given through branches, the third award being a gold medal.

The Madam Walker scholarship of \$100 for branches raising at least \$200 and showing the greatest percentage of increase over the previous year, went to the Northern California Branch, Oakland, Cal., which in 1924 gave \$312 for National Work and in 1925 gave \$2,227.85, an advance of 614.05 per cent.

The A'Lelia Walker Scholarship of \$75 went to the Elmira, New York, Branch, this branch having shown the greatest increase in membership, an increase of 9,900 per cent over the previous year.

The gold medal, given to the individual whose services had most benefitted the Association's work during the year, was awarded to Moses L. Walker, of Detroit, Chairman of the Local Sweet Defense Fund Committee, and an indefatigable worker in all the details of the defense, and for the needs of the imprisoned defendants. Mr. Walker is also vice-president of the Detroit Branch.

N. A. A. C. P.

17th

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

For
1926

Seventeenth Annual Report

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

FOR THE YEAR 1926

A Summary of Work and an Accounting

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

National Office:

69 Fifth Avenue, New York

January, 1927

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of

.....

.....

dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1927

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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MOORFIELD STOREY

Vice-Presidents

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

BISHOP JOHN HURST

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Official Organ: *The Crisis*, published monthly

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FOREWORD

The year 1926 has been, for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a year of legal victories. More and more, in the natural course of events, has it been borne in upon the Association that for the present the avenue to affirmation and defense of the Negro's fundamental rights in America lies through the courts. Cases involving these rights can be, and where possible, invariably have been, carried to the highest tribunal of the land, the United States Supreme Court, and lesser cases to the federal courts, where the atmosphere of sectional prejudice is notably absent.

Victories so won are definite and clear-cut. They become matters of permanent record. They are bulwarks. They can be built upon. The Louisville Segregation Case, for example, won in 1917, has served as a basis for three victories against residential segregation ordinances during the past year, one of them in a northern, the other two in southern states. Still another such case, having the Louisville decision as its basis, will probably be heard before the United States Supreme Court during the coming year.

The present increasing attention to law and the Negro's status in law marks a new development of the Association's work. Legal victories, while they can be and are used for propaganda purposes to educate the public, are no longer mere sentiment or agitation. They represent advances as concrete as any that can possibly be made in this work. Their effect is definitely measurable in the field of social relations.

Moreover, from the point of view of the Negro in whose behalf the work is being done, he is receiving a definite and tangible benefit, at a clearly marked price. That price, thanks to the Association, is exceedingly low. For through its efforts and appeal, the foremost lawyers devote their services, either gratis, as in the case of the President of the Association and the chairman and members of its national Legal Committee, or, as in the case of other attorneys retained, at fees far below those that would be paid on a commercial basis. The legal work of the Association, therefore, constitutes a definite benefit at a cost almost negligible, whose value the Negro and the friends of justice may easily determine for themselves. It is with the fullest confidence in the verdict of all interested readers that this

year's annual report, with its chronicle of legal battles and triumphs for the Negro's cause, is offered herewith. It is offered with the reminder that the work here recorded can and will go on and be broadened to the degree and extent to which its continuance and extension are made financially possible.

During the year 1926 there was expended by the National Office for legal defense alone a total of \$22,577.46. This figure does not include sums raised, administered and disbursed by branches of the N. A. A. C. P. locally as was the case in Indianapolis, New Orleans, Newark, New Brunswick, Houston, Louisville and other cities.

The amount spent by the National Office was used in paying the entire cost of the second Sweet trial, in the "White Primary" Case, the Kentucky editors' libel case, the residential segregation case from the District of Columbia in the Supreme Court and in other important cases where injustice was done on account of race prejudice in New Jersey, South Carolina, New York and Indiana.

The expenditure of these sums for purposes so vitally important to the status of Negro citizenship was made possible only by the generous response to the Association's appeal and campaign for a Legal Defense Fund. This Legal Defense Fund, it should be borne in mind, is a Trust Fund which can be used for no other purpose whatsoever.

I. LEGAL DEFENSE

THE SWEET CASE

The outstanding legal victory of the year was the acquittal by a Detroit jury of Henry Sweet. The Annual Report for 1925, it will be recalled, contains an account of the trial of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and his ten co-defendants, resulting in a jury disagreement; the case arising out of a mob attempt to drive this young colored physician from his home. Dr. Sweet, having moved into a new home at Garland and Charlevoix Avenues, in a neighborhood inhabited mainly by white mechanics, artisans and small merchants, was subjected to mob attack on his home the night of September 9, 1925, one member of the mob being shot and killed and one wounded. Dr. Sweet, his wife and two brothers, of whom one is a dentist, and seven other occupants of the house, were arrested, given a preliminary hearing and held without bail on a charge of first degree murder.

Because of the importance of the issue involved, namely, the right of self-defense, the N. A. A. C. P. through the National Office and the Detroit Branch, assumed responsibility for the case, retaining Clarence Darrow as chief counsel. Associated with Mr. Darrow were Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, Mr. Walter Nelson, a white attorney and Messrs. Julian W. Perry, Cecil O. Rowlette and Charles Mahoney, colored attorneys, all of Detroit.

After the jury disagreement in the first trial, Mr. Darrow demanded separate trials for the defendants. The State chose for the first trial Henry Sweet, a student at Wilberforce University and younger brother to Dr. Sweet, believing that the case against him was strongest. Mr. Darrow, assisted by Mr. Thomas Chawke, one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers of the State of Michigan, replacing Mr. Hays, again led the defense. Mr. Perry was the third defense attorney in this trial.

After several weeks of testimony, Mr. Chawke made a magnificent summation to the jury. When Mr. Darrow began his plea, every available part of the courtroom was crowded, many hundreds of people, white and colored, being unable to gain admission. Mr. Darrow spoke for seven hours.

Judge Frank Murphy, presiding, admirably presented the law in his charge to the jury, and set forth with particular clearness the conditions under which a man is entitled to defend his home, his family and himself from attack. Three hours and twenty-seven minutes after the jury had retired it reported a verdict of "not guilty."

The acquittal of Henry Sweet, against whom the State felt it had the strongest case, is a clear-cut victory, although to date, eight months afterwards, the State has not yet nolle prossed its cases against the other ten defendants.

As stated in the 16th annual report, for 1925, the total cost of the first trial, of all eleven defendants jointly, was \$21,897.67, of which the National Office paid \$12,577.74, the Detroit Branch \$6,669.93, and the Detroit City-wide Committee, \$2,650. Included in the costs were: \$5,000 paid to Mr. Clarence Darrow, \$3,000 to Mr. Arthur G. Hays, \$2,000 to Mr. Walter Nelson, and \$1,500 each to Messrs. Perry, Rowlette and Mahoney; \$2,305 was paid for transcript of testimony and stenographic services; \$2,127.44 for travelling (New York, Detroit, Chicago) and living expenses in Detroit of attorneys and representatives of National Office; \$622.52 for meals to defendants in jail and living expenses of Mrs. Sweet; \$1,078.34 obligations of defendants for mortgages, notes, rent, insurance, bail bond, etc. assumed by Detroit branch; \$632.85 for special investigators; and \$631.52 for telegrams, telephone, witness fees, printing, postage, etc., etc.

The cost of the second trial was \$15,951.33, of which the National Office paid all. This included: \$5,000 to Mr. Darrow, \$7,500 to Mr. Chawke, \$1,000 to Mr. Perry, \$1,203.80 for transcript of testimony, \$1,247.53 for travelling and living expenses of those connected with the case, incidentals, etc.

The total cost of both trials was \$37,849. The first trial lasted 4 weeks; the second $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. For 9 months the energies of the National Office were concentrated upon these cases.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

Washington, D. C.—On January 8 the Supreme Court of the United States heard argument on the case of *Corrigan and Curtis vs. Buckley*. Argument for defendants was made by Mr. Louis Marshall and Mr. Moorfield Storey. The other attorneys present, representing the N. A. A. C. P., were Messrs. James A. Cobb, Arthur B. Spingarn,

Herbert K. Stockton and William H. Lewis. James P. Schick appeared for Mrs. Corrigan.

On May 24, the Supreme Court handed down its decision, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction. The closing paragraphs of the Court's opinion read as follows:

"It results that, in the absence of any substantial constitutional or statutory question giving us jurisdiction of this appeal under the provisions of Section 250 of the Judicial Code, we cannot determine upon the merits the contentions earnestly pressed by the defendants in this court that the indenture is not only void because contrary to public policy, but is also of such a discriminatory character that a court of equity will not lend its aid by enforcing the specific performance of the covenant. These are questions involving a consideration of rules not expressed in any constitutional or statutory provision, but claimed to be a part of the common or general law in force in the District of Columbia; and, plainly, they may not be reviewed under this appeal unless *jurisdiction* of the case is otherwise acquired.

"Hence, without a consideration of these questions, the appeal must be, and is *dismissed for want of jurisdiction*."

From these paragraphs it was apparent that the Supreme Court left open two questions: 1, that of public policy, and 2, the constitutional question. The N. A. A. C. P., therefore, immediately prepared and brought in Washington other cases to be carried before the Supreme Court, for the purpose of procuring a definite decision on these issues.

New Orleans.—On April 27 counsel for the New Orleans Branch, Hon. Loys Charbonnett, filed in the Supreme Court of the United States the case of *Tyler vs. Harmon*. This case resulted from the passage in 1924 by the Louisiana Legislature of a law enabling the city of New Orleans to enforce segregation by ordinance, and was carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, by the New Orleans Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. which has raised upwards of \$10,000 to contest this legislation.

Indianapolis.—Over the protest of colored citizens and city and state legal officers, the City Council of Indianapolis on March 16 enacted, and the mayor signed, a residential segregation ordinance almost identical with the Louisville ordinance which was declared unconstitutional in 1917. This Indianapolis ordinance was backed by the "White People's Protective League."

The Indianapolis Branch and the National Office contested the ordinance from its introduction in the City Council. The Branch

immediately launched a campaign to fight it and raised \$5,400 for that purpose. The Branch retained one of the ablest white legal firms in the Middle West, Messrs. Miller, Dailey and Thompson associating with them R. L. Brokenburr and W. S. Henry, well known colored attorneys.

The attorneys for the Branch filed a petition asking that the segregation ordinance be declared void. The case (*Edward S. Gaillard vs. Dr. Guy L. Grant*) originated in a suit by Mr. Gaillard who claimed that Dr. Grant agreed to buy property from him in a "white" district and after entering the contract refused to buy because the segregation ordinance forbade occupancy by Dr. Grant, a colored owner.

The case was tried in the Circuit Court of Marion County. On November 23 that Court declared the ordinance unconstitutional, basing its decision upon the Louisville decision of 1917.

Norfolk, Va.—On August 25, 1925, the City Council of Norfolk passed a segregation ordinance, this one also being practically identical with the outlawed Louisville ordinance. The first court test of the law occurred in February, 1926. Nathan Falk, a Jewish merchant, had opened a grocery store in a strictly colored neighborhood. The Norfolk Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., through its attorney and president, David H. Edwards, to test the law, charged Mr. Falk with violation of the ordinance. Police Court Justice R. B. Spindle ruled the law unconstitutional, which decision was later affirmed by a court of record.

On July 15 Judge Spindle again ruled the ordinance unconstitutional. This decision was rendered in the case of Samuel Costen, a colored man, who had sought to move into a house located in a "white" district. A warrant was issued against Costen on the complaint of white neighbors charging violation of the segregation ordinance. This decision, too, was won by the Norfolk Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. through its attorney, Mr. Edwards.

Dallas, Texas.—A segregation ordinance enacted in Dallas was declared unconstitutional, on the basis of the Louisville case, by the Texas Fifth Court of Civil Appeals. The case arose in the desire of a white corporation "to open up a new addition for Negroes in a district which, heretofore, by a joint agreement, according to report, has been designated as white." The case, according to report, is to be taken to the Supreme Court by the City of Dallas. A case arising under this law three years ago was never carried to a con-

clusion by the city officials when colored people raised \$1,500 for defense. The Negro tenant involved in this earlier case was never obliged to move.

Texas White Primary: Nixon vs. Herndon.—As stated in the Association's annual report for 1925, the case of *Nixon vs. Herndon*—challenging disfranchisement of Negroes through the "white primary" laws of the South—was appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

On May 27, 1926, the Association's attorneys filed a Motion to Advance the Case, and the case was set for argument January 3, 1927.

The National Office obligated itself for \$2,500 and costs in this case and has to date expended \$2,006.

Kentucky Libel Case.—In April, *William Warley*, editor of the *Louisville News*, and *I. Willis Cole*, editor of the *Louisville Leader*, were indicted for libel. The case arose as follows:

Three colored men, Columbus Hollis, Bunyan Fleming and Nathan Bard, were arrested in Madisonville, Kentucky, on April 7, 1926, charged with assault on a young white woman. There was doubt as to their guilt despite a "confession" of Hollis throwing the blame on the other two.

In January a colored man killed a white man in Lexington, Kentucky, stray shots killing two of the white man's children and wounding his wife. Within 60 days he was tried for rape and hanged.

Within the next 30 days a white man in Lexington assaulted an eleven-year-old colored girl. He was tried before the same court, and though his guilt was not questioned, the white man was declared insane.

For fear that the courts, in the case of the three colored men imprisoned at Madisonville, might act so as to bring about another "legal lynching," the two editors carried articles protesting against what seemed to them would be the railroading of the three Negroes to death in a bitterly hostile community. The County Attorney at Madisonville objected to what was printed in these articles and first brought indictment against Messrs. Warley and Cole for creating race friction and race hatred. As this charge did not hold good, attempt was made to charge them with contempt of court. The Grand Jury finally indicted them for libel.

Messrs. Warley and Cole appeared for trial October 6 at Madisonville and on November 27 were found guilty and fined \$250 each. Notice of appeal has been filed and the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., which paid the entire attorney's fee of \$500 in the first trial, will continue to back these men, as this case involves the vital principle of freedom of the colored press to speak out frankly and honestly against racial injustice, especially in the South.

Luther Collins, Houston, Tex.—In June, 1925, the Texas Criminal Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of Luther Collins who had been sentenced first to death and later to ninety-nine years in prison on the charge of assault, in January, 1922, upon a white woman, and remanded the case for re-trial. The re-trial, in 1926, resulted in the dismissal of the case against Collins. He was freed in September. Since his arrest in 1922 Collins had been in jail, confined for the greater part of the time in a death cell. The Houston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the colored citizens financed the defense throughout.

"Jim-Crow"—*Mrs. Blanche S. Brookins.*—On December 21 suit for damages of \$25,000 was filed by Arthur Garfield Hays of New York against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Pullman Company on behalf of Mrs. Blanche S. Brookins of Orlando, Florida. Mrs. Brookins, during the summer of 1926, purchased a round-trip ticket from her home to New York. On July 17 she began her return journey after purchasing a Pullman ticket from New York City to Orlando, Florida. She had no trouble until the train was leaving Jacksonville when the train conductor told her that she would have to leave the Pullman car and go forward into the "Jim-Crow" car. This Mrs. Brookins refused to do, pointing out to the conductor that she had bought a Pullman ticket through to Orlando. According to Mrs. Brookins' statement, the conductor wired ahead to Palatka, Florida, where two officers took her from the train and placed her in jail. There she was forced to remain overnight and on the following morning she was tried, found guilty of violating the so-called "Jim-Crow" law and fined \$500 and costs, a total of \$518.17. Mrs. Brookins' sister reported the matter to the N. A. A. C. P. and, at the Association's request, Mrs. Brookins executed an affidavit giving the facts upon which the suit was based. Mr. Hays gladly filed the suit and Mr. Clarence Darrow has agreed to serve as of counsel.

The N. A. A. C. P. has volunteered to give all assistance possible to Mrs. Brookins and to Messrs. Hays and Darrow because this case

marks an important step in the fight against the discriminatory and iniquitous travelling conditions forced upon colored people in Southern states.

II. MOB VIOLENCE

SEGREGATION

The N. A. A. C. P. has acted in the following cases where attempts have been made to drive colored people from their homes in so-called white neighborhoods:

In February the home of Dr. Charles H. Garvin of *Cleveland, Ohio*, was bombed, several windows being broken and a neighbor's house damaged. A subsequent attempt at bombing Dr. Garvin's house was made but was unsuccessful on account of a defective fuse. For several months, as a result of a request from the N. A. A. C. P., Dr. Garvin's home was kept under police protection.

Efforts were made to drive William P. Adams from a home which he had purchased in *Palisades Park, New Jersey*. The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. got in touch with local authorities and a police officer was posted near Mr. Adams' home, whereupon trouble ceased.

Attempts to force Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Jefferson to sell their home in *Jamaica, L. I., New York*, were made in letters signed "Ku Klux Klan" and through offers to buy. A letter from the National Office to the New York Police Department calling attention to the matter resulted in police action and cessation of annoyance to Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson.

In May Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harper purchased a home at *Hollis, L. I., New York*, and soon thereafter received a letter signed "K. K. K." ordering them to sell their house and move within a month. A fiery cross was burned opposite the house. In this case also a letter to the New York Police Department proved sufficient to end the threats.

Carteret, N. J.—In April, in a street fight at Carteret, N. J., a white prizefighter was killed by a colored man. Rioting followed the killing, in course of which a number of Negro homes and a church

were burned and colored residents driven from the town. Robert Ducrest, a colored man, was arrested and charged with the murder. Investigation established the fact that the white prizefighter had been the aggressor. The National Office felt this was a case which could adequately be handled by the New Jersey branches. It urged action and promised them aid if they undertook the case. Mr. William B. Brandon, a colored attorney of Newark, volunteered his services and the New Jersey branches agreed to raise the expenses of the trial, at least. Mr. Brandon made a splendid defense and it was felt in New Jersey that the twenty-year sentence which Ducrest received constituted a moral victory.

The total expenses of the case were \$326.10, a part of which was paid by the National Office. Other sums were contributed as follows: The Ducrest family, \$100; the colored citizens of New Brunswick, \$55.49; the Jersey City Branch, \$17; the Atlantic City Branch, \$25, and the Newark Branch, \$45.

III. LYNCHING

DYER BILL

A new Anti-Lynching Bill, H. R. 3777, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman L. C. Dyer on December 7, 1925, and on the day following Senator William B. McKinley introduced in the Senate a similar bill, S. 121. On February 16, 1926, a hearing was had on Senator McKinley's bill before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The Association's Secretary appeared at this hearing and placed before the Committee the facts regarding lynching. He also testified as to the need for this legislation, giving briefly the arguments as to its constitutionality. A memorandum on the bill prepared by Mr. Herbert K. Stockton of the Association's Legal Committee was filed with the Judiciary Committee, being published, together with the testimony, in a Senate document.

The Aiken, S. C., Lynching.—An exceptionally dramatic investigation and exposure of a lynching, and widespread editorial protest against the evil mark the continuance during 1926 of the Association's seventeen-year campaign against mob murder.

One of the most forceful blows ever struck by the N. A. A. C. P. against lynching was the investigation by the Assistant Secretary of the mob murder, on the morning of October 8, in Aiken, South Carolina, of three colored people, Bertha, Demon and Clarence Lowman.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. White, thoroughly investigated this lynching on the scene. He obtained not only a full and corroborated story of what had occurred, but sworn affidavits naming persons, including officers of the law, charged with having been members of the mob or assisting it. These names were sent by Mr. White to Governor Thomas McLeod of South Carolina. The facts assembled by Mr. White, turned over to the *New York World*, brought about the sending by the *World* of its special correspondent, Oliver H. P. Garrett, to Aiken. Mr. Garrett's dispatches conspicuously featured for 30 consecutive days on the first page of the *New York World*, not only roused the press of South Carolina but editors throughout the country and revived the public demand for a Federal Anti-Lynching Law. The facts, as brought to light by Mr. White, are as follows:

Early in 1924 the Lowmans, then living in Saluda County, South Carolina, moved to Aiken County and covenanted to share-crop on the land of a white man, named Hartley. The Lowman family consisted of Sam Lowman, the father; Annie Lowman, his wife; Bertha Lowman, a daughter; Demon Lowman, a son; and Clarence Lowman, thirteen-year-old nephew, reared in the family. The Lowmans were industrious, hard-working people with a good name in the community.

In April, 1925, H. H. Howard, Sheriff of Aiken County, received a letter, first alleged to have been signed by a Negro minister but later said to have been anonymous, accusing the Lowmans of making and selling whiskey. Sheriff Howard and three deputies, Nollie Robinson, Robert L. McIlhenny and Arthur W. Shepherd, in plain clothes and displaying no insignia of their office, went to the Lowman home, thirteen miles from the town of Aiken, with a warrant for the arrest of Sam Lowman. When the officers neared the house they found Mrs. Annie Lowman and Bertha working in the yard, Mrs. Lowman making soap and Bertha sweeping. Sam Lowman, the father, was away at the mill, having meal ground. The two women, seeing the white men approach, thought it wisest to retire into their house. The sheriffs drew revolvers and started running to surround the house. Bertha Lowman and Sheriff Howard reached the back porch simultaneously and, as she screamed, he struck her in the

mouth. One of the deputies rounding the house at that moment, declared that Mrs. Lowman picked up an axe and started to her daughter's assistance. This deputy, Nollie Robinson, shot the mother dead.

Clarence and Demon Lowman, hearing the screams and shots, rushed to the house. Demon secured a revolver and Clarence a shotgun. According to two deputy sheriffs, Demon was at all times in front of the house exchanging shots with them. A few minutes later Sheriff Howard was killed in the rear of the house by pistol and shotgun bullets.

Bertha, Demon and Clarence Lowman were arrested and rushed to Columbia for safe-keeping. Demon had been wounded badly and Bertha and Clarence critically, and were not expected to live. Twelve days later the three were brought back to Aiken and in an atmosphere tense with hostility and mob threats were hastily tried and perfunctorily defended by lawyers assigned by the Court. The two boys were condemned to death and Bertha Lowman to life imprisonment. The Judge in an extraordinary charge to the jury eulogized the dead sheriff at length and closed with an apology for the white lawyers assigned to defend the Lowmans, declaring that "none of them wanted to do it."

Forty-eight hours after the shooting, officers went to the deserted Lowman home and claimed they found two jugs of whiskey buried behind a chicken coop. Sam Lowman was thereupon charged with possession of the liquor and sentenced to two years in the chain gang.

A Negro lawyer of Columbia, N. J. Frederick, was so outraged by the farcical trial of the Lowmans that of his own accord he appealed the case to the State Supreme Court of South Carolina. In October, 1926, he obtained reversal of the convictions and order for new trial. Mr. Frederick at his own expense retained a white attorney, L. G. Southard of Spartanburg, to assist in defending the Lowmans. The new trials were begun October 5, 1926. The two attorneys successfully contended that since the sheriffs invading the Lowman home had at no time given notice they were officers of the law, they were in fact the guilty ones, the Lowmans being entitled as citizens to defend their home. A motion for a directed verdict of "not guilty" was granted by Judge Samuel Lanham in the case of Demon Lowman. Judge Lanham ruled that the cases of Bertha and Clarence must go to the jury. Demon was immediately rearrested on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and recommitted to jail.

Plans were at once made to lynch the prisoners that night. The plotters, according to the evidence obtained by the N. A. A. C. P., and sent to Governor McLeod of South Carolina, met in the office of a prominent attorney of Aiken who had recently been elected to the State Legislature.

Sheriff Nollie Robinson, according to his story, went to the jail about 3 A. M. on the morning of October 8 and there, with the jailer, Rupert W. Taylor, was overpowered by the mob which seized the prisoners. Affidavits and other information gathered by the N. A. A. C. P. and confirmed by the New York *World* show that Sheriff Robinson and certain of his deputies and other peace officers turned the prisoners over to the mob and actually participated in the lynching. The fourteen-year-old Clarence Lowman, it is reported, jumped from the automobile carrying him to the lynching scene. He was shot and recaptured. He was tied by a rope to the rear of the automobile and dragged, so that no tell-tale blood might stain the car.

Some 2,000 people are reported to have attended the public murder. The three prisoners were told to run, and a volley of shots were fired into their backs. Clarence and Demon Lowman fell dead. Bertha, wounded, crawled on the ground in agony, pleading for her life. A number of shots were fired into the squirming figure before one ended her life.

A coroner's jury and later the Grand Jury rendered the usual verdict that the victims had met death at the hands of parties unknown.

The Assistant Secretary, went to Aiken for the N. A. A. C. P., with an understanding with the New York *World* that they would be interested in information obtained, found and corroborated the facts recited above. Moreover, he obtained the names and addresses of the leaders of the mob with facts showing the part each had played in the lynching. These facts, on his return to New York, Mr. White forwarded in a seven-page letter to Governor McLeod, and the evidence he gave the New York *World*. This newspaper at once sent Oliver H. P. Garrett to Aiken and for 30 days the *World* carried front-page dispatches as well as editorials and cartoons on the lynching.

The *World's* bold and courageous action stirred the press of South Carolina, foremost in condemnation of the lynching being the Columbia *Record* of which R. Charlton Wright is editor. The

Columbia *State* and the Charleston *News and Courier* were also outspoken, being followed in milder fashion by papers like the Spartanburg *Herald*. Some small town editors vehemently denounced the "meddling" of the N. A. A. C. P. and the *World*.

Governor McLeod at once promised action against the lynchers. On one occasion he admitted publicly having evidence against the members of the mob. But he failed to call a special term of court to consider this evidence, and, as his term expires January 18, 1927, the work falls to the administration of the new Governor, John G. Richards.

The Aiken case was an exceptional and conspicuous refutation of any justification or apology for lynching, there being no question of rape, the victims having been twice tried in the South Carolina courts without delay, one of them having been acquitted and the other two being obviously innocent. The N. A. A. C. P. used the opportunity presented to the full and through it was able to focus attention on the lynching evil as in no other case ever handled.

Great credit belongs to the New York *World* for its uncompromising, efficient and courageous campaign. The N. A. A. C. P. continued throughout to furnish the *World* with new material which came from South Carolina almost daily to the National Office.

Punishment of the lynchers by South Carolina would constitute almost a revolutionary step, in that white men would suffer the law's penalty for killing Negroes. Failure to act, will furnish the strongest possible argument for the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

LaBelle, Florida, Lynching Investigation.—On May 11, Henry Patterson, accused of attacking a white woman, was shot to death by a band of white men. The body was paraded through LaBelle and then hanged to a tree on the outskirts of the town. Although Patterson had been arrested on the woman's charge, officers said they learned later that she had told friends she became frightened at the man's mere presence in her home and ran screaming from the house.

An investigation of the lynching, conducted by County Prosecuting Attorney Herbert A. Rider, was begun on May 12. As a result seventeen white men were placed in jail charged with first degree murder.

In June Mr. Rider communicated with the N. A. A. C. P. as did John F. Webber, President of the Hendry County, Florida, Chamber of Commerce, asking aid in bringing the guilty persons to trial. Mr. Rider's interest in the case after the Coroner's inquest arose from a

desire to see justice done. His official duties ended with the arrest of the guilty parties.

In July the National Office sent check for \$300 to assist in the prosecution of the case. This money was used to obtain evidence and photographs of the scenes where the mob lynched Patterson, and in other ways to secure facts to be used against the lynchers.

Through the efforts of Bishop John Hurst, member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors, the A. M. E. Church in Florida contributed \$61, and this amount was also sent, through the National Office, to Mr. Rider.

Mr. Rider worked most unselfishly in this matter and also interested the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which sent one of its agents to LaBelle to confer with Mr. Rider. The Interracial Commission and the N. A. A. C. P. cooperated closely throughout this case.

However, on December 6 the Lee County Grand Jury, after examining more than forty witnesses, declared itself unable to determine who lynched Henry Patterson. At the same time the Grand Jury recommended that Sheriff Dan McLaughlin be dismissed from office on account of his failure to prevent the lynching or to arrest the guilty parties.

Agitation in this case, as in the Aiken lynching, brought forth extensive editorial comment in Florida daily papers demanding apprehension and conviction of the lynchers.

LYNCHING—1926

Jan. 12—*Ocala, Fla.:*

A band of masked men took *Nick Williams* from two officers, bundled him into an automobile and lynched him at a lonely spot 18 miles from Ocala. Williams had been jailed on suspicion in connection with an attack on a white woman near the spot where he was lynched. When seized he was being taken to a hospital to be identified by the woman.

Mar. ———, *Texas:*

A white man was shot to death by an armed mob of whites.

Mar. 22—*Hernando, Miss.:*

An unidentified Negro was lynched by an unmasked band of white men for an alleged attack on a young white woman. "Sheriff G. P. Thomas reported that he was unable to establish the identity of the slayers. He was called by Wm. Lauderdale (white) on whose farm the man was slain. The farmer said that he had gone to telephone the sheriff and when he returned he found the suspect's body riddled with bullets."

Mar. —Orange, Texas:

Frank Wilkes, who was likely to be freed of a charge of murder for which he was under a death sentence, was shot to death by white officers while being taken to Newton for trial. Although the officers declared they shot their prisoner when he attempted to escape, he wore handcuffs when his lifeless body was brought to Orange.

April 22—Picayune, Miss.:

Harold (Doc) Jackson was taken from jail by a band of 100 men and removed (from Poplarville) to Picayune where a rope was placed around his neck and he was forced to jump from a bridge, hanging himself. Jackson was awaiting action by a grand jury on charges that he had played a part in the slaying of 2 federal entomologists; he was also under indictment in connection with the murder of Mrs. Emaline Pearson in 1924.

26—Albuquerque, N. M.:

The body of *Santiago Platero*, Navajo Indian, charged with the murder of a government cattle inspector, was found hanging from a tree near the scene of the murder. A coroner's jury found he had come to his death "by hanging by parties unknown."

28—Brookville, Fla.:

"No trace of the body of *Charles Davis*, Negro, who was to go on trial for the killing of a deputy sheriff had been found today." The Negro was taken from the custody of the sheriff of Hernando County. "There were a score or more men in the mob and it is believed the Negro was hanged by them."

May 10—St. Petersburg, Fla.:

The body of *Parker Watson*, who was taken from two deputies on May 9, while being carried to jail, was found on a lonely road. A coroner's jury decided he had been shot by unidentified persons. Watson was accused of housebreaking.

11—La Belle, Fla.:

Henry Patterson, accused of attacking a white woman, was shot to death by a band of white men. The body was paraded through the streets and then hanged to a tree on the outskirts of the town. Although Patterson had been arrested on the charge of attacking the white woman, officers said they learned later that the woman had told friends she merely became frightened at the man's presence in her home and ran screaming from the house.

22—Yazoo City, Miss.:

Ike Jefferson, charged with entering the room of a white woman, was hanged and his body riddled with bullets, then thrown into a river.

26—Wilson, Arkansas:

Albert Blazes, charged with attacking an 11-year-old white girl, was taken from officers by a mob of several hundred persons and hanged.

June 15—*Guthrie, Ky.:*

Trimus Kirby was taken from officers, hanged, and a number of shots fired into his body. Kirby had shot one of the police officers who were attempting to arrest him for the murder of his wife. However, he was under arrest and was being taken to the county seat.

July 1—*Kenton, Tenn.:*

Tom Campbell, white farmer, who shot and killed a deputy sheriff while resisting arrest, was killed by a mob of 200. Campbell was a former inmate of an insane asylum.

6—*Lyons, Ga.:*

A mob of masked men entered the home of *Willie Wilson* and shot him down while his wife and children looked on.

11—*Eau Gallie, Fla.:*

An unidentified Negro was hanged by a group of about 15 masked men two and a half miles north of the business section of Eau Gallie. The man had been arrested on a charge of assaulting a white girl. He was being brought to Titusville by the chief of police and the sheriff who were overpowered by the mob.

(In reporting the above lynching the *Vero Beach, Fla., Press*, July 12, says: "Eau Gallie had its *third* lynching in two months last night when a Negro, accused of attacking a white girl was taken away from officers after his arrest and hanged to a tree here Sunday night. The N. A. A. C. P. has no record of the other two lynchings referred to.)

18—*Lexington, Miss.:*

Frederick Chambers, wounded in a fight with a police marshal, was slain by a mob in jail. Chambers, wounded and without medical attention, had been thrown in jail and the next morning his body was found under the cell and the walls of the building perforated with bullet holes from the guns of members of the mob.

Aug. 4—*Lachute, La.:*

John Norris, 24 years old, was surrounded in a cotton field and shot to death by a posse seeking him for an attack on a 10-year-old girl. He was reported killed while trying to escape.

12—*Lewisville, Ark.:*

Judge Powell, Negro, charged with killing a deputy sheriff was taken from two deputies and his body riddled with bullets by a mob of 500. The murdered deputy had served a warrant on Powell for wife-beating.

14—*Palatka, Fla.:*

Ed Chisholm and *Willie Steen* were riddled with bullets as they were bringing *Minnie Pickney*, an aged colored woman and Steen's mother, back to the city after the latter had been taken from her home and severely flogged. It was rumored that the woman dealt in the sale of whiskey. The mob consisted of about 15 men.

15—*Wytheville, Va.:*

A masked mob stormed the Wythe County Jail and shot to death *Raymond Bird*, who was being held on a charge of attacking a white girl. The body was then taken to the neighborhood in which the crime was committed and hanged to a tree.

Aug. 30—Waycross, Ga.:

Dave Wright (white) of Douglas, Ga., was taken from the Coffee County jail and lynched. He was accused of killing Mrs. Sophie Rollins on August 28. Sheriff Tanner said he was overpowered by 25 men and the keys were taken from him.

Sept. 26—Del Ray, Fla.:

Samuel Nelson was taken from jail and was lynched by "unidentified persons." He was arrested on the charge of attempted assault upon a white woman. His body was found riddled with bullets.

Oct. 7—Eunice, La.:

Louis Ledet, alleged to have attacked a six-year-old white girl, was taken from jail by masked men and lynched.

8—Aiken, S. C.:

A mob stormed the Aiken jail, seized three Negroes, one of them a woman, and shot them to death in a pine thicket just beyond the city limits. The victims were *Clarence* and *Demon Lowman*, cousins, and the latter's sister, *Bertha Lowman*. The Negroes were on trial a second time for murder in connection with the death of Sheriff H. H. Howard of Aiken County, who was shot to death April 25, 1925, when accompanied by several deputies he went to raid the home of Sam Lowman, father of Demon and Bertha Lowman and uncle of Clarence. On the first trial the Negroes were convicted. The two men were sentenced to death and the woman was given a life sentence. A new trial was granted by the State Supreme Court.

On October 7, Special Judge S. T. Lanham directed a verdict of "not guilty" for Demon Lowman on the charge of conspiracy to murder.

The mob broke into the jail about three o'clock on the morning of October 8, overpowered the jailer and the sheriff, and carried the Negroes away in an automobile.

8—Dover, Tenn.:

Rip Bell, a Negro, was taken from jail by a mob of 75 men, who are believed to have transported him across the Cumberland River and hanged him. Bell was being held on a charge of first degree murder in connection with the clubbing to death on October 3, of Rufus Joiner, well-known farmer of Parkerstown.

Nov. 1—....., Arkansas:

About 4 miles from Pine Bluff was found the dead and bullet riddled body of a Negro for whom posses and farmers had been searching. It was alleged he had murdered a white planter.

10—Houston, Texas:

Scott Evans, *Robert Brown* and Brown's wife met violent death as the victims of revenge. Scott was shot to death and Brown and his wife were burned to death when they refused to leave the house where the three Negroes lived. It is believed that the killings were meant as revenge for the slaying of Wallace Crowder, a white man, near Houston. The slain Negroes, however, were not directly connected with the white man's death.

Dec. — *West Point, Ga.:*

While in search of a Negro who was alleged to have shot and killed a white man in Harris County, near West Point, one of a gang of white men shot a fourteen-year-old colored boy and killed him when they failed to find the man they sought.

27—*Waldo, Fla.:*

Breaking the lock at the city jail unknown parties took *George Buddington*, 55, several miles from the town and shot him to death. Buddington had been arrested on a charge of attempting to extort at the point of a pistol an alleged debt from a white woman.

The Lynching Record for the year follows:

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1926

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. Nick Williams.....	Jan. 12.....	Ocala, Fla.....	Hanged
2. —————(wh.).....	Mar. —.....	—————, Texas.....	Shot
3. —————.....	Mar. 22.....	Hernando, Miss.....	Shot
4. Frank Wilkes.....	Mar. —.....	Orange, Texas.....	Shot
5. Harold (Doc.) Jack- son (wh.).....	April 22.....	Picayune, Miss.....	Hanged
6. Santiago Platero.....	April 26.....	Albuquerque, N. M.....	Hanged
7. Charles Davis.....	April 28.....	Brookville, Fla.....	—————
8. Parker Watson.....	May 10.....	St. Petersburg, Fla.....	Shot
9. Henry Patterson.....	May 11.....	LaBelle, Fla.....	Shot
10. Albert Blazes.....	May 26.....	Wilson, Ark.....	Hanged
11. Ike Jefferson.....	May 22.....	Yazoo City, Miss.....	Hanged and Shot
12. Trimus Kirby.....	June 15.....	Guthrie, Ky.....	Hanged and Shot
13. Tom Campbell(wh.).....	July 1.....	Kenton, Tenn.....	—————
14. Willie Wilson(wh.).....	July 6.....	Lyons, Ga.....	Shot
15. —————.....	July 11.....	Eau Gallie, Fla.....	Hanged
16. Frederick Chambers.....	July 18.....	Lexington, Miss.....	Shot
17. Judge Powell.....	Aug. 3.....	Lewisville, Ark.....	Shot
18. John Norris.....	Aug. 4.....	Lachute, La.....	Shot
19. Willie Steen.....	Aug. 14.....	Palatka, Fla.....	Shot
20. Ed. Chisholm.....	Aug. 14.....	Palatka, Fla.....	Shot
21. Raymond Bird.....	Aug. 15.....	Wytheville, Va.....	Shot (Hanged after death)
22. Dave Wright (wh.).....	Aug. 30.....	Waycross, Ga.....	—————
23. Samuel Nelson.....	Sept. 26.....	Del Ray, Fla.....	Shot
24. Louis Ledet.....	Oct. 7.....	Eunice, La.....	Hanged
25. Clarence Lowman.....	Oct. 8.....	Aiken, S. C.....	Shot
26. Demon Lowman.....	Oct. 8.....	Aiken, S. C.....	Shot
27. Bertha Lowman.....	Oct. 8.....	Aiken, S. C.....	Shot

	Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
28.	Rip Bell.....	Oct. 8.....	Dover, Tenn.....	Hanged
29.	.....	Nov. 1.....	Pine Bluff, Ark. (near).....	Shot
30.	Scott Evans.....	Nov. 11.....	Houston, Texas.....	Shot
31.	Robert Brown.....	Nov. 11.....	Houston, Texas.....	Burned
32.	Sally Brown.....	Nov. 11.....	Houston, Texas.....	Burned
33.	—— (14-year-old boy).....	Dec. —.....	West Point, Ga.....	Shot
34.	George Buddington.....	Dec. 27.....	Waldo, Fla.....	Shot

SUMMARY

By States

Arkansas.....	3
Florida.....	9
Georgia.....	3 (2 white)
Kentucky.....	1
Louisiana.....	2
Mississippi.....	4 (1 white)
New Mexico.....	1 (Indian)
South Carolina.....	3 (1 woman)
Tennessee.....	2 (1 white)
Texas.....	5 (1 woman, 1 wh)
Virginia.....	1
Total.....	34

Alleged Offenses

Murder.....	15
Shooting Police Officer.....	2
Attacking white women.....	7
Attempted attack on white woman.....	1
Suspected attack on white woman.....	1
Entering room of white woman.....	1
Housebreaking.....	1
Connected with selling whiskey.....	2
Attempting to collect a debt.....	1
In search of another.....	1
Offense unknown.....	2
Total.....	34

Manner of Lynching

Shot.....	19
Hanged.....	7
Hanged and Shot.....	3
Burned.....	2
Manner unknown.....	3
Total.....	34

Taken from Peace Officers and Jails

Arkansas.....	2
Florida.....	6
Georgia.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Mississippi.....	2
South Carolina.....	3
Tennessee.....	1
Virginia.....	1
Total.....	18

LYNCHERS PUNISHED

Georgia.—All seventeen members of the mob which lynched Dave Wright, a white man, at Douglass, Georgia, were indicted and to date eleven have been sentenced, four are held in prison awaiting trial and two are being sought. The ringleader is serving a life term and the others sentences of from four to twenty years.

Texas.—Five white men were arrested and jailed in connection with the lynching of Robert Brown and wife and Scott Evans at Houston, Texas.

Kentucky.—T. H. Kelly, constable of Todd County, Kentucky, was ousted from office in June, under the Kentucky Anti-Lynching Law, for allowing a mob to take from his custody and lynch Trimus Kirby, at Guthrie.

South Carolina.—Adger Allen, in a directed verdict, November, 1926, recovered \$2,000 damages from the State of South Carolina for the lynching of Will Allen in 1921. The verdict was rendered by Judge M. L. Bonham, presiding in the Court of Common Pleas, Lexington, S. C.

LYNCHING PREVENTED

California.—Alleged threats of lynching resulted in an order by the sheriff placing a heavy guard over Frank Page (white) of Cedarville, who was being held for murder.

Delaware.—A mob was held at bay by state militia during the trial at Georgetown before a jury of Harry Butler for assault on a ten-year-old white girl.

Georgia.—Albert Moreland, arrested at Pleasant Hill, charged with criminal assault upon a six-year-old white girl, was carried to Americus on account of the fear of lynching and later to Macon for safe-keeping.

Heavy police reserves augmented the force of sheriff's deputies in Bibb County jail to guard Ed. Glover, confessed slayer of a white woman and a white man. Five men were arrested from crowds which formed about the jail.

Kentucky.—Home guards at Hazard, with drawn bayonets and mounted guns, stood ready to suppress any attempt at lynching or delivering from custody Arlie Walker being held for murder.

Governor Fields called out troops in Lexington to prevent the lynching of Ed Harris charged with assault upon a white woman and the murder of her husband and two children.

State troops patrolled the town of Madisonville during the trials of three Negroes for attacking a white girl.

Louisiana.—Five men who gained entrance to the parish jail at Alexandria and demanded custody of Joseph Hardy, accused of murder, were foiled by the jailer, W. G. Penney, who said "You may kill me but you can't have Hardy." Governor Fuqua ordered a company of National Guardsmen to escort Hardy to his trial at Coushatta.

Gus Jenkins narrowly escaped lynching at Farmerville when he was spirited away by the sheriff and lodged in jail. Jenkins while driving an automobile had run down and killed a white boy.

Mississippi.—Troops were ordered out at Jackson to protect two white men arrested in connection with the slaying of agents of the Federal Bureau of Entomology.

At Clarksdale an unidentified Negro, charged with having wounded a deputy sheriff, was held in the county jail overnight

following a demonstration during which he was seized by a crowd of men but was recovered unharmed by the sheriff.

Walter Cook was held in jail at Bay Springs to protect him from a mob which fired on him because he was "riding in a swell car." Cook fired in return, killing one of the white men and wounding another.

John Drummond, held for an alleged attempted assault upon a white woman, was carried from Meridian to Jackson to avoid mob violence.

North Carolina.—A mob was reported forming to take W. L. Ross (white) from jail where he was being held on the charge of murder. He was rushed from Warrenton to State's prison.

Arnold Colson, accused of assault on two white girls, was removed from jail at Albemarle, upon the insistence of local citizens who feared a mob would take him from the jail.

North Dakota.—A secret transfer to the state prison prevented the lynching of Arnold Thiele who had killed the Chief of Police of Mandan.

Ohio.—A crowd estimated at 1,000 persons was dispersed from in front of the Coshocton County jail when it was learned that Robt. F. Thompson, being held on a charge of murder, had been removed to a neighboring jail.

Pennsylvania.—A threat of lynching at Media ended in the transfer of three Negroes to the Eastern Penitentiary. Two of the prisoners had been convicted of murder and the other was awaiting trial for murder.

IV. PUBLICITY

The number of press releases sent out from the National Office during the past three years is as follows:

1924.....	440
1925.....	485
1926.....	506

The fighting strength of the Association comes largely from the readers of colored newspapers. It is to colored editors that the weekly news releases go, telling of the work of the N. A. A. C. P. Colored editors have broadcast the work of the Association in such a way as to strengthen its hands. Their sympathetic and cordial comment has helped to spread among their readers an understanding of the aims of the N. A. A. C. P., of its accomplishments, and of the means by which it is attempting to realize its purposes. The mainstay of any work in behalf of the civil rights of the Negro in America is an informed and responsive public opinion among colored people themselves. In the creation of this public opinion the colored editors of the country are playing a part the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

It would be impossible to mention the names of all the editors who have generously given their news space and their editorial commendation to the Association. For they include editors from Massachusetts to Texas and from California to Florida.

Of course, the audience which presents the chief problem, and which in many respects it is most important to reach, comprises the readers of white dailies and weeklies. For it is essential that the American public be informed of the aims of the Negro. In this field, it is gratifying to report new strength of the N. A. A. C. P. Especially is it to be noted that gains have been made in the South where dailies have increasingly this year commented editorially on the anti-lynching campaign of the Association. That many of the comments were adverse to the Association's work, and especially hostile to the idea of a federal anti-lynching bill, does not alter the fact that the work of the Association has now reached the stage where it is impossible for the white South longer to ignore it.

Comment on the outstanding exploit of the Assistant Secretary in investigating the Aiken lynchings was widespread, such an important white daily as the *Atlanta Constitution* naming the

N. A. A. C. P. editorially in this connection. Other newspapers commenting on the anti-lynching campaign and naming the N. A. A. C. P. include the *New York World*, the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, the *Columbus Evening Dispatch*, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, the *New York Times* (in a lengthy survey of the lynching situation by Savel Zimand. The N. A. A. C. P. furnished Mr. Zimand with material.), the *New Republic*, the *Survey*, the *Nation*, the Springfield, Mass., *Evening Union*, the *Kalamazoo Gazette*, the Springfield, Ill., *Republican*, the Duluth, Minn., *Labor World*, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, etc., etc.

Statistics on the year's increase in lynchings over the preceding year, as well as telegrams of protest urging Federal action, sent by the N. A. A. C. P. to President Coolidge, were given nation-wide distribution by the Associated Press, literally hundreds of clippings coming to the National Office from all parts of the country.

The publicity on the Annual Conference in Chicago, complicated as it was by the news of the Eucharistic Congress, at that time concluding its sessions in that city, was unexpectedly successful. Mr. Carol Binder of the Chicago *Daily News* wrote a daily signed article about the N. A. A. C. P. Conference, there were good reports in the Chicago *Evening Post*, as well as the most cordial editorials in both papers, and occasional news stories in the *Tribune*. The *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston as usual designated a special correspondent who telegraphed a daily story from Chicago, and the interest in the Conference was such that the N. A. A. C. P. has received extensive reports of its proceedings cabled to France and published in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*.

Favorable comment has furthermore come to the N. A. A. C. P. from new sources. The *Locomotive Engineers Journal* commented editorially on the advice given to the Negro through the N. A. A. C. P. to vote independent of political party allegiance. The *World Service News*, published monthly by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, in January, 1926, published the following item:

All those Christian people indignant at the disfranchisement of their colored brothers in the South may help to right the conditions through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The Association will send you information on that subject and a record of their achievements for the past years.

As a consequence of this, letters of inquiry were received from many parts of the country, many of them coming from clergymen.

Other features of the year were detailed accounts of the Sweet trial in Detroit, published in the June and July numbers of the *Haldeman-Julius Monthly*, Girard, Kansas, and editorials on various phases of the N. A. A. C. P. program in the Des Moines, Iowa, *Register*, the *Spokesman Review* of Spokane, Wash., the Duluth, Minn., *Herald*, and the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston.

One of the functions undertaken by the Publicity Department has been to call attention in the colored press to the work of *The Crisis*, the Association's official organ, and these reports, sent out just before publication of each issue of *The Crisis*, have been widely reprinted. The Secretary, again as last year, contributed a chapter on Lynching and Mob Violence to the *American Year Book*.

Early reports from Mr. Pickens, on a lecture tour in Europe, indicate that the English press, especially such prominent newspapers as the Manchester *Guardian*, are fully reporting and giving much news and editorial space to his addresses, the name of the N. A. A. C. P. and accounts of its work taking a prominent place in the reports.

V. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Association was held at Chicago, Illinois, June 23-29. It was attended by 354 delegates, representing 34 states. The mass meetings attracted large crowds and from most of them hundreds of persons had to be turned away. Excellent publicity was given the Chicago Conference through the daily press.

Speakers at the mass meetings were: Hon. William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago; Hon. Adelbert H. Roberts, State Senator from Illinois, Third Senatorial District; William English Walling; Bishop Archibald H. Carey of the A. M. E. Church; Hon. Albert F. George, Judge of the Municipal Court, Chicago; Clarence Darrow; Mrs. Addie W. Hunton; Miss Mary E. McDowell; President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt; Congressman L. C. Dyer; Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church; officers of the N. A. A. C. P., and others.

Among prominent visitors who addressed the Conference were Julius Rosenwald, A. Philip Randolph of New York, Bolton Smith of Memphis, and Miss Julia C. Lathrop.

On the closing night of the Conference the Twelfth Spingarn Medal was presented to Dr. Carter G. Woodson of Washington, D. C., by Dr. John Haynes Holmes. The Medal was awarded to Dr. Woodson for his work as Educator, Scholar and Author.

Following is the Annual Address issued by the Conference:

ADDRESS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The pressing problem before us this year is that of residential *segregation*. There is widespread determination to enforce a ghetto in the United States in spite of the clear letter of the law and the decision of the courts. We have been fighting this tendency for years and despite the temporary delay involved in the latest decision of the Supreme Court we are already continuing this fight. The court has not yet passed upon the essential point, and that is as to whether or not it is good public policy in a great democracy to divide and classify people according to race or color. We believe that the fight against segregation is a fundamental fight for democracy among all people in this country.

For a long time the Southern States of the United States have defied democratic government in this land. They form an oligarchy where the political power is held by a small minority of the qualified voters and by a minority which does not represent the best intelligence of their own section. This condition has been permitted by the silent acquiescence of the North and by a series of evasive and unconstitutional laws and practices. The most outrageous of these laws were the so-called "Grandfather Clauses." Through the co-operation of this Association these laws were finally declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. There still remain, however, the laws and customs which support the *White Primary*. The White Primary is an attempt to substitute a single political party for the whole state and local government and to allow that party to base its membership upon purely racial lines. Such laws are a plain defiance of the constitution of this government, and this Association pledges itself to keep this matter before the courts until justice is done.

These and many other legal and social battles show the absolute necessity of an adequate Defense Fund to Protect the Rights of American Negroes. The \$75,000 which black folk and their friends gave to defend the cases at Detroit and Washington was a fine and generous gesture. But it was but a small beginning toward our absolute need. We should have one million dollars at least to make impossible the hitherto easy oppression of American Negroes and the ruthless and unpunished denial of their constitutional rights.

We are astonished to note under President Coolidge and the Republican administration a continuation of that *segregation* of colored employees in the departments at Washington which was begun under President Wilson. We have repeatedly appealed for redress of this grievance and we appeal again to the sense of decency and honor which should exist at the Capital of the nation and which should save from insult persons who are serving their country in the organized civil service.

Republican senators have defeated again the *Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill* only three of the nine Republican members of the Judiciary Committee and one of the seven Democrats voted to report the Bill, in the face of a series of horrible lynchings in Mississippi, Florida and elsewhere.

There is but one effective reply to such flagrant disregard of our rights and wishes. Our political salvation and social survival lie in our *absolute independence of party allegiance in politics* and the casting of our vote for our friends and against our enemies whoever they may be and whatever party labels they carry. This may at present give us sorry choice between twin evils but eventually and soon there must come in this land such political reform as will give the honest independent voter, black and white, a chance to cast his ballot for law, decency and democracy.

Particularly is it possible and right for American Negro voters so to cast their ballots as to restrain Financial Imperialism which has throttled Haiti and threatens Liberia and Central and South America and which is still using slavery and forced labor to heap up profit in Africa.

For several years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has tried on the one hand to show the white labor movement in the United States that it must recognize *colored labor*, welcome it to Union ranks and affirm the unity of all laborers in the great fight for industrial democracy. On the other hand, this organization has sought to impress upon Negro labor its duty to leave no stone unturned in an attempt to cooperate with organized labor and to maintain and advance the standards for which organized labor has so long fought. We are glad to note in the unionization of the Pullman porters a great step towards both these objects. We regret that white Union labor is still disappointingly laggard and unfair in taking effective steps toward organizing black labor.

There is, without doubt, a *cultural movement* stirring among American Negroes and Negroes the world over which is of deep significance. It is a renaissance of that ancient feeling of men of black blood for beauty in music, in sculpture and in expression, which the world forgot during slavery and the slave trade. As it begins to blossom again in the new generation of American Negroes it calls for every encouragement. This Association is glad that through the Spingarn Medal, THE CRISIS magazine, the prizes for literature and art, and encouragement of public meetings and private exhortation, it has been able to do much in the past to make this renaissance possible. The Association calls now for the widest cooperation among persons and organizations to forward the movement and encourage art and literature; and above all, to make possible, through universal education in adequate common schools, in better high schools and in wider college facilities, the development of the great talent which lies in our race,

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, *Chairman*

Harry E. Davis, Cleveland	Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Isadore Martin, Philadelphia	Rev. A. Wayman Ward, Denver
Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore	Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Des Moines
T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.	Mrs. W. T. Poole, Pittsburgh
Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago	Mrs. Alethea Jefferson, Newark, N. J.
Dr. George W. Lucas, New Orleans	Mrs. Nannie G. Reed, Chicago
A. T. Atwater, Rome, Ga.	Mrs. Vada J. Somerville, Los Angeles

Liberty Fund

The program of the Seventeenth Annual Conference held in Chicago included the subject: "Can An Endowment of One Million Dollars be Raised for the Work of the N. A. A. C. P.?" and the following vote was passed by the Conference:

"That this Conference endorse the raising of a Million Dollar Fund for the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and that a committee be appointed to work out a tentative plan to raise this Fund; and that the suggestions from the committee be turned over to the National Board of Directors for final passage."

The committee appointed by the Conference to draw up the tentative plan was as follows:

Dr. George W. Lucas, New Orleans, *Chairman*
 Rev. R. L. Bradby, Detroit, Mich.
 Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Iowa
 Rev. C. W. Burton, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. T. A. Curtis, St. Louis, Mo.
 Mrs. Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio
 F. E. DeFrantz, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Mrs. M. L. Elliston, Denver, Colo.
 Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, Gary, W. Va.
 Rev. J. W. Gibson, Lexington, Ky.
 J. W. Hudspeth, Orange, N. J.
 Mrs. Shelby Johnson, Keokuk, Iowa
 John L. Love, Kansas City, Mo.
 Dr. J. A. Somerville, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
 Rev. Russell Taylor, Omaha, Neb.
 J. W. Washington, Jackson, Miss.

This committee met and submitted to the Conference a Plan of Organization with Methods of Promotion, recommending (1) that this Fund be called "The N. A. A. C. P. Liberty Fund"; (2) that a

preliminary campaign be conducted for sufficient funds to underwrite the raising of the Million Dollar Fund; and (3) that wherever possible the campaign be conducted through existing branches.

The National Board of Directors at its meeting in September appointed as the Preliminary Committee on the Liberty Fund: Messrs. J. E. Spingarn, Arthur B. Spingarn, W. E. B. Du Bois, John E. Nail, Isadore Martin, F. B. Ransom; Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker; the Chairman and the Secretary *ex-officio*.

At the close of the year the Committee of the Board is still considering the feasibility of the Liberty Fund Campaign.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

The Department of Branches is composed of two Executives, the Director and the Field Secretary, and three clerks. Their work is the organization, administration and stimulation of the branches of the Association and the raising of a large part of the budget of the National Office.

In their field work the two Executives of the Department of Branches are assisted by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary and occasionally by volunteers who form the Speakers' Bureau.

During 1926 the field work of the Association covered 76,983 miles of which 71,082 were travelled by National Officers and 5,901 miles by volunteer workers. This distance covered 34 states and 127 cities.

This does not include the foreign work that is being done by the Field Secretary, who is in Europe on a two months' leave of absence where he has given many lectures on the race question.

The total number of miles travelled by the Executives and volunteer workers does not include the field work of Dr. Du Bois, which is published elsewhere in the Annual Report.

The following is the tabulated record of the field work of the officers of the Association:

<i>Executives</i>	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Time on Field</i>
William Pickens.....	223	22,777	143 days
Robert W. Bagnall.....	134	17,392	103 "
Walter White.....	57	16,307	42 "
James Weldon Johnson.....	20	8,084	27 "
Mary White Ovington.....	15	3,976	10 "
Herbert Seligmann.....	3	2,546	9 "
	452	71,082	334 days

There is to be added to the above 26 meetings addressed by members of the Speakers' Bureau.

The 34 states visited are:

Alabama	Louisiana	Ohio
Arkansas	Maryland	Oklahoma
California	Massachusetts	Oregon
Connecticut	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Delaware	Minnesota	Tennessee
District of Columbia*	Missouri	Texas
Georgia	Montana	South Dakota
Illinois	Mississippi	Virginia
Indiana	New Jersey	Washington
Iowa	New Mexico	West Virginia
Kansas	New York	Wisconsin
Kentucky	North Carolina	

It will be noted that of the thirty-four states visited twenty-two were in the North and West and twelve in the South. In the South the same type of message was delivered by the Executives as elsewhere.

In addition to branch meetings the above comprise addresses and lectures to conferences, forums, high schools, colleges and many audiences in the interest of turning public opinion in the right direction.

In addition to the field work the Department of Branches sent out 20,964 form and individual letters to branches, groups and interested persons, *re*: (a) raising the apportionment; (b) handling branch problems; (c) raising funds through entertainments; (d) organization matters; (e) conducting drives; (f) adopting more efficient methods;

and kept records that were of constant use to all departments of the National Office.

During the year 17 new branches were established and 117 branches won a position on the Honor Roll. The new branches are:

Decatur, Ala.	Hamtramck, Mich.	Ironton, Ohio
Mobile, Ala.	Saginaw, Mich.	Steubenville, Ohio
San Mateo, Calif.	Jackson, Miss.	Newark, Ohio
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Gallup, N. Mex.	Karnes County, Texas
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Asbury Park, N. J.	Petersburg, Va.
Winchester, Ky.	Hackensack, N. J.	

Grant County, N. Mex., an Authorized Com. Branches at Wheeling, W. Va.; Tulsa, Okla.; and Lorain, Ohio, were revived.

The Honor Roll Branches are: (Those starred exceeded their apportionment.)

Alabama—*Decatur; *Arizona*—*Bisbee, Douglas, *Tucson; *Arkansas*—*Little Rock, *Pine Bluff; *California*—Fresno, *Los Angeles, *Modesto, *Needles, *Pasadena, *San Diego, *San Jose, Santa Monica, *Santa Barbara, Red Bluff, San Mateo; *Colorado*—Canon City; *Connecticut*—*New Britain-Plainville, *New Haven; *Delaware*—*Wilmington; *Georgia*—*Rome; *Illinois*—*Bloomington, *Chicago, Danville, *Decatur, Georgetown, Peoria, Quincy, Springfield; *Indiana*—*East Chicago, *French Lick, *Gary, *Indianapolis, *Lawrence County, South Bend, *Terre Haute; *Iowa*—Des Moines, Keokuk; *Kansas*—*Crawford County *Atchison, *Garden City, *Newton; *Kentucky*—*Frankfort, *Lexington, *Louisville, Winchester; *Massachusetts*—New Bedford, Worcester; *Michigan*—Bay City, *Battle Creek, Detroit, Flint, *Hamtramck, *Grand Rapids, Lansing, *Mt. Clemens, *Oakland County, *Port Huron, *Saginaw; *Minnesota*—Minneapolis; *Mississippi*—Jackson; *Missouri*—Jefferson City; *Montana*—*Billings, *Great Falls; *Nebraska*—Alliance, *Lincoln; *New Jersey*—*Asbury Park, *Atlantic City, *Jersey City, *Long Branch, *Montclair, *Newark, *Oranges, *Princeton, *Trenton; *New Mexico*—*Albuquerque, *Raton; *New York*—*Binghamton, *Buffalo, *Elmira, *Rochester, *Staten Island; *Ohio*—*Cincinnati, *Columbus, *Lima, *Steubenville, Wellsville, *Youngstown; *Oklahoma*—Chickasha, Enid, Logan County, Okmulgee, *Oklahoma City; *Oregon*—Vernonia; *Pennsylvania*—Chester, *Cheyney, *Holidaysburg, *Lancaster, New Castle, *Philadelphia, *Williamsport, Uniontown; *South Carolina*—Calhoun County; *South Dakota*—*Sioux Falls; *Tennessee*—*Memphis; *Texas*—Yoakum; *Utah*—*Salt Lake City; *Virginia*—*Danville, Petersburg; *West Virginia*—Bluefield, Charleston, Gary, *Keystone; *Wisconsin*—*Beloit; *Wyoming*—Casper.

FINANCES

During the year the branches sent to the National Office a total of \$43,107.09, of which \$30,347.12 was paid on their apportionment. California has again the honor of being the leading state in the

amounts sent to the National Office, having contributed \$5,662.53. This state led all the rest last year. Los Angeles has the preeminent place as to the total amount contributed by any one branch, having sent to the National Office a total of \$3,777.55—\$3,576.20 was paid on an apportionment of \$1,000. Thirty-three Baby Contests and 8 Popularity Contests were closed during the year. There was sent to the National Office from these contests the sum of \$6,791.29.

Below is the support of the Association by the branches divided as to sections of the country:

	<i>Apportion- ment</i>	<i>Defense Fund</i>	<i>Total</i>
NEW ENGLAND			
Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn.....	\$2,161.50	\$653.31	\$3,163.33
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
N. Y., N. J., Penna.....	5,769.76	1,784.90	8,326.58
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis. (Ill., \$1,000 Conference Fee.)	7,210.36	1,029.96	10,156.35
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., Kans.....	2,907.58	784.96	3,971.45
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.	3,022.70	2,402.15	5,767.60
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.....	1,404.69	.....	1,441.19
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ark., La., Okla., Texas.....	1,709.11	214.25	2,123.22
MOUNTAIN			
Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev.	1,327.03	203.40	1,684.75
PACIFIC			
Wash., Ore., Calif.....	5,267.06	227.51	6,002.96

Last year we mentioned the scant support the Association received from the South. This is still true, although the greater portion of the Negro population is found there and the largest

number of cases in which the Association has engaged are in the South.

The following figures show what support each Southern state gave the Association during 1926:

<i>State</i>	<i>Negro Population</i>	<i>Towns of More Than 2,000 Negroes</i>	<i>Number Branches</i>	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Defense Fund</i>
Alabama.....	900,652	18	6	\$126.45	.....
Arkansas.....	472,220	7	4	812.67	.....
Florida.....	329,487	14	6	76.00	.....
Georgia.....	1,206,365	25	5	241.74	.....
Kentucky.....	235,938	10	8	1,117.74	.....
Louisiana.....	700,257	13	3	302.75	.....
Mississippi.....	935,184	14	1	48.50	.....
Maryland.....	244,479	3	2	255.15	\$186.65
North Carolina.....	763,407	20	5	72.24	.....
South Carolina.....	864,719	14	2	72.00	5.00
Oklahoma.....	149,408	7	9	362.00	25.00
Tennessee.....	451,758	8	2	148.50	.....
Texas.....	241,694	23	8	645.80	189.25
Virginia.....	690,017	13	10	466.23	156.00
				\$4,747.77	\$571.90

In many places in the South the conduct of the work of the branches entails no physical danger to the members and officers. In a few places high courage is required, but everywhere in the South it is possible for colored people to contribute to the support of this work which means so much towards bettering their conditions and the condition of the whole race.

SPECIAL MEETINGS ADDRESSED

Miss Ovington:

October—Atlanta University; Calhoun School, Calhoun, Ala.; Piney Woods School, Braxton Miss.; Tougaloo Institute, Tougaloo, Ala.

Mr. Johnson:

- February*—Fellowship of Reconciliation, Columbia University.
- March*—Knoxville College—Shaw University; White Plains, N. Y., Forum; Virginia Normal & Industrial School.
- April*—Young Women's Christian Association, Bridgeport, Conn.
- October*—University Extension Society, Pittsburgh; Council of Negro College Women, University of Pittsburgh.
- November*—Interracial Commission, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. White:

- February*—Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Y. W. H. A. Groups on Better Race Relationship, Jersey City.
- March*—New York University; Lion's Club, Jersey City.
- April*—Monday Luncheon Club, Indianapolis; "Book Lovers," Indianapolis; Librarians and Women's Improvement Club, Indianapolis; Athenaeum Club, Indianapolis; Illinois State Convention of Mosaic Templars of America.
- September*—National Convention of Congregational Workers Among Colored People, Detroit, Mich.
- November*—Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City.

Mr. Bagnall:

- January*—Teachers College, Columbia University; Sunday Night Club, Brooklyn, New York.
- February*—The Detroit Labor Forum; Open Forum, Lima, Ohio; Tuesday Luncheon Club, A. K. A. Sorority of the Ohio State University.
- March*—New Era Club, New York City; Cornell University (6 addresses).
- April*—Interracial Committee, Dayton, Ohio.
- May*—American Woodmen, Cleveland; Negro-Caucasian Club, Ann Arbor, Mich.; National Federation of Settlements, Cleveland.
- July*—Fellowship of Reconciliation.
- October*—Open Forum, Labor Temple, New York City.
- November*—Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City.

Mr. Pickens:

- January*—Jewish Christian Fellowship, Bryn Mawr Club, New York City.
- February*—Indianapolis Bar Association.
- March*—State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.; Howard University.
- May*—Long Beach (Calif.) Forum; California Conference of Social Workers, Pasadena; Pacific College, Stockton, Calif.; California League of Women Voters, San Francisco; Reed College, Portland, Ore.; Fellowship of New Social Order, Portland, Ore.; Williamette University, Portland, Ore.
- October*—Student Friends, University of Chicago; New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.
- November*—Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.
- November to February*—Extended lecture trip in Europe.

VII. FINANCES

Report of W. C. Heaton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:

Our examination of the accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE—GENERAL DEPARTMENT

has been completed for the year ended December 31, 1926. In connection therewith we have prepared and submit herewith the following financial statements:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1926.

- “ B—Statement of Income and Expenses (Exclusive of Special Funds) for the Year Ended December 31, 1926.
- “ C—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year Ended December 31, 1926.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items.

There has been a decided shift in asset and liability items during the year, as reflected in the condensed comparative balance sheets at December 31, 1926 and 1925, shown below:

ASSETS	1926	1925
Cash.....	\$20,622.46	\$46,726.75
Bonds.....	27,521.25	
Inventory.....	55.50	55.50
Furniture and Fixtures (Net of Depreciation).....	3,806.80	3,869.12
Deferred Charge.....	121.11	393.38
Total Assets.....	<u>\$52,127.12</u>	<u>\$51,044.75</u>

LIABILITIES	1926	1925
Special Fund Reserves.....	\$40,818.92	\$29,922.12
Accounts Payable.....	167.42	.....
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$40,986.34</u>	<u>\$29,922.12</u>
NET WORTH		
Balance, January 1st.....	\$21,122.63	\$6,972.96
Net Gain or Loss for Year.....	9,981.85	14,149.67
Net Worth, December 31st.....	<u>\$11,140.78</u>	<u>\$21,122.63</u>

It was noted that there were minor expenses amounting to less than \$200.00 applicable to the year 1926, which were not entered in the books before closing. On the other hand, there was interest on bank accounts amounting to about the same figure, which also had not been entered in the books before closing. We have not asked that the books be adjusted for these small amounts, and the statements presented herewith are in accord with the books.

In our opinion the appended balance sheet and statement of income and expenses state, with substantial accuracy, the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at December 31, 1926, and the financial operations for the year then ended.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON AND COMPANY.

EXHIBIT A

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1926

ASSETS

SPECIAL FUNDS (See Contra):

Legal Defense Fund:

Cash.....	\$10,060.27
Bonds.....	27,521.25

Total.....	\$37,581.52
Anti-Lynching Fund.....	3,132.40
The Milholland Fund.....	80.00
Special Memorial Fund.....	25.00

Total.....	\$40,818.92
------------	-------------

GENERAL FUND:

Cash.....	\$7,324.79
Deferred Charges—Advances to Employee for Traveling Expenses.....	121.11
Inventory—Branch Files and Cards, Net of De- preciation.....	55.50
Furniture and Fixtures, Net of Depreciation.....	3,806.80
	11,308.20

Total Assets.....	\$52,127.12
-------------------	-------------

LIABILITIES

SPECIAL FUND RESERVES (See Contra):

Legal Defense Fund.....	\$37,581.52
Anti-Lynching Fund.....	3,132.40
The Milholland Fund.....	80.00
Special Memorial Fund.....	25.00

Total.....	\$40,818.92
------------	-------------

GENERAL FUND:

Accounts Payable.....	167.42
-----------------------	--------

Total Liabilities.....	\$40,986.34
------------------------	-------------

NET WORTH

January 1, 1926.....	\$21,122.63
Net Loss for Year, per Exhibit B.....	9,981.85

December 31, 1926.....	11,140.78
------------------------	-----------

Total Liabilities and Net Worth.....	\$52,127.12
--------------------------------------	-------------

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
(Exclusive of Special Funds)
For the Year Ended December 31, 1926

INCOME:

Contributions.....		\$10,264.95
Literature Sales.....		532.68
Membership:		
Branches (Including Branch Contributions)	\$30,319.72	
Members at Large.....	3,226.90	
		<u>33,546.62</u>
Total Income.....		<u>\$44,344.25</u>

EXPENSES:

Salaries:		
Administrative.....	\$13,366.27	
Field.....	3,999.84	
Publicity.....	2,599.92	
Clerical.....	16,867.15	
Special (Auditing).....	125.00	
		<u></u>
Total.....	\$36,958.18	
Meetings.....	1,545.04	
Rent.....	2,920.08	
Light.....	148.55	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	836.56	
Postage.....	3,203.03	
Printing.....	3,260.06	
Multigraphing.....	164.86	
Depreciation—Furniture and Fixtures.....	201.32	
Traveling Expenses.....	2,863.12	
Miscellaneous.....	2,225.30	
		<u></u>
Total Expenses.....		<u>54,326.10</u>
Net Loss for Year, to Exhibit A.....		<u><u>\$9,981.85</u></u>

EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1926

ANTI-LYNCHING FUND:

January 1, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$3,938.78
Contributions During Year.....	199.33
	\$4,138.11
Disbursements During Year.....	1,005.71
December 31, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$3,132.40

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND:

January 1, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$25,366.26
Contributions During Year.....	34,225.31
Interest During Year.....	567.41
	\$60,158.98
Disbursements During Year.....	22,577.46
December 31, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$37,581.52

MACLEAN MEMORIAL FUND:

January 1, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$17.08
Transferred to General Fund.....	17.08
December 31, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	

AMY E. SPINGARN PRIZE FUND:

January 1, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$600.00
Disbursements During Year.....	600.00
December 31, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	

SPECIAL MEMORIAL FUND:

January 1, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	
Contributions During Year.....	\$350.00
	\$350.00
Disbursements During Year.....	325.00
December 31, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$25.00

THE MILHOLLAND FUND:

January 1, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	
Contributions During Year.....	\$80.00
December 31, 1926—Undisbursed Balance.....	\$80.00

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

THE CRISIS

The average net paid monthly circulation of THE CRISIS for 1926 has been 29,000 copies. We have published and sold altogether 348,000 copies during the year. The total income for the year was \$43,426.98. In 1925, our business showed a net loss of \$2,058.61. This year we have reduced the loss by curtailing expenses, so that the net loss is \$1,785.78. We are still paying our expenses and hope within a year or so to have an even balance sheet or perhaps a slight credit balance.

As we said last year, "The aim of THE CRISIS is not to make a profit; if we find that at any time the income exceeds the expense we immediately seek to improve THE CRISIS." Whenever there is a loss in running expense we make up the loss by decreasing expense as far as possible without lessening the value of the magazine.

During the sixteen years of its life THE CRISIS has sold 7,331,979 copies and its total income has been \$652,277.01. We again wish to impress the fact upon our readers that THE CRISIS *is supported and supported entirely by the money paid in by its subscribers and advertisers.* It has absolutely no other source of support. It is thus a business doing philanthropic work, and is probably the only propaganda magazine in the United States that is thus self-supporting. Our financial outlook, while it has difficulties, involves no great or unexpected changes. The enlargement of the magazine last year by four pages made a deficit and we have not quite made that up this year. Nevertheless we have plans of improvement for 1927.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The prizes of \$600 offered CRISIS writers by Mrs. Amy Spingarn were awarded and distributed October 25th at International House. Two plays were given and several of the prize winners read their contributions.

As we announced last year \$5,000 was granted THE CRISIS for a special piece of social research. As subsequently announced in THE CRISIS this research was on the public school system of the South. We have studied the school systems of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Studies are nearly complete for North Carolina and Oklahoma, and we hope to complete studies for

Texas and Louisiana. The results of two of these surveys have already been published in the September and December numbers of *THE CRISIS*. The other studies will be published from time to time during the year 1927.

During the year 1926 the Director has as usual delivered lectures and written for periodicals. He has addressed students at Yale University, Smith College, Amherst College, Dartmouth College, the College of the City of New York, Labor School at Denver, Colorado, and the University of North Carolina. He has spoken to white audiences as follows: The Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, the Chicago Forum, Elyria, Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Brookline and Roxbury, Massachusetts; and Arden, Delaware. He has spoken to colored schools at Bluefield, West Virginia; Shaw University, North Carolina; Virginia Normal and Industrial Institution at Petersburg; he has also spoken at Richmond, Virginia, and several times in New York City. He has written the following articles:

A section on Negro literature (1910-1925) for the 13th edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, a chapter on African Civilization on the book, "What is Civilization?" published by Duffield, and contributed by Maeterlinck, Van Loon and others. To *The Nation* on "Negro in College," to the *Modern Review* on "Social Origin of Negro Art," the *North American Review* on "The Ku Klux Klan." The director has helped in the establishment of the Krigwa Little Negro Theatre in Harlem, New York, which has staged five plays and is now beginning its second season.

The Director spent two months in Russia visiting the chief cities and many institutions. He also spent some time in Germany, Turkey and Italy.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926

In our opinion the attached balance sheet and statement of income and expenses exhibit, with substantial correctness, the financial position of THE CRISIS as at December 31, 1926, and the result of operations for the year then ended.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON AND COMPANY.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1926

Cash:	ASSETS	
In Bank.....		\$145.93
On Hand.....		25.00
Total.....		\$170.93
Accounts Receivable:		
Advertisers.....	\$3,837.60	
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts.....	\$1,200.00	
Net.....		\$2,637.60
Agents.....	\$6,943.83	
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts.....	2,000.00	
Net.....		4,943.83
Due from Sale of Books, etc.....		82.57
Total Accounts Receivable.....		\$7,644.00
Total Current Assets.....		\$7,834.93
Inventories:		
Magazines.....	\$400.00	
Paper in Transit.....	50.58	
Paper at Berkley Press.....	87.06	
Books.....	66.65	
Total.....		604.29
Investments:		
Liberty Bonds.....	\$1,000.00	
Black Swan Phonograph Stock.....	40.00	
Total.....		1,040.00
Deposit with Post Office.....		325.00
Deferred Charges:		
Printing and Paper, January, 1927, Issue.....	\$1,531.52	
Stationery and Supplies.....	270.00	
Unexpired Insured Premiums.....	21.27	
Total.....		1,822.79
Furniture and Fixtures, Net of Depreciation.....		3,201.57
		<u>\$14,828.58</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable:	
Trade.....	\$5,266.60
Employees.....	800.00
Special Contribution, "History of Negro in War".....	83.25
Total.....	6,149.85
Advertisers' Credit Balances.....	729.50
Reserve for Unexpired Portion of Subscriptions.....	5,000.00
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$11,879.35</u>

NET WORTH

Balance at Beginning of Year.....	\$4,735.01
Deduct: Net Loss, per Exhibit B.....	1,785.78
Balance, End of Year.....	<u>2,949.23</u>
	<u><u>\$14,828.58</u></u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1926

INCOME:

Sales—Net of Returns.....	\$18,861.93
Subscriptions.....	11,696.65
Advertising.....	11,489.83
Interest and Discount, Net.....	5.36
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	42.50
Book Department Profit—Books and Plays.....	363.84
Krigwa Income.....	33.13
Special Income—American Fund for Public Service.....	1,000.00
Total Income.....	<u>\$43,426.98</u>

EXPENSES:

Publishing:	
Paper.....	5,726.12
Printing.....	9,978.57
Engraving.....	1,377.61
Total.....	<u>17,082.30</u>
Salaries:	
Executive.....	\$8,600.00
Office.....	7,687.50
Total.....	<u>16,287.50</u>

Sundry:	
Postage.....	\$2,122.66
Rent.....	2,079.96
Stationery and Supplies.....	361.92
Telephone and Telegraph.....	227.75
Insurance.....	42.30
General Expense.....	974.59
Advertising.....	713.48
Editorial.....	340.95
Addressograph, Stencils, Paper, etc.....	629.57
Total.....	7,493.18
Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures.....	168.50
Bad Debts Written Off—Agents.....	\$5,795.78
Charged Against Reserve.....	2,000.00
Balance.....	3,795.78
Bad Debts Written Off—Advertisers.....	\$1,785.50
Charged Against Reserve.....	1,400.00
Balance.....	385.50
Total Expenses.....	45,212.76
Net Loss to Exhibit A.....	\$1,785.78

SCHOOL SURVEY FUND

As announced in *THE CRISIS*, the American Fund for Public Service appropriated in 1925 a fund for a survey of the Negro public schools of certain Southern states. Studies have accordingly been made in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. All of these studies have been finished with the exception of those in Louisiana and Texas. The results of the surveys in Georgia and Mississippi have been published in *THE CRISIS*. The others will follow during the year 1927—more slowly than we could wish, as the appropriation did not cover the complete cost of publication. The Certified Public Accountants' report by W. C. Heaton & Co. is as follows:

THE CRISIS SCHOOL SURVEY FUND
IN CUSTODY OF DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS 1925 AND 1926

RECEIPTS:

Received from the Director of The American
Fund for Public Service:

Year 1925.....	\$3,000.00
Year 1926.....	2,000.00

Total Receipts.....	\$5,000.00
---------------------	------------

DISBURSEMENTS:

Year 1925:

Stenographic Services.....	\$550.00
Survey Expenses.....	614.81
	\$1,164.81

Year 1926:

Stenographic Services.....	\$551.67
Survey Expenses.....	2,132.38
Publication of Reports.....	1,000.00
Postage, Stationery, etc.....	98.24
	3,782.29

Total Disbursements.....	4,947.10
--------------------------	----------

Balance, December 31, 1926.....	\$52.90
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IX. DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM A. SINCLAIR

Dr. William A. Sinclair, member of the Association's Board of Directors from Philadelphia, died on April 20, 1926. At a meeting of the Board the following resolution was passed:

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hereby records its deep sorrow and sincere regret at the loss by death of Dr. William A. Sinclair of Philadelphia, Pa., who departed this life April 20, 1926. Dr. Sinclair was elected a member of the Board of Directors of this Association in January, 1912, and served actively in this capacity up to the time of his death. Indeed, he was stricken on a train between Philadelphia and New York while on his way to attend a Board meeting in April, 1926. No member of the Board was more devoted to the cause for which the Association stands or more ready to do all in his power for its success than was Dr. Sinclair.

18th

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Annual Report

For

1927

of the

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

Apr 27 1928

69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

N. A. A. C. P.

Eighteenth Annual Report

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

FOR 1927

A Summary of Work and an Accounting

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 Fifth Avenue New York City

January, 1928

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of

.....

.....

dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

Printed at the
HERALD-NATHAN PRESS
460 West 34th Street
New York



FOREWORD

The record of the year 1927 has again demonstrated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the only organization of national scope effective on a national scale in its efforts to secure, reaffirm and safeguard the fundamental citizenship rights of the American Negro. It is the Negro's instrument. And the Negro represents the "shock troops" in behalf of all the minority groups in America, which test the reality of American democracy.

As in 1926, the Association's work has been focussed in the courts. And the courts have again shown that where the Negro is organized and prepared to defend his rights, American public opinion, as the courts of the land represent it, is prepared to accord him justice. It is worth while pointing particularly to the eminent legal minds which the Association's cause enlists. The Association's entire annual budget would hardly cover the cost of a single case before the United States Supreme Court if the Association's legal advisers charged for their services instead of generously donating them.

The Association's work, as everyone knows, radiates into every phase of race relations. Its small staff performs many functions, from giving radio talks to investigating riots. It receives hundreds of appeals every month from all parts of the country for aid. It sends lynching statistics to California in an extradition case; investigates discrimination in the Mississippi flood area and calls the facts to the attention of the authorities; fights for the Negro's right to vote in the South; blocks anti-intermarriage laws in the North; continues to fight the Klan with publicity; establishes the Negro's case in newspapers and magazines not only in America but throughout Europe; holds hundreds of public meetings; where it is able, defends the poor and ignorant from injustice issuing from race prejudice; and continues to build up bulwarks in United States Supreme Court decisions for the protection of the Negro's fundamental rights.

The appeals coming in to the Association from all sources, for information as well as for aid, are increasing in number. It is now realized that the Association is unique in its field. Anyone who will even hastily scan this summary of its activities for the year will see at once that the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People vitally affects the welfare of every colored person in the United States.

OFFICERS FOR 1928

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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MOORFIELD STOREY

Vice-Presidents

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

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MARY WHITE OVINGTON

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, *Secretary*

WALTER WHITE, *Assistant Secretary*

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Editor of The*

Crisis

J. E. SPINGARN, *Treasurer*

ROBERT W. BAGNALL, *Director of*

Branches

WILLIAM PICKENS, *Field Secretary*

HERBERT J. SELIGMANN, *Director of*

Publicity

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Nannie H. Burroughs

Judge James A. Cobb

Prof. George William Cook

Charles Edward Russell

Neval H. Thomas

Official Organ: *The Crisis*, published monthly

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MOORFIELD STOREY	W. E. B. DU BOIS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ	MARY WHITE OVINGTON
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON	ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
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	PAUL KENNADAY, <i>Chairman</i>
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HERBERT K. STOCKTON		CLARENCE DARROW

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TWO SUPREME COURT VICTORIES

Two clean-cut victories before the United States Supreme Court within one week, during 1927, testified not only to the thoroughness of the legal work being done in behalf of the Negro in America by the Association's distinguished attorneys, but also to the fundamental nature of the issue being raised.

The **Texas White Primary Case** (Nixon vs. Herndon) concerned the right of a political party to exclude the Negro from its primaries in a state where those primaries virtually constituted the election. The case arose out of the passage by Texas of a law specifically excluding the Negro from Democratic primaries in that state, a law contested by Dr. L. A. Nixon, an otherwise duly qualified Democrat.

The case came before the United States Supreme Court on appeal from El Paso, on January 4, Dr. Nixon and the Association being represented by Mr. Fred C. Knollenberg of El Paso and Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn of New York, chairman of the Association's Legal Committee. The Attorney General of the State of Texas made a motion to file a brief on behalf of the State of Texas. The motion was granted. On motion of Mr. Spingarn, the Association was allowed two weeks from the date of the filing of the Texas brief to file a reply brief. This reply brief was written by Mr. Louis Marshall. On March 7, the Supreme Court declared the Texas law unconstitutional by unanimous decision. The opinion was handed down by Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and in it the Supreme Court declared: "It seems to us hard to imagine a more direct and obvious infringement of the Fourteenth Amendment." The decision closes with the following paragraph:

"The statute of Texas in the teeth of the prohibitions referred to assumes to forbid Negroes to take part in a primary election the importance of which we have indicated, discriminating against them by the distinction of color alone. States may do a good deal of classifying that it is difficult to believe rational, but there are limits, and it is too clear for extended argument that color cannot be made the basis of a statutory classification affecting the right set up in this case."

Within one week after this sweeping decision affecting the status of all primary elections in the United States, the Association won its

second victory before the Supreme Court in the **New Orleans Segregation Case** (Joseph W. Tyler vs. Ben Harmon) arising out of an attempt by the New Orleans City Council to establish residential segregation by making written consent of the race preponderantly inhabiting a district necessary before a member of the other race might purchase a home in that district. This ordinance, opposed from its enactment in 1924 by the New Orleans Branch under the leadership of Dr. George W. Lucas, came before the Supreme Court where it was argued for the Association by Loys A. Charbonnet and F. B. Smith of New Orleans.

Basing its decision on the Louisville Segregation Case of 1917, the Supreme Court unanimously held the New Orleans ordinance to be unconstitutional. Previous steps in this case are outlined in the Association's reports for 1924, 1925 and 1926.

It should be noted in this connection that on the basis of the Louisville Segregation decision a segregation ordinance enacted by the City of **Dallas, Texas**, was declared unconstitutional by the Texas Fifth Court of Appeals.

OTHER LEGAL WORK

A number of other important cases undertaken by the Association were brought to a successful conclusion during 1927. Foremost among them is the celebrated **Sweet Case** which arose out of the death of a member of a mob which attempted to drive Dr. Ossian H. Sweet and his family from their new home in Detroit. Dr. Sweet, his wife, his brother, Henry, and eight other defendants were indicted and tried for murder in the first degree. It will be recalled that the first trial, beginning October 30, 1925, and lasting three weeks, resulted in a jury disagreement; and the second trial, in which the State elected to try Henry Sweet alone, beginning April 19, 1926, resulted in the acquittal of Henry Sweet on May 13. The Sweet cases were finally disposed of on July 21, 1927, when the Association received a telegram from Judge Frank Murphy reading:

"All cases against defendants in the Sweet trial dismissed this date."

The other legal work undertaken during the year by the Association is listed herewith:

Residential Segregation by Restrictive Covenants: In the District of Columbia the Association is continuing to fight residential

segregation by restrictive covenants mutually entered into by owners, prohibiting the conveyance of property to Negroes. An appeal was filed in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia during the October, 1927, term from a final decree of Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District, granting a peremptory injunction in favor of certain plaintiffs and against the defendants in the case of Patrick O'Donaghue et al. vs. Henry A. Cornish et al. Mr. Cornish and his wife purchased a home on First Street, N. W., Washington, from one Thomas A. Greer, on March 5, 1927. The premises was part of a tract which was cut into lots, all the lots being sold with a restrictive covenant in each deed against leasing, selling or transferring to a Negro. These premises were also included in an agreement recorded June 29, 1926, by the then owners of certain lots on First Street, N. W., against occupancy by, leasing, selling or conveying to Negroes. This latter is a covenant similar to the one involved in the case of Corrigan vs. Curtis which was dismissed by the United States Supreme Court in 1926 for purely technical reasons. The defendants are represented by the firm of Hayes and Davis and William Leahy. Mr. Louis Marshall of the Association's National Legal Committee, is actively participating in the preparation of the brief for the pending appeal.

School Segregation: Sweeping court decisions against the practice of segregating colored school children in northern states were won in two important test cases. The first of these arose at *Toms River, New Jersey*, where Edward M. Fink, Supervising Principal, ordered the colored pupils of the public school to be transferred to a small church building. The colored parents declined to send their children to the segregated school and were thereupon called into court on complaint of the truant officer. Judge Harry E. Newman, at the hearing, found the parents not guilty of the offense charged.

The National Office and the New Jersey branches then took up the children's case, Eugene R. Hayne of Asbury Park, being retained as attorney. On March 28 a delegation headed by the Association's Secretary and composed of representatives of the New Jersey branches of the Association, and of other organizations, called upon Governor A. Harry Moore to protest against the segregation. The Governor stated he was powerless and that redress must be sought in the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Hayne summoned the school board of Toms River to appear before that Court on a writ of mandamus, hearing being held on April 6. On June 15, Justice Parker overruled the demurrer which had been filed by the Board of Education and on June 29, the thirty colored children who had been excluded from the Toms River public school were ordered by State Education Commissioner John H. Logan to be reinstated.

The National Office contributed \$500 toward the expenses of this case.

The second dramatic school segregation case occurred in *Gary, Indiana*, where several hundred white students went on "strike," September 26, against the continued presence in the Emerson High School of twenty-four colored students. The School Board of Gary bowed to the demands of the white students and the City Council, on September 29, acquiesced to the extent of appropriating \$15,000 for a temporary high school to house the colored students.

The Gary Branch of the Association, backed by the National Office, fought this attempt from the outset. Suit was brought on October 3, in the names of A. J. Terry and the Rev. Charles Hawkins, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Gary, for an injunction against the School Board, the Mayor, the City Clerk and the City Comptroller, to restrain the appropriation of taxpayers' money to erect a segregated school. The National Office appropriated \$500.00 for the fight, sending Attorney R. L. Bailey of Indianapolis to assist the attorneys retained by the Gary Branch: Messrs. F. Lawrence Anderson, Charles H. Mason, Edward McKinley Bacoyn, and Lewis Spurling.

On October 24, Judge Grant Crumpacker temporarily restrained the City from paying, and the Board of Education from receiving the \$15,000 appropriation; and on November 7 this order was continued as a temporary injunction, with the final hearing set for December 13.

Mayor Floyd E. Williams was quoted in the *Gary Post-Tribune* as saying he was convinced that the action of the City Council appropriating the \$15,000 was illegal and that it was a useless waste of money to try to defeat the injunction.

In Judge Crumpacker's court, on December 12, the N.A.A.C.P. attorneys and those employed by the City agreed to dismiss the case with the understanding that the injunction be made permanent and that the court costs be paid by the City of Gary. It is now a matter

of record in the courts that a Negro high school cannot be built in Gary with the money voted out by the City Council.

On December 23, just before the Christmas recess, all the colored students in the Emerson High School but three were called into the office of Superintendent William Wirt and were told that on January 2, 1928, they were to report to a segregated institution. The Association at once took steps to contest this during 1928.

A third school segregation case, originating in *Atlantic City* where two segregated schools had been established for colored children, was taken to the courts at the end of the year, Mr. Eugene R. Hayne being retained as attorney. This fight will extend into 1928.

Extradition Cases: As has been explained in earlier reports of the Association, there is no disposition on the part of the N.A.A.C.P. to prevent the punishment of criminals. But the Association will oppose, wherever possible, the extradition of a colored man or woman from a northern to a southern jurisdiction when there is reason to suppose that the defendant's color will operate against the giving of a fair trial.

During 1927 several extradition cases assumed national interest. One was that of *Samuel Kennedy* charged with having "slapped" a white man in Georgia and with having escaped from a chain gang sentence of eighteen months. He was found by a Georgia sheriff in Chicago and arrested. Kennedy denied having lived in Georgia and declared he knew nothing of the crime charged to him, offering to give an unassailable alibi as to his whereabouts when the alleged "slapping" took place.

Writ of habeas corpus having been filed by a white attorney, Herman Ashen, after Governor Small of Illinois had issued an extradition warrant, the Chicago Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. stepped into the case through its attorney, Harold M. Tyler. Mr. Tyler persuaded the Governor to hold up the warrant and grant a new hearing. The Governor having decided that the questions raised were judicial and did not fall under his authority, the case was heard by Judge Eller of the Criminal Court. Despite testimony of four witnesses that Kennedy lived in Chicago at the time the alleged crime was committed, and despite inadequate identification made by persons from Georgia, Judge Eller remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Georgia sheriff.

Mr. Tyler at once obtained issuance of another writ by Judge

Miller, also of the Criminal Court. It was necessary to serve this writ on the Georgia sheriff on a train which was about to leave for Georgia, although only thirty minutes had elapsed before the issuance of the second writ. However, Judge Miller refused to conduct a hearing because of Judge Eller's previous ruling, and Kennedy was again remanded to the Georgia sheriff's custody.

Thereupon, Mr. Tyler applied to Judge McGoorty who signified his willingness to issue a writ and indicated he would release the prisoner on the grounds raised by the attorneys. But the prisoner had been taken out of town, ending habeas corpus proceedings in Illinois.

Two days later the Terre Haute, Indiana, Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. notified Mr. Tyler that they had succeeded in stopping the transit of Kennedy by writ. The Georgia sheriff had missed train connections at Terre Haute and had temporarily turned his prisoner over to the local sheriff, thereby losing custody. This slip the Terre Haute Branch took advantage of, employing the law firm of Hamil, Hickey and Harris to file a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Tyler went from Chicago to Terre Haute and the Chicago Branch also retained Mr. R. L. Bailey of Indianapolis to assist in the case. Judge Jeffries of Vigo County Circuit Court refused to discharge the prisoner but granted an appeal and released Kennedy on \$1,000 bond. Before Kennedy could leave the courtroom he was seized by Sheriff Foncannon of Terre Haute and, despite protests of the attorneys representing him, was forcibly rushed away and turned over to the Georgia sheriff who kidnapped his prisoner out of the state before legal proceedings could be had.

The Terre Haute Branch began proceedings to bring to justice the parties responsible for the illegal transfer of Kennedy to Georgia. The National Office contributed \$100 in this case.

A second dramatic extradition case continuing from 1927 into 1928 is that of *Edward Glass* who fled to California, from which state Oklahoma seeks to extradite him.

A political fight brought about the flight of Glass. He was the owner of a hotel, café, and undertaking establishment in Sapulpa, also of a number of houses which he rented out. Among his opponents was the local chief of police, Morey by name, who is quoted as saying that "if my faction wins the town will be too small for that 'nigger' and myself."

Morey's faction did win and a series of raids were undertaken

against Glass's place of business. Glass finally applied through a white lawyer for an injunction to bar the police department from making further such raids. The case was set for court hearing January 3, 1923. It is reported that the chief of police on the night before, January 2, went with or sent four non-uniformed men to raid Glass's place. Glass had closed for the day and turned out his lights when he heard someone trying to force his front door and saw three or four men with drawn revolvers. Prior to this his place had been held up twice. He dropped behind his counter and began to crawl toward the rear of the store. Passing under his burglar light, he was fired upon and wounded. He returned the fire and was wounded three times, his revolver being shot from his hand. He escaped from town into the hills and learned next day that he had killed one man and wounded two others.

Glass was conducting a small restaurant business in Oakland, California, when he was found and extradition proceedings begun. Meantime his hotel and undertaking parlor in Sapulpa had been burned to the ground, no one being punished for the outrage; and a man named Ragsdale, accused of helping Glass to escape, had been shot to death while handcuffed, on the ground that he was "trying to escape." Glass was arrested in Oakland on August 31, 1927.

When extradition papers reached Governor C. C. Young of California, the Northern California Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. appealed to him not to sign the warrant, on the ground that Glass would be lynched as soon as he reached Oklahoma. The National Office forwarded to California statistics embodied in a sworn statement showing 89 recorded lynchings in Oklahoma since 1889, most of them unpunished.

The Governor signed the warrant but exacted a promise from the District Attorney of Alameda County, California, that full opportunity would be given Glass to present his case before the California courts. The Federal Court on October 1, denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Thereupon, Edward D. Mabson, attorney for Glass, appealed to the United States Circuit Court where hearing was set for March, 1928.

Dr. A. Baxter Whitby of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, formerly President of the N.A.A.C.P. Branch there, rendered invaluable service in going to Sapulpa and procuring evidence showing that Glass would not be given a fair trial if returned to that state.

The Coffeyville, Kansas, Riot: One legal case, which included investigation and the clearing of the reputation of innocent Negroes before public opinion, began with the Coffeyville "race riot," which was heralded to the country by the press in March.

On March 17, two white girls, Margaret Akers and Julia Mooney, claimed to have been assaulted by two men at Coffeyville, Kansas. The matter was called to the attention of the Police Department and three colored men were placed under arrest. A riotous mob stormed the jail.

On May 9, the Coffeyville Branch informed the National Office that three colored men had been arrested, charged with inciting to riot, and asked that Attorney Elisha Scott be requested to represent these men. The National Legal Committee, after considering the facts, asked Mr. Scott to proceed to Coffeyville. It developed that though five colored men had been arrested only two were held for trial—Herschel Ford and Napoleon Anderson.

In the handling of the cases, Mr. Scott contemplated two distinct proceedings: (1) an investigation before the Grand Jury relative to the rape charge and (2) the defense of the alleged rioters. Mr. Scott succeeded in securing warrants for the arrest of Julia Mooney and Ira Kennedy, a white salesman, showing that white men and not Negroes were involved in the rape charge. Julia Mooney was placed under a bond of \$20,000 and Kennedy was placed in jail. As a result of the trial Julia Mooney and Kennedy were bound over to the District Court, bonds being fixed at \$5,000 each. Kennedy was remanded to jail in default of bond. Mr. Scott reported that Margaret Akers pointed her finger to Kennedy and also to Julia Mooney and said that Kennedy assaulted her and that the Negro theory had been advanced by Julia Mooney. Despite the evidence pointing to their guilt they were acquitted on July 20.

Although the State lost the case against Julia Mooney and Ira Kennedy, sentiment against the colored men charged with inciting the riot changed materially in their favor. Through the work of the Coffeyville Branch and the best class of citizens, sufficient pressure was brought on the County Attorney to cause him to make a motion to dismiss those cases, and the motion was sustained, ending the Coffeyville Riot Cases as far as the N.A.A.C.P. was concerned.

The National Office contributed \$350 toward the expenses of the case, the remainder being contributed by the Coffeyville Branch.

One of the important cases fought since 1922 and continued through 1927 is the case of **Abe Washington**, involving the right of Negroes to sit upon juries not only in the State of Florida, where this case originated, but throughout the South.

Through the efforts of a colored attorney, S. D. McGill of Jacksonville, Florida, the execution of Abe Washington has been successfully opposed since his conviction for murder and sentence in 1923. Mr. McGill has based his case against execution of the colored man upon the admitted and unlawful exclusion of Negroes from jury service in Duval County, Florida, where Abe Washington was tried.

In April, 1927, Mr. McGill wrote asking the assistance of the N.A.A.C.P. in fighting this case, and Mr. Louis Marshall of the National Legal Committee undertook to aid Mr. McGill, supervising the preparation of the appeal brief. It was planned to take the case on appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Florida to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

As a direct consequence of this legal battle, Mr. McGill was able to report to the National Office at the close of the year that for the first time since Reconstruction days a Negro in Jacksonville had sat in a jury box in the Circuit Court while a jury was being selected and that a colored man had served as a juror in a first degree murder case.

Not only has the Association had to challenge the exclusion of Negroes from southern juries, but many cases have involved the actual administration of justice itself. One of the most dramatic of these is the case of **Jim Davis**, which was brought to the Association's attention by L. G. Southard, the white attorney of Spartanburg, S. C., who at the risk of his life helped defend the three Lowmans who were lynched at Aiken, S. C., in 1926. Before the case came to the N.A.A.C.P., Davis had been sentenced to life imprisonment by the County Court of Fairfield County.

The case arose through Davis's defense of his two daughters, one thirteen and one fourteen years old. In October, 1925, the girls were taken from their home by two colored boys working on a road gang nearby. They remained with the boys in Greenwood, S. C., for two days. The boys then brought the girls home, telling the father they were married and would procure from the Probate Judge certified copies of their marriage licenses.

On November 9, when the road camp was to be moved, Jim Davis

refused to allow his two daughters to accompany the boys, since no marriage certificates had been produced. The boys left the house and returned with Austin Scott, a white man, former sheriff. Gun in hand, Scott demanded the girls. In the ensuing quarrel Davis shot and killed Scott.

Jim Davis was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. Mr. Southard procured a reversal of the case before the Supreme Court of South Carolina, which remanded the case for trial, granting change of venue.

In September, 1927, at York, S. C., Davis was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six years imprisonment. Mr. Southard gave notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court, general sentiment favoring the acquittal of Davis. The National Office contributed \$550.00 toward the expenses of this case.

One case in which the Association was unable to save the colored men came to a conclusion in 1927 with the hanging of **Nathan Bard and Bunyan Fleming**. These two young colored men were charged with rape of a white woman at Madisonville, Kentucky.

In April, 1926, Bard and Fleming were tried, convicted and sentenced to death. The Louisville Branch became interested in the case because it felt that the men had not been given a fair trial, despite the "confession" of a third man, Columbus Hollis, throwing the blame on the other two.

The Branch carried the case through the state courts of Kentucky. Finally the date for execution was set for April 8, 1927, but on April 7 a stay until April 14 was granted. On that date hearing was had in the Federal Court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. This hearing was continued to April 25, and finally, on May 7, the writ was denied. However, a thirty days' stay of execution was granted so that the attorneys could file a petition of writ of errors, and then a still further stay was secured until the Supreme Court of the United States could pass upon the petition for a review of the case.

On November 21, the United States Supreme Court refused to intervene in the case and denied the petition for a writ of certiorari; and on November 25, Bard and Fleming were hanged.

The National Office contributed \$250.00 toward the expenses of the case and also remitted to the local Branch, on account of the case,

the amount of \$468.75, which was due the National Office by the Branch.

Daniel Dunn: The National Office has assisted the Jamaica, Long Island, Branch of the Association in retaining counsel to defend Daniel Dunn who remonstrated against discrimination in the Loew's Theatre in Jamaica.

When Mr. Dunn objected to being discriminated against, complaint was made against him by the manager who had him arrested as a disorderly person. In the hearing in the Magistrate's Court he was found guilty. The Branch has come to his rescue and the National Office is assisting the Branch in an appeal from the conviction.

Kelly-McNeil Perjury Case: The National Office has given \$250.00 towards the appeal now pending in the case of Odessa Kelly and Beatrice McNeil. Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Kelly were indicted and convicted for perjury and each sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It appears that these women testified on behalf of William Nelson, who was tried and found guilty of rape and later executed.

Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. McNeil and their families lived in Hopewell, Va., where Nelson lived at the time of the alleged attempted rape. They were witnesses called by the defense to sustain an alibi defense. It appears that they are women of good reputation. Not only did they testify in Nelson's behalf, but so firmly did they believe in his innocence that they raised funds to assist in his defense. It is reported that the prosecutor in the Nelson case threatened them if they continued their activities on Nelson's behalf. It is alleged that an attempt was made to try them the same day that they were arrested but when new counsel was called a week's adjournment was granted him for the purpose of preparing their defense.

The capital cases involving color prejudice are not confined to the South. In Port Huron, Michigan, **William Anderson**, a colored storekeeper, on December 2, 1926, shot and killed Harry Strevel, white, who, Anderson claimed, entered his store and tried to hold him up. Anderson was held charged with second degree murder, of which offense he was convicted. The National Office upon request of the Port Huron Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., which is directing the case, has offered to contribute towards the appeal in this case in the event such a step is taken.

LEGISLATION

The Association has never relaxed its interest in the **Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill**, despite the check the Bill received after passage by the House of Representatives in 1922, when the Senate filibuster prevented even discussion of the measure and forced its withdrawal. The Bill was reintroduced by Representative L. C. Dyer on the opening day of the 70th Congress.

During the year the Association several times called to the attention of President Coolidge atrocious lynchings and the failure of states to prosecute the lynchers. In his message to Congress President Coolidge said concerning the Negro:

" . . . They have especially been made the target of the foul crime of lynching. For several years these acts of unlawful violence had been diminishing. Every principle of order and law and liberty is opposed to this crime. The Congress should enact any legislation it can under the Constitution to provide for its elimination."

A form of legislation the Association has steadily and relentlessly opposed is **Anti-Intermarriage Legislation** sponsored in northern states by the Ku Klux Klan and allied forces. The branches, warned and backed by the National Office, which took action against anti-intermarriage bills introduced in certain states are as follows:

Connecticut: Through the activity of the Connecticut branches an anti-intermarriage bill introduced in that state received an unfavorable committee report, the unfavorable report being adopted by the Legislature without comment or vote.

Maine: An anti-intermarriage bill was introduced in the Maine Legislature in February. Representatives of the Maine branches of the N.A.A.C.P. called upon members of the Legislature in regard to the measure and the National Office sent letters of protest to the chief newspapers of the State. The bill was not even voted upon in the Judiciary Committee. The order was passed that it "ought not to pass" and it was promptly dropped.

Massachusetts: Under the leadership of Mr. Butler R. Wilson, President of the Boston Branch, cooperation of all the Massachusetts branches of the N.A.A.C.P., and twelve other organizations, was secured in the fight against the anti-intermarriage bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature on January 18. On March 2 the

Committee on Legal Affairs reported "leave to withdraw" on the bill. This meant the end of the measure. The argument made by Mr. Wilson so comprehensively states the objections to it that it is here given in full:

1. The opposition to the bill is in no sense a plea for intermarriage. The two races are in substantial accord that white folk marry white folk and colored folk marry colored folk and the record of marriage shows this to be the practice.

2. Such a law would be in direct conflict with the letter and the spirit of the whole body of laws of Massachusetts as those laws guarantee the rights of all races and would overturn the established policy in Massachusetts of prohibiting all racial discrimination.

More than two-thirds of a century ago the General Court by Chapter 4 of the Acts of 1843 expressly repealed such a law which had been enacted in Chapter 3, Section 7 of the General Laws of 1786 and reappearing in an amended form in Chapter 75, Section 5 of the Revised Statutes of 1836.

3. There is no demand for such a law. The question of intermarriage has been left to the common sense of the people of the Commonwealth of all races and the records show that intermarriage is a negligible transaction. And it is common knowledge that such laws in States where they exist do not prevent an intermingling of the races but are a menace to the institution of matrimony leading to concubinage, bastardy and the degradation of colored women.

4. Such a law has been proposed in the Federal Congress many times in the last 30 years and has uniformly failed on the ground that it would be vicious class legislation. It has recently been proposed in the legislatures of Rhode Island, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan and has failed. The reasons in each case urged against it being:—

a. Marriage is a contract of individual choice and not a proper subject for legislative making and may safely be left to the judgment of the people.

b. That such a law sweeps away the protection, legal recourse and remedy for violation of womanhood from colored women while leaving them intact for the protection of white women and therefore bears unequally upon the two races composing citizenship.

c. That such a law does not stop inter-mixture but puts the stamp of approval upon concubinage, bastardy and the degradation of colored women.

5. Such a law is not only a source of great danger to colored women but it would show a distrust of white women by white men who compose the legislature and would be an insult to white women in that the imputation will be inescapable that legislation is necessary to prevent white women from marrying colored men and white men from marrying colored women.

6. Such a law by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would be class legislation of the most insulting, degrading and prejudicial kind, in that it would declare all Negro blood to be physically tainted and Negroes to be inferiors.

Michigan: An anti-intermarriage bill introduced in the Michigan Legislature early in the session remained pigeon-holed until the adjournment of the Legislature in May. This bill discriminated not only against Negroes but against Japanese, Chinese and Turks. The N.A.A.C.P. branches worked quietly and efficiently. Although petitions were being received by both houses urging the passage of the measure into the last week of the session, the Judicial Committee of the Senate did not permit the bill to come up. Such a measure has been introduced in every session of the Michigan Legislature for the past eight years and each time it has been defeated.

New Jersey: Through the activity of the New Jersey branches of the N.A.A.C.P. an anti-intermarriage bill, introduced in February, died in committee.

Rhode Island: In Rhode Island an anti-intermarriage bill was introduced in the General Assembly on January 27. On the following morning Mr. William P. H. Freeman, President of the Providence Branch, with Mr. James M. Stockett, Jr., waited on the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, protesting against the bill. Though they were told not to worry, they went ahead with plans to prevent passage of the measure. They had the hearty support of a number of state senators, especially of Senator Alberic Archambault. The bill was blocked.

DISCRIMINATION

Two forms of discrimination were met by special activity on the part of the Association in 1927. The first of these was brought to light during the *Mississippi floods*, when it was made known not only that relief agencies were being used to help perpetuate the peonage practiced on the delta plantations, but that Negroes were being grossly discriminated against in the administration of supplies and relief.

The Assistant Secretary, sent to investigate, found that Negroes were being prevented from leaving concentration camps without the consent of their landlords; that attempts were being

made to charge Negroes for relief administered; and that some Negroes preferred to escape from refugee camps and go without shelter, food and clothing rather than be returned to the plantations from which the flood had driven them.

The Assistant Secretary's findings were made the basis of a report to the authorities in charge of flood relief.

A second investigation made in October by Miss_____ substantiated the findings of the first investigation and brought to light many details which were published in the Crisis.*

During the height of the flood emergency, in response to requests from outside persons for a distributing agency, the New Orleans Branch of the Association, under the leadership of Dr. George W. Lucas, volunteered to receive and did receive through the National Office and distribute donations for the Negro sufferers from the flood in the sum of \$741.48.

Another form of discrimination fought during the year with conspicuous success in several instances was the long standing **segregation in the Government Bureaus in Washington.**

So early as 1913, in its annual report, the Association had said:

"The recent effort of the present administration to segregate its colored employees gave this Association a great opportunity to put its program on record, an opportunity it was not slow to seize . . . The campaign opened by our releasing on August 15 . . . an Open Letter to Woodrow Wilson . . . This was followed by a series of meetings held by our branches all over the country. The Secretary was then sent to Washington to make an investigation and her report was printed and sent to the news services, 600 dailies, the colored press, secret societies, fifty magazines, to members of Congress, etc."

Since that time the N. A. A. C. P. has protested against segregation in the government departments, through letters to the President of the United States, through publicity, and otherwise. It was realized, however, that mere protest, to the President or in any other form, would have slight effect if the victims of this segregation were unwilling to give definite and specific information upon which a case could be built.

In 1923 the National Office tried to get at the facts of segregation in the departments through the District of Columbia Branch, and Mr.

*January, February, March, 1928.

Shelby J. Davidson, then Secretary of the Branch, did, over a period of several months, gather considerable evidence. Mr. Davidson again found that one of the main difficulties was to obtain definite proof which could be freely used. He found that a number of government employees would talk about the matter but would not be responsible for statements concerning rulings and practices in the departments which would make tangible evidence on which to proceed.

During 1927 the matter was taken up by the District of Columbia Branch, under the leadership of Mr. Neval H. Thomas, President of the Branch. Mr. Thomas launched a vigorous campaign and offered to take full responsibility for the fight, but the clerks involved insisted on sharing the responsibility and readily gave information and data on which the Branch might proceed. Mr. Thomas and the colored clerks were backed up by a country-wide press campaign released from the National Office.

The first breach in the segregation policy was made in the Department of the Interior when two Negro clerks were ordered to report as pension examiners. Soon after this 42 colored employees in the same department were ordered back to their old and unsegregated posts. This ended segregation in the Pension Bureau, Department of the Interior, Secretary Hubert Work's memorandum directing "that all the employees in the Pension Bureau, both white and colored, affected by the new organization of the Division of Files be restored to the location and work assignments they formerly occupied."

The Branch next attacked discrimination against colored clerks in the General Land Office. Fifteen out of the twenty-one clerks affected signed a letter addressed to Secretary Work, protesting against the enforced segregation. Following this, segregation of clerks in the Treasury Department was protested, not only in the Department bureaus, restaurants, rest rooms, etc., but also the complete Negro department in the office of the Register of the Treasury.

The breaches in the segregation policy made during 1927 were the consequence of the well-planned campaign waged by the Branch and engineered by its President, with the cooperation of other bodies. In the course of the campaign Mr. Thomas several times headed delegations which called upon department officials. In several of the delegations were Mr. A. S. Pinkett, Secretary of the Branch; Mr. Robert J. Nelson, Editor of the *Washington Eagle*; Mr. Thomas A. Johnson of the Equal Rights League. Mr. Nelson also represented the Elks.

The colored press of the country rallied almost as a unit in this campaign and the Branch was able to present to department officials copies of newspapers from every part of the United States showing that sentiment was united against the practice which had been inaugurated in government departments.

PUBLICITY

The number of press releases sent out in 1927 compared with the two previous years, is as follows :

1925.....	485
1926.....	506
1927.....	482

This is exclusive of the letters addressed to the editors of influential daily newspapers, often printed and constituting a highly effective way of setting forth the Association's point of view.

The effectiveness of these letters was repeatedly demonstrated, notably in the campaign against the enactment of anti-intermarriage laws in Northern States. Letters pointing to the obvious injustice of such laws were sent to the most important dailies in the State of Maine, for example, and helped create the public sentiment by which this bill was killed.

On all its activities the Association has received exceptional response this year from the leading daily newspapers. For example, the 1926 Annual Report of the Association received editorial mention in the *Brooklyn Standard Union*; the Parkersburg, West Virginia, *News*; the New York *Evening Post*; and the Rochester *Democrat-Chronicle*, the editorial from this newspaper being reprinted in the Springfield, Mass., *Union*; the Portland, Maine, *Press-Herald*; the Newark *News*; and the Binghamton, N. Y., *Press*.

Conspicuous advance has been made during the year in the response of Southern editors to the work of the Association. An editorial in the New York *Times*, commending the pamphlet on the Negro's African Cultural Endowment, prepared by the Secretary with the assistance of the Director of Publicity and published by the Slater Fund, was reprinted by newspapers in Texas, Alabama, and North Carolina, as well as in the Northern daily press.

Repeatedly the releases of the Association have been broadcast by the Associated Press to hundreds of newspapers throughout the

United States, and in a number of cases the Association's releases have been published on the front pages of metropolitan dailies like the *New York Times*.

An estimate made, during the year, of the circulation attained by the N.A.A.C.P. press releases and letters to editors, on the basis of clippings returned to the National Office, indicated an astounding total not far, if any, short of 10,000,000 readers, during a single month.

The growing interest in the Association's work on the part of editors irrespective of section, is shown by the editorial comment on the lynching statistics released at the close of the year. The following newspapers, besides the hundreds which printed the N.A.A.C.P. figures, commented on them editorially: Montgomery, Alabama, *Advertiser*; Columbus, Georgia, *Enquirer-Sun*; Buffalo, N. Y. *Courier-Express*; Baltimore *Evening Sun* (reprinted in New Haven *Register*); Norwich, Connecticut, *Bulletin*; Columbia, South Carolina, *Record*; Dallas, Texas, *Journal*; Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, *News*; Macon, Georgia, *Telegraph*; Minneapolis *Star*; Durham, North Carolina, *Herald*; and the Greensboro, N. C., *Daily News* (2 editorials).

Besides the increased response from Southern dailies, the N.A.A.C.P. publicity service has been making friends abroad. Its releases now go to Mr. John P. Fletcher of the Society of Friends in England, who distributes them, as well as to other news agencies in England, on the Continent, and to editors in Africa and the Far East.

The Association's publicity for the Annual Conference was successful to a degree un hoped for in a city dominated by the Ku Klux Klan. The local dailies gave upwards of 33 feet of space to the Conference proceedings, a number of stories being featured on the front page, a position not previously accorded the activities of Negroes in that city. Both the Indianapolis *Star* and the Indianapolis *News* published commendatory editorials calling attention to the Conference proceedings.

The effectiveness of this volume of press matter in helping to create a better public sentiment on questions of race relations is beyond question.

This work in creating a favorable sentiment among white readers is admirably forwarded among colored readers by the colored weeklies. The campaign against segregation in the Washington bureaus was made a formidable national issue through the devoted cooperation of colored editors. And throughout the year, the colored press

has most effectively helped to create a vigilant and unified public sentiment on matters vitally affecting the welfare of the Negro in America.

The N.A.A.C.P. feels and knows that it can thoroughly depend upon the majority of colored editors for united and effective action in situations where the common good is concerned. Among the upwards of 240 colored weeklies and monthlies receiving the N.A.A.C.P. releases each week there are many—too many to name individually—editors who have shown their willingness and their eagerness to participate in the battle the N.A.A.C.P. is fighting in behalf of the American Negro. To these courageous and vigilant colored editors the N.A.A.C.P. once more expresses its thanks.

During the year a number of articles by staff members were published. They are as follows:

African Races and Culture. By James Weldon Johnson with the assistance of Herbert J. Seligmann. Published by the Slater Fund.

Century Magazine. The Question of American Lynching. By James Weldon Johnson.

Current History Magazine. Reply to Kelly Miller on the question of Segregation. By Herbert J. Seligmann.

Current Unity. A New View of Racial Amity. By Robert W. Bagnall.

The Review of Nations. The Negro Problem in America. By William Pickens.

Supplementary Edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th volume. Article on Negro Literature. By W. E. B. Du Bois.

The Nation. The Hampton Strike. By W. E. B. Du Bois.

Die Neue Generation, Berlin. The Sexual Complex in the American Race Problem. By William Pickens.

BOOKS

God's Trombones. By James Weldon Johnson. Viking Press.

Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man. By James Weldon Johnson. Blue Jade Library. Knopf.

Portraits in Color. By Mary White Ovington. Viking Press.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

For its Eighteenth Annual Conference the N.A.A.C.P. invaded one of the strongholds of the Ku Klux Klan and held sessions from June 22 to 28th at Indianapolis, Indiana. The speakers at the mass meetings spoke with the utmost freedom in condemnation of the Klan. Especially was this true at the Sunday mass meeting in Cadle

Tabernacle, attended by 10,000 people, whence the addresses by Clarence Darrow and the Secretary were broadcast.

The night mass meetings held in Caleb Mills Hall were attended by audiences averaging 1700. Among the speakers at these meetings were Governor Ed Jackson of Indiana, who delivered the address of welcome; Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York; Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; N. C. Newbold, Director of the Division of Negro Education of the State of North Carolina; Attorney N. J. Frederick of Columbia, S. C.; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Social Service Secretary of the Disciples Church of Indianapolis; Charles S. Johnson, Editor of *Opportunity*; Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Vice-President of the National Association of Colored Women; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois; Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Judge of the Wayne County, Michigan, Circuit Court; William Pickens; and Bishop W. T. Vernon of the A. M. E. Church.

The Conference was attended by delegates representing twenty-seven states. At the morning and afternoon sessions, the following subjects were discussed: "Justice Through the Courts," "The N.A.A.C.P. and the School," "New Possibilities for Voting as a Result of the White Primary Decision of the United States Supreme Court," "The History and the Mission of The *Crisis*," "The Work and Worth of Women's Auxiliaries to the N.A.A.C.P.," "Educating and Interesting the Youth in the Program and Purposes of the N.A.A.C.P."

The Conference was concluded with the presentation on June 28 of the Spingarn Medal to Anthony Overton of Chicago, for his achievements in business, finance and insurance. The presentation by Dr. Du Bois was preceded by a stirring address, "Medals," made by Miss Zona Gale, celebrated novelist and playwright.

The Eighteenth Annual Address to the American people, issued by the Conference and published in *The Crisis*, after reciting the year's gains for the Negro's civil rights, listed as follows the abuses still to be fought: Lynching, false accusation of crime, as at Coffeyville, Kansas; peonage; discrimination in trade unions; inadequate school opportunities and facilities; residential segregation; unfair marriage laws; segregation in the government bureaus at Washington; disfranchisement; and the Jim Crow car in the South. The Conference also sent greetings to the people of Haiti, Central America, and the natives of the Union of South Africa, Kenya, and West Africa, Abyssinia and Liberia, struggling for full autonomy.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

There are now remaining in confinement at the Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, only three of the so-called Houston rioters. In February, 1927, the sentences of the twenty of these prisoners then remaining in confinement were reduced by eighteen months, thus advancing the date of their eligibility for home parole six months. Sixteen became eligible for parole on June 9 and were released on that date or shortly thereafter, with the exception of one whose application was not favorably considered. Two others were released on parole in November. Two of the three now remaining will be eligible for parole the latter part of February, 1928. This will leave, at the time of going to press, if their applications are approved, only the one whose application was disapproved in June.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1927

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. Tom Payne	Feb. 1.....	Willis, Texas	Hanged
2. Berry Allen (wh.)....	Mar. 19.....	Mayo, Fla.	Drowned
3. ————— (wh.)....	April —.....	DeQuincy, La.	Shot
4. —————	April —.....	Macon, Miss.	BURNED
5. —————	April —.....	Macon, Miss.	BURNED
6. John Carter	May 4.....	Little Rock, Ark..	Hanged (Body burned)
7. Dan Anderson	May 20.....	Macon, Miss.	Shot
8. Will Sherod	May 22.....	Braggadocio, Mo.	Hanged and Shot
9. Ed. Lively	May 25.....	Leakesville, Miss.....	Hanged and Shot
10. Jim Fox	June 13.....	Louisville, Miss.	BURNED
11. Mark Fox	June 13.....	Louisville, Miss.	BURNED
12. Owen Fleming	June 16.....	Helena, Ark.	Shot
13. Joseph Upchurch	June 17.....	Paris, Tenn.	Shot
14. Joe Smith	July 7.....	Yazoo City, Miss.....	Hanged and Shot
15. Alber Williams	July 21.....	Chieffland, Fla.	Shot
16. Thomas Bradshaw....	Aug. —.....	Bailey, N. C.....	Shot
17. Winston Pounds	Aug. 26.....	Wilmot, Ark.	Hanged
18. Thomas Williams	Sept. 28.....	Barrettsville, Tenn.	Shot
19. Henry Choate	Nov. 13.....	Columbia, Tenn.	Hanged
20. Leonard Woods	Nov. 30.....	Whitesburg, Ky.	Hanged and Shot (Body burned)
21. Ralph McCoy (wh.)	Dec. 22.....	Los Angeles, Calif.....	Beaten to death

SUMMARY

By States

Arkansas	3	
California	1	(white)
Florida	2	(1 white)
Kentucky	1	
Louisiana	1	
Mississippi	7	
Missouri	1	
North Carolina	1	
Tennessee	3	
Texas	1	
Total	21	

Alleged Offenses

Murder	9	(1 white)
Assault to murder.....	3	
Attacking white woman.....	4	
Attempted attack on white woman.....	1	
Improper conduct with white woman.....	1	
"Statutory offense"	1	
Mistaken identity	1	(white)
Offense unknown	1	
Total	21	

Manner of Lynching

Shot	7	
Hanged	4	(1, body burned)
Hanged and Shot.....	4	(1, body burned)
Burned	4	
Drowned	1	(white)
Beaten to death.....	1	(white)
Total	21	

Taken from Peace Officers and Jails

Arkansas	1	
Florida	1	
Louisiana	1	
Mississippi	3	
Missouri	1	
Tennessee	1	
Texas	1	
Total	9	

LYNCHING—1927

Chronological List

Feb. 1—*Willis, Texas* (New York Times, February 3) :

Tom Payne was taken from two officers by an unmasked mob of white men near Willis and hanged to a tree. Payne had been arrested and charged with assault to murder in connection with an attack on a white sawmill worker. Fearing mob violence Payne was being taken by two officers to Huntsville for safe keeping when they were surrounded by a mob and disarmed.

March 19—*Mayo, Fla.* (Florence, S. C. Review, March 20) :

Berry Allen (white) is reported to have been seized by a mob and thrown into the Suwanee River while being taken to a hospital suffering from wounds sustained when his barricaded home was dynamited by a sheriff's posse after he had shot and killed Will Brock, a range rider, and seriously wounded a deputy sheriff.

April—*DeQuincy, La.* :

An unnamed Negro was taken from the city jail, beaten, and then shot in the back. Before he died in a Lake Charles sanitarium he pointed out among a group of ten two whom he claimed took him from the jail and the one who shot him.

April—*Macon, Miss.* :

Two Negroes accused of murder, were burned to death.

May 4—*Little Rock, Arkansas* (New York Times, May 5) :

John Carter, accused of assault on a white woman and her daughter, with an iron bar, as they rode along the road near the city, was hanged by a mob, after which his body was dragged behind an automobile through the main street, then saturated with gasoline and *burned* at one of the principal corners in the Negro section.

May 20—*Macon, Miss.* (Washington Post, May 21) :

Dan Anderson, alleged to have confessed that he killed a young white farmer was lynched by a mob which took him from officers. More than 200 shots were fired into his body.

May 22—*Braggadocio, Mo.* (N. Y. Evening Post, May 23) :

Will Sherod was lynched after an alleged criminal assault on a white woman. He was strung up by the hands to a temporary scaffold in the town square and his body pierced with bullets. He had been taken from jail.

May 25—*Leakesville, Miss.* (Mobile, Ala., Register) :

Bernice Rasberry (Ed. Lively) was taken from jail by a masked band of about 100 men and strung up to a tree. His body was then riddled with bullets. He had been arrested on a charge of beating a board bill, after which the sheriff was informed that he was

wanted at Bothwell, Miss., for alleged improper conduct with a white woman.

June 13—*Louisville, Miss.* (New York Times, June 14) :

Jim and Mark Fox, brothers, accused of having slain Clarence Nicholas, a sawmill superintendent, were seized by a mob, paraded through the streets and then taken a short distance from town, where they were tied to a telephone post, saturated with gasoline, and burned to death. The men were taken from officers who were taking them to Jackson, Miss., for safekeeping.

June 16—*Helena, Ark.* (Philadelphia Tribune, June 16) :

Owen Fleming was shot to death by a posse of 200 whites. He was charged with killing a white man who tried to force him to work while sick.

June 17—*Paris, Tenn.* (New York Times, June 18) :

Joseph Upchurch who shot and killed Sheriff T. D. Caldwell when the latter attempted to arrest him, was shot to death by a posse of about 50 men. The cabin where Upchurch had been placed by a deputy sheriff was riddled with bullets.

July 7—*Yazoo City, Miss.* (New York Times, July 8) :

The bullet ridden body of Joe Smith, alleged to have attempted an attack on a young white girl, was found hanging to a tree.

July 21—*Chiefland, Fla.* (Bronson, Fla., News, July 22) :

Alber Williams was shot to death by a mob charged with assault on a turpentine operator. The trouble is said to have arisen over a debt which Williams owed the white man.

August—*Bailey, N. C.* (Chicago Whip, August 20) :

Thomas Bradshaw accused of a statutory offense escaped from police officers and was chased for three days by foxhounds until he was exhausted. As he emerged from the woods with the hounds at his heels, he was shot to death by a posse of armed men.

August 26—*Wilmot, Ark.* (New York World, August 27) :

Winston Pounds was taken from a posse of deputy sheriffs and hanged to a tree one and a half miles from Wilmot, charged with having attacked a young married woman.

Sept. 28—*Memphis, Tenn.* :

The bullet-ridden body of Thomas Williams, alleged to have attacked a fifty-year-old white woman, was found in Pleasant Union churchyard, two miles from the scene of the crime.

Nov. 13—*Columbia, Tenn.* :

Henry Choate, 18 years old, was taken from jail by a band of 250 men and hanged from the second story window of the court house building. He was alleged to have attacked a white girl.

Nov. 30—*Whitesburg, Ky.:*

Leonard Woods, alleged slayer of a mine foreman, was lynched by a mob said to have been composed of citizens of Kentucky and Virginia. After hanging the Negro the mob fired many shots into his body.

Dec. 22—*Los Angeles, Calif.:*

Ralph McCoy (white) bearing a resemblance to William Hickman who was being sought for murder of a white girl, was beaten to death by prisoners when taken to the city jail.

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

Thirty states were visited by the Association's staff during 1927, and 456 meetings were held in 119 cities. The Association's officers travelled a distance of 64,643 miles in pursuance of their work. These figures do not cover the mileage of Dr. Du Bois nor the meetings addressed by him.

The tabulated record of the staff's field work is here given:

Executives	Meetings	Mileage	Time on Field
William Pickens.....	191	21,945	215 days
Robert W. Bagnall.....	187	17,201	147 "
Walter White	38	12,251	48 "
James Weldon Johnson.....	31	7,183	47 "
Mary White Ovington.....	7	3,871	22 "
Herbert J. Seligmann.....	2	1,792	10 "
	456	64,643	490 days

These Officers of the Association visited, in the interest of its work, the following states:

1 Connecticut	11 Louisiana	21 North Carolina
2 Colorado	12 Maryland	22 Ohio
3 Delaware	13 Massachusetts	23 Pennsylvania
4 Dist. of Columbia	14 Michigan	24 Rhode Island
5 Georgia	15 Minnesota	25 South Carolina
6 Illinois	16 Missouri	26 South Dakota
7 Indiana	17 Mississippi	27 Tennessee
8 Iowa	18 Nebraska	28 Virginia
9 Kansas	19 New Jersey	29 West Virginia
10 Kentucky	20 New York	30 Wisconsin

In addition to branch meetings, the officers of the Association addressed 26 secondary schools, colleges, universities and 40 forums and clubs during 1927:

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—UNIVERSITIES

- North Carolina*—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; A. & T. College and Bennett College, Greenboro; Livingstone College, Salisbury; St. Augustine, Raleigh; Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia; High school, Durham.
- South Carolina*—Allen University, Columbia; Benedict College, Columbia.
- New York City*—Teachers College, Columbia University; New York University; Vocational School, W. 18th Street.
- New Jersey*—Englewood High School; Graded School, Woodbury.
- Ohio*—Ohio State University; Akron University.
- Indiana*—Butler College, Indianapolis.
- Virginia*—Student Interracial Group from Randolph Macon Women's College, Lynchburg College and Virginia Seminary & College.
- West Virginia*—Lincoln High School, Wheeling.
- Pennsylvania*—Cheyney Institute; Pocono Peoples College, Henryville.
- Georgia*—Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Morris Brown University and Clark University.

FORUMS—CLUBS—CONFERENCES

- New York*—Young People's Union, Presbyterian Church; German Cultural Society; Civic Club; Negro Forum, White Plains; Women's City and County Club, Amenia; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Pan-African Congress; Mid-Summer Conference of Ministers; Fellowship of Reconciliation; MacDowell Club; Symposium, "The Negro in Industry," Brookwood; Public Library; Pierrettes Club; Square Masons Club; Brooklyn Lenten Club; Interracial Group, Buffalo; Forum at Community Church.
- Chicago, Ill.*—Chicago Woman's City Club; Lincoln Center; Chicago Forum; Nineteenth Century Woman's Club; Austin Forum; Race Relations Committee; New Committee of Church Women; A. M. E. Conference of Mich. and Ill., Dinner in honor of Clarence Darrow's seventieth Birthday.
- Wisconsin*—Inter-Group Forum, Milwaukee.
- Maryland*—Interracial Forum, Baltimore.
- Virginia*—Sons of Norfolk.
- Michigan*—Chautauqua, Idlewild.
- Connecticut*—Unitarian Church Forum, Waterbury.
- District of Columbia*—National Ministerial Alliance.
- Pennsylvania*—Society of Friends, Germantown.
- North Carolina*—Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Forum of N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Employees.
- Massachusetts*—Twentieth Century Club, Boston; Forum, Gardner.
- Missouri*—Linwood Christian Church Forum, Kansas City.

The Secretary of the Association delivered a series of lectures at the University of North Carolina to classes in Sociology and English. This is perhaps the first instance of this kind since Reconstruction, and marks the change occurring among liberals in the South.

In addition to the field work, the Department of Branches directed the activities and provided plans and methods for the branches of the Association scattered through forty-four states. Being responsible for the major share of the National Budget, it gave, of necessity, much time to raising funds through memberships, contributions and entertainments. The fact that the Department sent out 21,679 letters during the year indicates the heavy volume of this work.

During 1927 twenty-nine new branches were organized and 129 won a place on the Honor Roll—an increase of 12 branches over the record for 1926, and an increase on the Honor Roll of 12 branches over the record of that year. The new branches are:

Florence, Ala.	Ottawa, Kans.	Hillburn, N. Y.
Macon, Ga.	Lake Providence, La.	Willow Grove, Pa.
Morehouse College, Ga.	Highland Park, Mich.	Beaver County, Pa.
Fort Madison, Ia.	Hannibal, Mo.	Lincoln University, Pa.
Mason City, Ia.	Charlotte, N. C.	Rock Hill, S. C.
Hopkins County, Ky.	Bayonne, N. J.	Portsmouth, Va.
Harlan County, Ky.	Elizabeth, N. J.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Bourbon County, Ky.	Freehold, N. J.	Winona, W. Va.
Paducah, Ky.	Gloucester County, N. J.	Logan County, W. Va.
Richmond, Ky.	Jamaica, N. Y.	

*The Honor Roll Branches are: (*Paid more than their apportionment.)*

Alabama—*Mobile, *Florence; *Arizona*—*Douglas, *Tucson; *Arkansas*—*Pine Bluff, *Texarkana; *California*—*Bakersfield, Fresno, Los Angeles, *Needles, *Pasadena, *San Diego, *San Francisco, *San Jose, *Santa Monica Bay, *Red Bluff (Tehama County), Vallejo, San Mateo; *Colorado*—Canon City, Colorado Springs, *Denver; *Connecticut*—*New Britain-Plainville, *New Haven; *District of Columbia*—*Washington; *Georgia*—Atlanta, *Rome, Macon; *Illinois*—*Bloomington Normal, Centralia, *Danville, Peoria, *Springfield; *Indiana*, *East Chicago, *French Lick, *Gary, *Terre Haute, Crawfordsville; *Iowa*—*Des Moines, *Keokuk, *Waterloo, *Fort Madison; *Kansas*—*Arkansas City, *Chanute, Garden City, *Lawrence, *Newton; *Kentucky*—*Frankfort, *Georgetown, Maysville, Winchester, *Hopkins County, Harlan, Bourbon County; *Louisiana*, *Lake Providence; *Massachusetts*—*New Bedford, Worcester; *Michigan*—*Battle Creek, *Detroit, *Lansing, *Oakland County, Port Huron, *Saginaw, *Highland Park; *Minnesota*—*Minneapolis; *Mississippi*—Jackson; *Missouri*—*Kansas City *St. Joseph, *St. Louis, Hannibal; *Montana*

—*Billings, *Great Falls; *Nebraska*—Alliance; *New Jersey*—*Atlantic City, *Jersey City, *Long Branch, *Newark, *Oranges, *Plainfield, *Asbury Park, *Hackensack, *Gloucester County, *Bayonne, *Paterson, *Elizabeth; *New Mexico*—*Albuquerque; *New York*—*Binghamton, *Ithaca, Jamestown, *Rochester, Staten Island, Troy, *Jamaica, Hillburn, Albany; *North Carolina*—*Durham, *Charlotte; *Ohio*—*Columbus, *Licking County, Youngstown, Portsmouth; *Oklahoma*—*Chickasha, Logan County, *Oklahoma City, Okmulgee; *Pennsylvania*—*Chester, *Cheyney, *Hollidaysburg, *Lancaster, Media, *Beaver County, *Willow Grove; *Rhode Island*—*Newport; *South Carolina*—*Calhoun County, *Columbia; *South Dakota*—Sioux Falls; *Tennessee*—*Nashville; *Texas*—*El Paso, Yoakum; *Utah*—Salt Lake City; *Virginia*—*Danville, Petersburg; *Washington*—Everett; *West Virginia*—Bluefield, *Charleston, Gary, *Keystone, *Logan County, *Winona; *Wisconsin*—*Milwaukee; *Wyoming*—Casper.

During the year the branches raised for the National work a total of \$38,940.44, of which \$31,274.83 was paid on their apportionment—an increase over 1926 of \$927.71.

New Jersey has this year the honor of being the leading state in the amount of money sent to the National Office, having made a contribution of \$4,035.23, of which \$3,564.72 has been credited on apportionments. Detroit, Michigan, leads all the branches, having sent to the National Office a total amount of \$1,926.00, of which \$1,803.70 has been credited on its apportionment of \$1,500.

The following table will indicate how each section of the country has contributed toward the work of the Association during 1927:

	Amount Apportioned	Total Amt. Received	Total Credited on App'mt
NEW ENGLAND			
Maine	\$ 125.00	\$ 40.60	\$ 40.60
Massachusetts	2,300.00	1,702.98	1,525.10
Rhode Island	700.00	403.64	366.04
Connecticut	775.00	535.15	473.65
	3,900.00	2,682.37	2,405.39
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New York	4,650.00	2,407.22	2,186.06
New Jersey	2,100.00	4,035.23	3,564.72
Pennsylvania	3,075.00	2,277.87	1,771.37
	9,825.00	8,720.32	7,522.15

	Amount Apportioned	Total Amt. Received	Total Credited on App'mt
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio	4,050.00	1,864.32	1,525.50
Indiana	1,325.00	2,525.02	806.10
Illinois	2,200.00	2,100.58	1,496.96
Michigan	2,500.00	2,693.30	2,492.62
Wisconsin	175.00	206.45	155.95
	10,250.00	9,389.67	6,477.13
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Minnesota	750.00	508.19	459.28
Iowa	600.00	618.14	567.00
Missouri	2,525.00	2,917.95	2,532.25
South Dakota	100.00	53.35	50.00
Kansas	1,675.00	754.57	648.91
Nebraska	500.00	212.92	146.60
	6,150.00	5,065.12	4,404.04
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Del. Md., D. C.....	1,700.00	1,969.85	1,728.14
Va., W. Va.	2,725.00	1,586.44	1,429.34
N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.	2,300.00	1,654.52	1,497.60
	6,725.00	5,210.81	4,655.08
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.	2,400.00	1,228.11	1,167.91
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	3,075.00	1,642.84	1,396.25
MOUNTAIN			
Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Col., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nevada	1,575.00	1,237.01	1,115.51
PACIFIC			
Washington	500.00	84.50	83.40
Oregon	150.00	43.50	38.30
California	3,775.00	3,636.19	3,249.93
	4,425.00	3,764.19	3,371.63

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

A new form of membership in the Association was inaugurated during 1927 and has already received enthusiastic response. It is a Five Hundred Dollar Life Membership, established by the Board of Directors in order that those individuals able to do so, might testify to their faith in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in the future of the Negro's cause in America by making substantial contributions. Life Membership may be paid in full at the time of subscription or subscribed to and paid in annual instalments of at least \$100.

The names of Life Members of the Association are to be inscribed on a bronze tablet which is to be kept at the National Office so long as the Association exists, or in some place where its historical significance will be properly recognized by future generations. As a mark of appreciation to each individual complying with the provisions for Life Membership, the Board of Directors have authorized the casting of a bronze medal, properly inscribed, to be presented on some appropriate occasion.

The Life Membership Plan was established in the realization that the Association can function at its highest efficiency only if the daily efforts to secure funds necessary for its maintenance are in a larger degree lifted from the shoulders of those whose chief work ought to be the carrying out of the aims for which the organization exists. The Board of Directors recognize that this cannot be done and the work placed on the most effective basis through the small membership dues from which the Association now derives the major part of its financial support. Therefore, these Life Memberships have been established to provide an opportunity for those individuals more fortunately circumstanced to give not only for themselves but on behalf of those less able to give.

Those who have become Life Members and those who have subscribed to Life Memberships are as follows:

Life Members

John B. Nail, New York City

Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, New York City

Subscribers to Life Memberships

Tracy W. Champion, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Louis W. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio
Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, Ohio
Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Booker L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
John E. Nail, New York
Frank Ryder Trigg, Norfolk, Va.
Dr. J. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York City

Full details of the requirements for Life Membership in the N.A.A.C.P. may be obtained by writing the Secretary of the Association at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BEQUESTS

It is gratifying to note that from time to time persons interested in the aims of the N.A.A.C.P. make provision in their wills for certain funds to be devoted to carrying forward the work of the Association. During the year 1927 the following bequests were received:

Mrs. Bettie G. Francis, Washington, D. C.	\$1,000.00
*George T. Morgan, Quincy, Ill.	324.09
Mrs. Marie Simpson Reavis, Harrisburg, Pa.	50.00
T. H. A. Moores, Ludington, Mich.	80.30

During the year the Association also received an unusual gift in the form of a \$1,000 bond of the Great Northern Power Company of which the donor, John W. Griggs of St. Paul, Minn., reserves the interest during his lifetime. At his death the bond and interest on it pass entirely into the possession of the N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. Chesterfield W. Stewart of Savannah, Georgia, turned over to the Association a savings bank account amounting to \$50.00 with interest of \$2.84, which he inherited, because he felt "it would do more good if applied to the Legal Defense Fund of the N.A.A.C.P."

* In 1926 \$424.00 was received from Mr. Morgan's estate.

FINANCES

Report of W. C. Heaton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, we have examined the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1927. In connection therewith we have prepared and submit the following financial statements:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1927.

“ B—Statement of Income and Expenses (exclusive of Special Funds for Year Ended December 31, 1927.

“ C—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year Ended December 31, 1927.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items.

We are submitting below in condensed form a comparison of the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 1927 and 1926 with increases and decreases:

Assets	1927	1926	Increase or Decrease
Cash	\$12,779.06	\$20,622.46	\$7,843.40
Bonds	29,521.25	27,521.25	2,000.00
Inventory	50.00	55.00	5.50
Furniture and fixtures, net of depreciation	3,860.95	3,806.80	54.15
Deferred charges	235.89	121.11	114.78
	<u>\$46,447.15</u>	<u>\$52,127.12</u>	<u>\$5,679.97</u>

LIABILITIES			Increase or Decrease
	1927	1926	
Special fund reserves	\$39,912.13	\$40,818.92	\$ 906.79
Accounts payable	1,579.88	167.42	1,412.46
	<u>\$41,492.01</u>	<u>\$40,986.34</u>	<u>\$ 505.67</u>
NET WORTH			
	1927	1926	
Balance January 1	\$11,140.78	\$21,122.63	\$9,981.85
Net gain or loss for year.....	6,185.64	9,981.85	3,796.21
	<u>4,955.14</u>	<u>11,140.78</u>	<u>6,185.64</u>
Total liabilities and net worth.....	<u>\$46,447.15</u>	<u>\$52,127.12</u>	<u>\$5,679.97</u>

There appears no occasion to comment on any item in the statements, other than the investment in bonds amounting to \$29,521.25, par value \$32,000.00. The securities are held by the Guaranty Trust Company for safe keeping.

In our opinion the appended balance sheet and statement of income and expenses state, with substantial accuracy, the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1927 and the financial operations for the year then ended.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON AND CO.

EXHIBIT A
BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1927

ASSETS			
	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Total</i>
SPECIAL FUNDS (see contra)			
Legal Defense Fund	*\$ 6,441.53	\$27,521.25	\$33,962.78
Anti-Lynching Fund	3,287.35	.....	3,287.35
The Milholland Bust Fund..	640.50	.....	640.50
Special Memorial Fund	21.50	.....	21.50
J. W. Griggs Endow. Fund....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
B. G. Francis Endow. Fund....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Totals	\$10,390.88	\$29,521.25	\$39,912.13
GENERAL FUND			
Cash			\$ 2,388.18
Deferred charges—Advances to employees for traveling expenses			235.89
Inventory—Branch file boxes and cards, net of depreciation			50.00
Furniture and fixtures, net of depreciation			3,860.95
			6,535.02
Total assets			\$46,447.15
* NOTE: This amount includes \$250.00 interest on bonds due January 1, 1928			
LIABILITIES			
SPECIAL FUND RESERVES (see contra)			
Legal Defense Fund			\$33,962.78
Anti-Lynching Fund			3,287.35
The Milholland Fund			640.50
Special Memorial Fund			21.50
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund.....			1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund			1,000.00
Total			\$39,912.13
GENERAL FUND			
Accounts payable			1,579.88
Total liabilities			\$41,492.01
NET WORTH			
January 1, 1927			\$11,140.78
Less net loss for year, Exhibit B			6,185.64
Balance December 31, 1927			4,955.14
Total liabilities and net worth			\$46,447.15

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Exclusive of Special Funds)

For the Year ended December 31, 1927

INCOME

Contributions	\$12,563.37
Interest—Banks and bonds	447.18
Branch Membership and Apportionment	\$31,274.83
Members at large	3,038.13
	34,312.96
Literature sales	958.87
Total income	48,282.38

EXPENSES :

Salaries :

Administrative	\$12,766.34
Field	4,000.16
Publicity	3,054.99
Clerical	16,095.92
Special (auditing)	125.00

Total	\$36,042.41
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Printing, multigraphing and stationery	4,778.49
Traveling expenses	3,686.80
Rent	2,920.08
Postage	2,881.84
General expense and supplies	2,021.17
Meetings	955.83
Telephone and telegraph	842.78
Light	137.52
Depreciation	201.10
Total expenses	54,468.02
Net loss for Year, Exhibit A	\$6,185.64

EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 1927

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND:

January 1, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	\$37,581.52
Contributions during year.....	393.25
Interest received during year including \$250 due Jan. 1, 1928....	1,473.00
	<u>\$39,447.77</u>
Disbursements during year.....	5,484.99
	<u>December 31, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....</u>
	<u>\$33,962.78</u>

ANTI-LYNCHING FUND:

January 1, 1927—Undisbursed balance	\$3,132.40
Contributions during year.....	208.50
Interest received during year.....	155.06
	<u>\$3,495.96</u>
Disbursements during year.....	208.61
	<u>December 31, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....</u>
	<u>\$3,287.35</u>

THE MILHOLLAND BUST FUND:

January 1, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	\$80.00
Contributions during year.....	560.50
	<u>\$640.50</u>
Disbursements during year.....	.....
	<u>December 31, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....</u>
	<u>\$640.50</u>

SPECIAL MEMORIAL FUND:

January 1, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	\$25.00
Contributions during year.....	2.00
	<u>\$27.00</u>
Disbursements during year.....	5.50
	<u>December 31, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....</u>
	<u>\$21.50</u>

JOHN W. GRIGGS ENDOWMENT FUND:

January 1, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	.....
Contributions during year.....	1,000.00
	\$1,000.00
Disbursements during year.....	.....
December 1, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	\$1,000.00

AMY E. SPINGARN PRIZE FUND:

January 1, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	.....
Contributions during year	600.00
	\$600.00
Disbursements during year.....	600.00
December 31, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	.....

BETTIE G. FRANCIS ENDOWMENT FUND:

January 1, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	.....
*Contributions during year.....	1,000.00
	\$1,000.00
Disbursements during year.....	.....
December 31, 1927—Undisbursed balance.....	\$1,000.00

*NOTE: Interest in the amount of \$10.70 on the bond in this fund was credited to the general fund.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On March 21 Mr. E. Burton Ceruti, member of the Board of Directors since 1919, died suddenly at Los Angeles, California.

In May Dr. George W. Lucas, President of the New Orleans Branch, and Mr. Clarence Darrow were elected members of the Board.

In July Dr. J. A. Somerville of Los Angeles was elected a member of the Board to fill the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Ceruti.

MEMORIAL TO MR. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND

In April, 1926, a committee of the Board was appointed to consider a suggestion made by Dr. Emmet J. Scott of Howard University that the N. A. A. C. P. take the initiative in erecting a memorial which "shall typify the love and the reverence and the gratitude of the race for which Mr. Milholland labored." The committee decided, with Mrs. Milholland, that the memorial take the form of bronze busts of Mr. Milholland to be placed in certain Negro colleges and institutions, and this plan was endorsed by the Board.

As a result of this movement, a total amount of \$690.50 has been raised. Out of this two busts of Mr. Milholland were placed respectively at Howard University and Cheyney Institute. A third bust is ready to be placed in the National Offices of the N. A. A. C. P. as soon as a balance of \$62.88 is raised.

The committee on the Milholland Memorial consisted of Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

THE CRISIS

The year 1927 has seen the most significant change which THE CRISIS has made in its form and policy since its inception in 1910. From 1910 until 1917 THE CRISIS was primarily a news magazine with its news notes standing first in its pages. From 1917 until 1927 the news took secondary place, and articles, both those of the Editor and of contributors, were emphasized and helped in forming a sound Negro-American public opinion concerning the rights of American Negroes.

Beginning with March, 1927, THE CRISIS changed its form and size and began to record accomplishment and expression among

American Negroes, as well as news and opinion. The new CRISIS has been well received. Its covers done by the best of our young colored artists; its stories and essays; its poetry and many illustrations showing contemporary Negro life at home and abroad have been appreciated.

The circulation has remained at about thirty thousand, but each copy seems to be widely read by many persons and our correspondence covers the world. Financially, we have had a difficult year because of the change in form and consequent increase of expense. Apparently, however, we have weathered the worst of this and, settled now in our new policies, we hope to go forward rapidly.

THE CRISIS is still the only self-supporting Negro magazine in the world. It receives no subsidies at all, with the single exception that it has distributed as prize money the sums contributed for that purpose by various donors. For the manufacture of the magazine the salary of all its officers and the rent and upkeep of its quarters it pays by means of subscriptions, sales through agents and advertisements. This gives to THE CRISIS an unusual independence of thought and unbiased vision.

During the last year we have published a number of widely read and striking articles. Most important have been our education articles,—the regular education number in August and the studies of common school education in North Carolina and South Carolina. Other notable articles have been the annual Survey of Football, several studies of successful men in business and art, and articles on Fraternalism; "Teaching Business"; the Unrest Among Negro Students"; studies of Negro children; the exposure of the murder at Okolona; "Democracy in Mississippi"; and Mrs. Newsome's "Little Page" for children. There has been notable poetry by Zona Gale, Allison Davis, Fenton Johnson and others. We have distributed over \$1300 in prizes.

Financial Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1927

In our opinion, the attached balance sheet and statement of income and expenses exhibit, with substantial correctness, the financial position of THE CRISIS as at December 31, 1927 and the result of operations for the year then ended.

Very truly yours,

W. C. Heaton and Company.

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1927

ASSETS

Cash:

In bank	\$336.13	
On hand	25.00	
Total cash		\$361.13

Accounts Receivable:

Advertisers	\$3,064.53	
Less: Reserve for doubtful accounts	600.00	
Net		\$2,464.53
Agents	\$7,270.04	
Less: Reserve for doubtful accounts	2,000.00	
Net		\$5,270.04

Due from sale of books, etc.....	144.70	

Total accounts receivable.....		\$7,879.27
--------------------------------	--	------------

Total current assets.....		\$8,240.40
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Inventories:

Magazines	\$400.00	
Paper in transit	88.15	
Paper at Berkeley Press.....	154.71	
Books	92.80	

Total		\$735.66
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Investments:

Black Swan Phonograph Stock.....	40.00	
Deposit with Post Office.....	325.00	

Deferred Charges:

Printing, paper, etc., 1928 issue.....	\$1,464.43	
Stationery and supplies.....	243.82	
Unexpired insurance premium	21.47	

Total		\$1,729.72
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Furniture and Fixtures, Net of Depreciation.....	3,051.49	

\$14,122.27

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1927

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable:

Trade	\$3,639.01	
Executives' salaries	1,766.62	
Special contribution "History of Negro in War" ..	83.25	
Total		\$5,488.88
Advertisers' Credit Balances.....	605.00	
Reserve for Unexpired Portion of Subscriptions.....	4,500.00	
Total Liabilities		\$10,593.88

NET WORTH

Balance at Beginning of Year.....	\$2,949.23	
Profit for the Year, Exhibit B.....	579.16	
Balance end of year.....		\$3,528.39
		\$14,122.27

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES For The Year Ended December 31, 1927

INCOME:

Sales—Net of returns.....	\$17,068.20	
Subscriptions	11,319.66	
Advertising	11,284.46	
Interest and Discount.....	.60	
Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	18.53	
Profit on Liberty Bonds sold.....	40.00	
Book Department Profit, Books and Plays.....	316.20	
Special Income—Special Articles.....	100.00	
Total Income		\$40,147.65

EXPENSES:

Publishing:		
Paper	\$5,133.51	
Printing	9,455.08	
Engraving	1,447.36	
Total		\$16,035.95
Salaries:		
Executives	\$8,000.00	
Office	6,528.00	
Total		\$14,528.00
Sundry:		
Postage	\$1,999.87	
Rent	2,079.96	
Stationery and Supplies.....	521.92	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	221.41	
Insurance	42.10	
General Expense	1,098.05	
Editorial	179.32	
Advertising	298.40	
Addressograph Stencils, Paper, etc.	425.49	
Total		\$6,866.52
Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures.....	160.08	
Bad Debts Written Off—Agents, Net.....	1,781.44	
Bad Debts Written off—Advertisers.....	\$796.50	
Charged Against Reserve.....	600.00	
Balance		196.50
Total Expenses.....		39,568.49
Net Profit to Exhibit A.....		\$579.16

A YEAR'S DEFENSE OF THE NEGRO'S
AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

BEING THE 19th
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR
1928

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

April 30, 1929



69 FIFTH AVENUE—NEW YORK CITY
JANUARY, 1929

Nineteenth Annual Report

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

FOR 1928

A Summary of Work and an Accounting

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 Fifth Avenue New York City

January, 1929

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of

.....

.....

dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

FOREWORD

Twenty years have passed since a small group of people in New York City called the first National Conference on the Negro. That small group has widened into a multitude scattered throughout the United States. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from a small committee, has grown to a powerful organisation known the world over.

The twenty years have been, for the American Negro, a period of growth such as the records of few races if any can parallel. In all honorable fields of human endeavor in the United States, Negroes have distinguished themselves. And it is no small cause for pride to its members that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has played a decisive part in this development.

It has established the main battlefield for the Negro against injustice and oppression. Its campaign of education and propaganda has been effective in the reduction of the number of lynchings during 1928 to eleven, the lowest point in the forty years that records have been kept. The Association has become a tower of legal defense against color prejudice that would deny the Negro his due as a citizen. The attorneys for the Association have freely given services which could not have been paid for unless on a vast scale of expenditure. Five decisive victories before the United States Supreme Court involving rights vital to all citizens of whatever race stand to our credit. The voice of the Association, protesting against gross brutality and injustice, has been heard through the leading magazines, in books and in the press of the civilised world.

While defending the Negro, the N. A. A. C. P. has at the same time encouraged him to use, to the full, his opportunities. The annual award of the Spingarn Medal, the prizes for illustration, poetry and prose writing offered through the Crisis Magazine have been coveted rewards of creative achievement in many fields and have called such achievement to the world's attention.

The N. A. A. C. P. is confident therefore, that in adding one more to the annual reports which have outlined its task and its labors, it can appeal and it will commend itself to all those who desire the

fullest possible realisation of the experiment in democracy undertaken on this Continent. This year, as in the years immediately preceding, the legal work of the Association bulks large. Which is only one way of saying that the N. A. A. C. P. is building from the ground up, affirming the Negro's constitutional and legal safeguards and proceeding from them to broader and broader vistas of activity.

It can only be repeated, and it must be obvious to anyone who studies its work, that the Association is able to undertake only a fraction of the legal and other cases which come to its attention. Its effectiveness with meager resources has been phenomenal. Its larger activity and greater effectiveness depend entirely upon the direct response to its accomplishment in the form of adequate financial support. It is for those who are able to contribute to the N. A. A. C. P. to say to what extent it will be enabled to continue to function and to grow.

OFFICERS FOR 1929

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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MOORFIELD STOREY

Vice-Presidents

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

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MARY WHITE OVINGTON

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, *Secretary*
WALTER WHITE, *Assistant Secretary*
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Editor of The Crisis*

J. E. SPINGARN, *Treasurer*

ROBERT W. BAGNALL, *Director of Branches*

WILLIAM PICKENS, *Field Secretary*

HERBERT J. SELIGMANN, *Director of Publicity*

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Moorfield Storey

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J. E. Spingarn
Charles H. Studin
William English Walling
Dr. Louis T. Wright

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Richmond

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Topeka

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Nannie H. Burroughs
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Prof. George William Cook
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Neval H. Thomas

Official Organ: *The Crisis*, published monthly

STANDING COMMITTEES

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ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ	MARY WHITE OVINGTON
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MRS. MARY TOWNSEND SEYMOUR	

COMMITTEE ON BRANCHES

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CHARLES H. STUDIN	MARY WHITE OVINGTON

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MARY WHITE OVINGTON	CHARLES H. STUDIN
J. E. SPINGARN	JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
W. E. B. DU BOIS	

LEGAL COMMITTEE

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HERBERT K. STOCKTON		CLARENCE DARROW

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARD COMMITTEE

BISHOP JOHN HURST, <i>Chairman</i>	
JAMES H. DILLARD	JOHN HOPE
W. E. B. DU BOIS	THEODORE ROOSEVELT
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD	

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LEGAL DEFENSE

Robert Bell and Grady Swain, Two Boys Sentenced To Die:

Early in 1928, the Association learned that two young boys, Robert Bell and Grady Swain, 14 and 18 years old respectively, had been sentenced to die in St. Francis County, Arkansas, having been convicted of first degree murder. From Scipio A. Jones, of Little Rock, it was learned that counsel had been appointed by the court to defend these boys. Communication with this counsel, W. J. Lanier, was established and through him details of unbelievable brutality and miscarriage of justice was established.

It appeared that on the flimsiest pretext, the two boys had been arrested and charged with the drowning of a white playmate in a nearby bayou. The boys were held incommunicado in prison among vicious, and mature criminals. They were threatened with death and were at various times tortured by brutal beating and by threats of the electric chair. So "confessions" of the crime had been extorted, tortured.

Mr. Lanier, convinced that the two boys were innocent of the crime charged, and assuring the N. A. A. C. P. that he could feel no more interest and concern if the boys had been his own, carried the cases to the Supreme Court of Arkansas where the convictions were reversed and a new trial ordered.

The Association contributed \$200 to be used for defense purposes in the new trials.

Ben Bess, Serving 30 Years on a Woman's Perjured Testimony: A second case of the grossest miscarriage of justice came to the Association's attention in May. In that month, John Richards, Governor of South Carolina, commuted the sentence of Ben

Bell-Swain Case: Since the writing of the Annual Report, Robert Bell has been tried in Cotton Plant, Arkansas, for the death of Julius McCullom, after the venue of the case had been changed from St. Francis County, and on March 4, 1929, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Association has contributed since the writing of the Annual Report, the sum of \$540, making a total of \$1,015. Attorney Roy D. Campbell of Cotton Plant assisted Mr. W. J. Lanier at the trial.

Bess, Negro farmer of Florence County, who had served thirteen years of a thirty year sentence on testimony of a white woman who now admitted that he had never committed the attack of which she had accused him. At the time the accusation was made Ben Bess narrowly escaped lynching.

The woman's affidavit denying and refuting her testimony of thirteen years before, brought a full and unconditional pardon to Bess. There began to be talk of perjury proceedings against the white woman.

Whereupon she executed a second affidavit, denying that she had made the first one exonerating Ben Bess from criminal acts, saying that she had meant in the former affidavit merely to "forgive" him for those acts. Governor Richards promptly undertook to revoke the pardon he had issued.

Thereupon the Association communicated with N. J. Frederick of Columbia, S. C., who was representing Bess. Habeas corpus proceedings were had and the case referred by the court to a master. This master found that there had been no fraud in the execution of the first affidavit, as the woman charged in her second affidavit. However the court saw fit to ignore the findings of the master, held in its opinion that there had been fraud and dismissed the writ of habeas corpus. An appeal was then taken to the appellate court of South Carolina and argued, the decision being now pending.

It should be said that public opinion locally, very generally held to the innocence of Ben Bess. To his defense the Association contributed \$300.

Three Other Cases: 1. Thomas Nelson: Facts submitted to the N. A. A. C. P. strongly indicating that a jury had been swayed by race prejudice in convicting Thomas Nelson of first degree murder in Virginia, the Association contributed \$100 toward the cost of an appeal. A Writ of Error has been granted and the appeal will be argued before the proper appellate tribunal sometime during 1929.

2. Abe Washington and Negroes on Juries: This case was continued from a previous year. It originated in 1923 in the conviction and sentence to death of Abe Washington in Florida, and involved the right of Negroes to sit upon juries not only in that state but in other southern states. The U. S. Supreme Court in October denied application for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State

of Florida. Louis Marshall, of the National Legal Committee, and S. Decatur McGill represented Abe Washington on the application.

3. Mrs. Odessa Kelly and Mrs. Beatrice McNeil, Charged With Perjury: These two colored women, of excellent repute, had testified in behalf of William Nelson, tried in Virginia and found guilty of rape upon a white woman, and later executed. They were charged with perjury on the basis of testimony they had given at Nelson's trial. Upon the first trial they were each sentenced to three years in prison. In November the Supreme Court of Virginia granted a new trial. The Petersburg Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. spent at least \$2,000 in the defense of these two women.

Extradition: In three out of four extradition cases undertaken by the Association during the year, return of prisoners to southern jurisdiction was prevented on the ground of the bad lynching record of the state seeking return of a colored person. The cases are as follows:

Will Brown, sought to be returned from Columbus, Ohio, to Mississippi: Extradition denied.

J. T. Allen, sought to be returned from Great Falls, Montana, to Alabama. Upon production by the Great Falls branch of the N. A. A. C. P. of Alabama's lynching record, forwarded by the National Office, extradition was denied.

Viola Edwards, sought to be returned from Detroit, Mich., to Pensacola. Lynching records of Florida were furnished by the National Office and Governor Fred W. Green of Michigan denied extradition.

Edward Glass: The history of Mr. Glass's defense of his property and flight from Oklahoma to California is told in the annual report for 1927. The legal battle over his extradition came to an end in June when he was returned to Oklahoma to stand trial on a charge of murder. In this case the National Office expended \$500. Northern California and other branches of the Association contributed \$505.50, which sum has been forwarded to W. E. McMurray, President of the Oklahoma City branch.

Civil Rights Cases: The Civil Rights cases undertaken by the Association and its branches are frequently as dramatic as the criminal cases. Often they are of wide significance as the

outcome of other cases depends upon their disposition. One of the most striking victories won during the year is that in the case of the attempt to exclude Negroes from the *Charleston, West Virginia, Public Library*. The case originated in a resolution passed on December 12, 1927, by the Charleston Board of Education, providing "That the Secretary be requested to write the Librarian of the Charleston Public Library to inform any colored citizens who come into the Library that inasmuch as the Board has provided Garnett Branch Library for their exclusive use, they must use such Library instead of the Charleston Public Library and that the Librarian shall be instructed to refuse to serve them."

On February 9, 1928, T. G. Nutter, President of the Charleston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., wrote the Board of Education protesting against the resolution and challenging the Board's right to pass it. The Board, on February 21, passed another resolution providing "That the Board deem itself bound to establish and maintain separate libraries for the white and colored schools and citizens of this district and therefore declines to rescind its former orders dealing with this matter." It was further "Resolved, that the Charleston Public Library, located in the capitol annex building be and it is hereby declared to be and made part of the public school system of this district for the use of white school children and white citizens only; and that the Garnett Branch Library, now located in Shrewsbury Street, but which is to be transferred and maintained in quarters provided for it in the new Garnett High School Building . . . be and it is hereby declared to be and made a part of the public school system of this district for the use of colored children and colored citizens only."

Mr. Nutter was authorised by the Charleston Branch to bring suit to compel the Board of Education to admit colored citizens to the Charleston Public Library, and to obtain such legal assistance as he might need. Mr. C. E. Kimbrough, a colored attorney, aided Mr. Nutter.

On March 13, three colored men, Messrs. Brown, Powell and Sanders, went to the Library and were refused service. March 29 a petition was filed asking for an Alternative Writ of Mandamus compelling the Board of Education to admit colored citizens to the Library and its privileges.

When the case was heard, on April 12, Judge Arthur P. Hudson of the Circuit Court refused to grant the writ, holding: "It is the opinion of the Court that the acts of the Legislature referred to, make the Library a part of the Public School System of the City of Charleston, and under the laws of this State . . . it is proper for the Board to provide separate library buildings as well as separate school buildings for white and colored persons."

Promptly the plaintiffs filed a petition for a Writ of Error and Supersedeas to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, which was granted; and the case was set for argument November 13.

On December 4, a complete victory was won when the Court handed down its opinion sustaining every point raised by the plaintiffs and holding that "the governing Board of the Public Library may not exclude persons therefrom on account of their color, race or previous condition of servitude."

The victory won in this case was won not for Charleston alone. Other cities in West Virginia, Bluefield and Martinsburg, had taken similar action and were awaiting the decision. Colored citizens throughout the state of West Virginia were fortified in their rights in public libraries by the action of the Charleston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which financed the case from beginning to end through contributions of colored citizens.

THE VOTE

Oklahoma Registration: One of the contested bulwarks of the Negro's citizenship remains the vote. During the Presidential campaign, the registrars of Wagoner and Muskogee Counties in Oklahoma, repeated their efforts of 1924 to prevent colored citizens from registering as provided by law.

Informed of the situation the Association at once telegraphed to John G. Sargent, Attorney General of the United States, asking action to compel registration of these colored citizens. The Department of Justice communicated with W. H. Twine of Muskogee, who had originally brought the matter before the N. A. A. C. P., and advised him that violation of Federal statutes should be reported to the United States attorney in that district.

The N. A. A. C. P. urged the colored citizens of Muskogee and Wagoner counties to take legal action to safeguard their voting rights

for the future, even though such action might prove too late to secure registration for 1928. In accordance with this suggestion, mandamus suit was filed. Time for argument was set for November 7, after the election, and the case was postponed remaining on the court calendar at the end of 1928.

The temper of the colored citizens is expressed as follows in a letter written by their attorneys:

"We shall continue to fight the case anyhow for the reason there is another election . . . and for the further reason that our group will always be denied the right to vote unless a case is kept in court and a final decision obtained."

Democratic Primary Exclusion: Texas, Virginia, Florida, Arkansas: Because of the victory won by the Association in the Texas White Primary case, by which laws excluding Negroes from party primaries were held unconstitutional, the Texas legislature in 1928 passed an enabling act which provided that the Democratic State Committee should have the power to determine who is qualified to vote in the Democratic primary.

The N. A. A. C. P. arranged with Fred C. Knollenberg, the white attorney of Texas who fought the first Texas case, that he should bring an action for damages resulting from the denial of the right to vote in the Texas Democratic primary. Dr. L. A. Nixon, plaintiff in the first case, brought suit in the second also. Louis Marshall, of the National Legal Committee, is advising Mr. Knollenberg in the lower court and will represent Dr. Nixon and the N. A. A. C. P. should the case go to the United States Supreme Court.

Actions for damages are now also pending in the courts of original jurisdiction in Richmond, Virginia, and Pensacola, Florida. Each of these state legislatures has attempted to delegate the power of stating requirements for party membership and primary voting to the State Democratic party, thus accomplishing by party rule excluding Negroes, what the state is prohibited from doing by state law. The Association has contributed \$100 in each of these two cases toward the expenses incurred in state courts.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, colored people who anticipated denial of the right to vote in a Republican primary early in December, retained attorneys and with these the National Office has been in touch. These attorneys were granted a temporary injunction restricting election

officials from denying Negroes the right to vote. They are hopeful of obtaining a permanent injunction and feel they may be obliged to go to the Arkansas or U. S. Supreme Court on appeal.

CIVIL RIGHTS

A large number of legal contests fought by and in behalf of Negroes and grouped under the name of Civil Rights cases involve both their citizenship rights and the increasing of their self-respect and respect for them in the United States. Some of these cases are fought for colored people by the N. A. A. C. P. In other cases, with the advice, encouragement and sometimes financial aid of the Association, individuals have fought their own cases and won clear cut victories.

A Colored Nurse Denied Education: Miss Gladys L. Catchings: Disease germs know no racial barrier. Hospitals do. Miss Gladys L. Catchings, Supervisor of the Obstetrical Department of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., applied for a special three-months course in obstetrics at the Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York City. She did so with the approval and the strong recommendation of her head surgeon. She was accepted, reported at the hospital, was assigned a room and on August 1 went on duty working until 11:30 A. M. She was then called to the Superintendent's office and told that she could not be kept at the hospital because of her color.

Appealed to by Miss Catchings, the Association tried to obtain justice for her from the authorities at Sloane Maternity Hospital. Correspondence over a period of several weeks with these authorities and those of the Medical Center of which Sloane Hospital is a part, resulted in the statement that the Medical Center officials considered the matter "closed." The N. A. A. C. P. thereupon carried Miss Catchings's case into the daily newspapers, where columns of space were given to this appeal to enlightened public opinion. Attention was called to the subscriptions of \$60,000 by colored citizens to the Medical Center.

The National Office is continuing its efforts in this case, co-operating with the North Harlem Medical Association.

Sailors' Attacks Upon Negroes in New York: Repeated attacks by sailors wearing uniforms of the U. S. Navy, upon unoffending and peaceable colored men and women, chiefly in the subways of New York City, were brought to the attention of the N. A. A. C. P. in January. One of these disturbances, precipitated by an attack of fifteen sailors upon a colored man and woman, resulted in a small riot in the Times Square subway station. Only the two colored people were arrested, to be promptly discharged when arraigned. The N. A. A. C. P. reported the facts to the Navy Department and to the New York Police Department, both of which ordered a prompt investigation. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, at the telegraphed request of the Secretary of the Navy, called upon Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, Commandant of the Third Naval District, who ordered by radio investigation and court martial of sailors on various ships who were alleged to have taken part in the attacks. Following the protests and the publicity given to the activity of the Association, the attacks by sailors ceased.

Theatre Discrimination: Bolden Vs. Grand Rapids Operating Corporation: Dr. Emmet N. Bolden of Grand Rapids, Michigan, during the month of July, recovered a verdict of \$200 for discrimination under the Michigan Civil Rights Act. Dr. Bolden had been discriminated against by the Grand Rapids Operating Corporation which operated a chain of theatres throughout the state.

Railroad Jim Crow: Mrs. Blanche Brookins: On the 17th of July, 1926, Mrs. Blanche Brookins, an interstate passenger who had purchased Pullman accommodations from New York to Orlando, Florida, was removed from the Pullman car because she was colored, placed in jail at Palatka, Florida, and after spending a night in prison was fined \$500 and costs. The N. A. A. C. P. appropriated \$100 toward the costs of taking testimony and Mrs. Brookins retained as her attorney Arthur Garfield Hays. Mr. Hays reported that the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company had settled the case out of court for \$2,750. Mrs. Brookins returned to the Association the appropriation of \$100 made for her case.

Bathing Beach Jim Crow: Asbury Park, N. J.: Acting with the advice and suggestions of the National Office, through the then

Acting Secretary, Robert W. Bagnall, and the Special Legal Assistant, William T. Andrews, Dr. William J. Parks, President of the Asbury Park, New Jersey, Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was enabled to report a decisive victory against lessees of beach front property, owned by the city, who were seeking to exclude colored bathers.

Residential Segregation: Washington, New York, Elmhurst, L. I.: One phase of residential segregation, that by private agreement among property owners, binding future purchasers, has not yet been passed on by the U. S. Supreme Court. Two such cases in Detroit, Mich., and one in Los Angeles, came to the Association's attention during the year. Two cases involving this question had been undertaken and were pending in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. These two cases were Cornish vs. O'Donoghue and Wallace vs. Russell.*

In New York City, the Association's attention was called to an attempt by property owners of Washington Heights in a section bounded by 155th and 162nd Streets, and by Edgecombe and Amsterdam Avenues, to restrict use, occupancy and sale against Negroes. The Special Legal Assistant represented the colored families living in 966 St. Nicholas Avenue, dispossessed by the landlord after the emergency rent laws no longer applied. Propaganda by these property owners was based on the Supreme Court's decision in Corrigan vs. Buckley, where owing to a technicality, the Court declared its lack of jurisdiction.

In Elmhurst, Long Island, the Association had to ask police protection for two Negro families who had moved into a block previously occupied by whites only. In October, the homes of the Negro families were twice stoned. Police protection asked for was promptly given, and extended to December 15.

School Segregation: Gary, Indiana, and Atlantic City, New Jersey: The City Council of Gary, Indiana, was enjoined, in a suit brought during 1927 by the Association and its Gary branch, from paying \$15,000 to the local Board of Education for the erection

*Argument in these cases, consolidated at the request of Louis Marshall, who represented the N. A. A. C. P., was heard in the Court of Appeals on January 9, 1929, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The cases will be carried on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

of a temporary, segregated high school for Negroes. The movement had originated in a "strike" by white students of the Emerson High School, against the presence of 24 colored students.

When the erection of the jim crow high school was prevented by injunction, many of the 24 colored students were told, just before the 1927 Christmas vacation, to report to the Virginia Street School, one inferior to the Emerson High School which they had been attending. The pupils refused, demanded reinstatement at Emerson, and upon being refused mandamus proceedings were instituted.

Testimony was taken in May and on September 17, 1928, Judge Crumpacker handed down a decision adverse to the colored students. Appeal is now being perfected. The National Office contributed \$975 in this case.

In Atlantic City, New Jersey, Eugene R. Hayne, who had been retained as attorney in December, 1927, began in September, 1928, mandamus proceedings to test the legality of segregated schools in that city.

Jurisdiction in Steamship Jim Crow: An interesting and important legal question has been raised by Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley, an attorney of New York City, who asked the Association for financial assistance in appealing from a decision adverse to her as plaintiff. The action originated in the Municipal Court of New York City under sections 40 and 41 of the State Civil Rights Law. Immediately after her request for aid, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, denied her right to appeal to the Court of Appeals from a decision of the Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court which held that the act, as it applied to conveyances, in this case, was a burden on interstate commerce.

The facts were that Mrs. Whaley and her husband had secured passage on a steamship from New York City to Norfolk, Virginia. The accommodations which had been sold were denied these passengers because of their color when they presented themselves on board the ship, and they were obliged to accept lesser accommodations. They brought suit in the Municipal Court under the New York State Civil Rights Act for damages sustained by virtue of the discrimination.

Legal Directory: During the past year a directory of lawyers was begun with 105 names of those members of various State

Bars willing to assist the Association in emergencies and at short notice.

Digest of Extradition Cases: The Special Legal Assistant has also made a digest of the important extradition cases which have come to the Association's attention and has added to the digest a short statement of procedure as a suggestion to be followed in such cases. The publication is intended for distribution among the Association's branches and other interested persons.

Civil Rights Bill, South Dakota: E. C. Collins, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, authorised by the local branch of the Association, asked assistance in drafting a Civil Rights Bill to be submitted to the South Dakota legislature. Copy of the New York laws was sent in response to the request.

DISCRIMINATION

New York Post Office: Numerous appeals for assistance have come to the Association during the year from employees or former employees of the New York City Post Office. The complaints were of discrimination on the part of white foremen or of the branch superintendents. In one or two cases, where practical action was possible, assistance of a vital nature was given.

St. Louis Post Office: Dr. T. A. Curtis, president of the St. Louis branch, asked the National Office for help in fighting discrimination against Negro employees in the post offices there. The National Office was able to render some assistance and is keeping in touch with the situation.

SEGREGATION

Washington Government Bureaus: Two investigators reported, in August, upon the extent and nature of segregation practised against Negroes in departmental buildings of the Government in Washington. The Special Legal Assistant spent 8 days in Washington and the Assistant Secretary 4 days, their findings being incorporated in a report distributed in leaflet form.

PUBLICITY

The number of releases to the press for the past three years is as follows:

1926.....	506
1927.....	482
1928.....	427

The growing authority of the Association's press releases is attested by the editorial response to the lynching figures made public at the beginning of the year and four months later, when a record had been broken with no lynchings during that period. Among the newspapers which made the N. A. A. C. P. releases the subject of editorial comment were:

New York City.....	<i>Daily News</i> <i>World</i>
Rochester, N. Y.....	<i>Democrat-Chronicle</i>
Buffalo, N. Y.....	<i>Courier-Express</i> <i>Times</i>
Albany, N. Y.....	<i>Knickerbocker Press</i>
Providence, R. I.....	<i>Bulletin</i>
Elizabeth, N. J.....	<i>Times</i>
Raleigh, N. C.....	<i>News-Observer</i>
Greensboro, N. C.....	<i>News</i>
Baltimore	<i>Sun</i>
Norwich, Conn.	<i>Bulletin</i>
Macon, Ga.	<i>Telegraph</i>
Columbus, Ga.	<i>Enquirer-Sun</i>
Philadelphia	<i>Bulletin</i> <i>Ledger</i>
Portland, Ore.	<i>Oregonian</i>
Minneapolis	<i>Star</i>
Columbia, S. C.....	<i>Record</i>
Dallas, Texas	<i>Journal</i>

The figures were also made the subject of comment by a newspaper in Calcutta, India.

On numerous occasions the Association has been featured in news stories published by Metropolitan dailies and by newspapers throughout the country served by the Associated Press. These occasions include the following:

Annual mass meeting of the Association including address by Congressman Tinkham on disfranchisement and the need for Congressional reapportionment.

Successful appeal to Mr. Hoover for abolition of segregation in the Department of the Interior.

Publication of a summary of the N. A. A. C. P. Annual Report.

Ousting of Miss Gladys Catchings, a colored nurse, from a special training course at Sloane Maternity Hospital. (Stories on three successive days in the Metropolitan press.)

Appeal of Negro leaders against race prejudice in the Presidential campaign.

Defense of Lionel Licorish, Negro quartermaster of the steamship Vestris from attacks made against his heroism and that of other colored members of the crew in the disaster of the vessel's sinking with loss of 111 lives. In this connection the N. A. A. C. P. releases were featured in the New York newspapers three times in one week. The Director of Publicity attended a number of the hearings in the federal inquiry to report these proceedings to the colored press.

The N. A. A. C. P. also was specially mentioned in "Let Freedom Ring," a book by Arthur Garfield Hays, of which one chapter was devoted to the Sweet case; in an article on the northward migration of Negroes, by Howard Snyder, in *Plain Talk* for March; and in E. Franklin Frazier's study of new Negro leaders in *Current History* for April.

The Secretary, with the assistance of the Director of Publicity, prepared an article on the American occupation of Haiti which was distributed as a syndicated article by the Cosmos Newspaper Syndicate.

The National Office received fifty-three feet of clippings from daily newspapers, reporting and commenting editorially on the Annual Conference in Los Angeles, an unusual feature of the occasion being front page stories in the New York *Times* and *World* on news released in Los Angeles.

One important tribute to the leadership of the N. A. A. C. P. was made early in the year by Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In speaking of the reduction in lynching figures in America, he wrote:

"The arousing of public opinion against lynching and the consequent decrease of the practise can be largely traced to a campaign of public education participated in by social agencies, the white and Negro newspapers and our organized church forces of the country. The first organization active in combating the evil was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which more than ten years ago began a thorough research into the history of the evil, secured the support of hundreds of prominent citizens in appeals against mob murder and began an active campaign for federal legislation against it. Largely through the stimulation of that organization successive bills were introduced by Congressman Dyer and the public discussion of these appeals was a large factor in focusing public attention."

In December the Director of Publicity acted as advisor on publicity to the Chairman of the National Interracial Conference in Washington, of which the N. A. A. C. P. was one of the sixteen sponsoring organizations. Exceptionally good results were obtained both as to news reports and editorial comment.

With the 250 colored editors to whom the Association sends weekly news reports, relations have continued most cordial. Both editorially and in their news columns these editors have been most helpful in forwarding the Association's program. And, on the part of the Association, it has made a consistent effort to include in the releases news of general interest, as well as a complete summary of the activities of the N. A. A. C. P.

The colored press is rendering to the race a service that is essential, in making the group conscious of its needs and opportunities. And it is gratifying to be able to report that many of the colored editors, every week, feature the releases sent out in the N. A. A. C. P. press service. Almost all of the colored newspapers consistently make use of this service.

Among the articles by members of the staff published during the year are the following:

The Secretary:

A Negro Looks at Race Prejudice (The American Mercury, May)

Race Prejudice and the Negro Artist (Harper's Magazine, November)
 Legal Aspects of the Negro Problem. In collaboration with the
 Director of Publicity (The Annals of the American Academy of
 Political and Social Science, November)
 The Dilemma of the Negro Author (The American Mercury, De-
 cember)

The Assistant Secretary:

Passing (New York World, July 22)
 The Color Line in Europe (The Annals of the American Academy
 of Political and Social Science, November)
 For Whom Shall the Negro Vote? (Harlem, November)
 I Investigate Lynchings (The American Mercury, January, 1929)
 Solving America's Race Problem (The Nation)
 Main Street, Dayton, Tenn. (The Book League Monthly, November,
 1928)

The Field Secretary:

Behind the Evil of the Lynching of Negroes (The Labor Defender,
 April)

The Director of Publicity:

The Negro's Influence as a Voter (Current History, May)
 Twenty Years of Negro Progress (Current History, January, 1929)

LYNCHING

Recorded lynchings in the United States during the past five
 years have been as follows:

1924	16
1925	18
1926	34
1927	21
1928	11

In 1889, the year from which dates the Association's record of
 lynchings, there were 175 lynchings. 80 of the persons lynched
 were whites. In 1928 there occurred only 11 lynchings reported in
 the press. This is the lowest record for the forty-year period over
 which lynching statistics have been kept.

All of the victims were Negroes with the exception of one, a
 Mexican.

Up to December 26 the lynching record for 1928 was 9; but
 within the remaining days of the year two lynchings occurred in
 Mississippi, making Mississippi responsible for five out of the eleven

lynchings for the year. Particularly brutal was the lynching of Charley Shepherd who was burned on a funeral pyre at Shelby, Mississippi.

LYNCHING—1928

Chronological List

May 21—*Center, Texas* (New York Evening Post, May 21):

"Buddy" Evins was taken from two officers and lynched by a mob. He was hanged from the same limb of an oak tree in the Court House yard where another Negro was lynched about five years before. Evins was charged with murder in a fatal attack on a white man.

May 30: *Slater, Mo.* (New York Times, May 31):

Ocie Wilson, charged with the murder of a Negro railroad shop worker, was taken from officers and hanged by twelve men whom the officers believed to have been friends of the slain man. All involved were Negroes.

June 2: *Boyce, La.* (New York Times, June 3):

Lee and Dave Blackman, brothers of William Blackman, who killed a deputy sheriff and in turn himself was slain by a squad of officers, were taken from officers and their bodies riddled with bullets.

June 20: *Houston, Texas* (New York Evening World, June 20):

Robert Powell was abducted from the Jefferson Davis Hospital and hanged from a bridge eight miles from Houston. Powell was charged with killing a detective.

June 29: *Brookhaven, Miss.* (New York Times, June 30):

James and Stanley Bearden were lynched by a mob of several hundred persons who forced their way into the Lincoln County Jail and seized the prisoners, charged with assaulting local citizens. One of the men was tied to an automobile and dragged through the city streets before being carried out of town and hanged; the other was hurried off in a car in an opposite direction and hanged to a bridge.

July 2: *Summit, Miss.* (New York World, July 3):

"Shug" McEllee, accused of attempting to attack a young white girl, was taken from county officers and hanged to a tree.

Nov. 16: *Farmington, New Mexico* (New York Evening Post, Nov. 17):

Rafael Benavides, a Mexican sheepherder, was kidnaped from a local hospital by three masked men and his body was found a few hours later swinging from a tree. Benavides had been taken to the hospital after being shot down by a sheriff's posse when he resisted arrest for an alleged attack upon a white woman.

Dec. 26: *Hattiesburg, Miss.* (Indianapolis Recorder, Jan. 5):

Emanuel McCallum was taken from his home by a mob and hanged to a tree a few miles south of the city limits. McCallum, an automobile mechanic, while offering assistance to a party whose car had been wrecked, was threatened with a gun by a member of the party, whereupon he took the gun, hit the man on the head, and then drove away.

Dec. 31: *Shelby, Miss.* (New York World, Jan. 1, 1929):

Charley Shepherd, who escaped from a prison farm after murdering a guard and abducting his daughter, was burned to death on a plantation seven miles from Shelby.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1928

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. "Buddy" Evins	May 21.....	Center, Texas	Hanged
2. Ocie Wilson	May 30.....	Slater, Mo.	Hanged
3. Lee Blackman	June 2.....	Boyce, La.	Shot
4. Dave Blackman	June 2.....	Boyce, La.	Shot
5. Robert Powell	June 20.....	Houston, Texas	Hanged
6. James Bearden	June 29.....	Brookhaven, Miss.	Hanged
7. Stanley Bearden	June 29.....	Brookhaven, Miss.	Hanged
8. "Shug" McEllee	July 2.....	Summit, Miss.	Hanged
9. Rafael Benavides	Nov. 16.....	Farmington, N. Mex.....	Hanged
10. Emanuel McCallum	Dec. 26.....	Hattiesburg, Miss.	Hanged
11. Charley Shepherd	Dec. 31.....	Shelby, Miss.	BURNED

SUMMARY

By States

Louisiana	2	
Mississippi	5	
Missouri	1	
New Mexico	1	(Mexican)
Texas	2	
Total	11	

Alleged Offenses

Murder	3	
Murder and kidnaping.....	1	
Assault	3	
Attempted attack on white woman.....	1	
Attacking white woman.....	1	(Mexican)
Brothers of murderer of white man.....	2	
	—	
Total	11	

Manner of Lynching

Burned	1
Shot	2
Hanged	8
	—
Total	11

Taken from Peace Officers and Jails

Louisiana	2
Mississippi	3
Missouri	1
Texas	1
	—
Total	7

19TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, LOS ANGELES

Streets hung with flags, with motorcycle police escort for the incoming delegations on special trains, Los Angeles greeted the 19th Annual Conference there of the N.A.A.C.P., June 27 to July 3.

The Governor of California, C. C. Young and Lieutenant Governor Buron L. Fitts, as well as Mayor George E. Cryer of Los Angeles spoke during the Conference sessions.

At several of the night mass meetings downtown in Philharmonic Auditorium, so great were the crowds that as many as a thousand people had to be turned away on a single night. The organization of the Conference and the spirit with which it was received, reflected great credit upon the leadership and the members of the Los Angeles Branch.

The speakers included: Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles; Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, of

San Francisco, leader in women's clubs and peace organizations; Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, of Temple Sinai, largest Jewish congregation in California; Mrs. E. D. Cannady, Editor the Portland Oregon, *Advocate*; S. G. Pandit, prominent Hindu attorney; Lincoln Steffens, publicist and author; Bishop J. W. Martin of the A. M. E. Church; Miss Ethelwyn Mills, President Women's International League; Miss Gretchen McRae, member executive committee, District of Columbia Branch; Harry E. Davis, Civil Service Commissioner, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Robert W. Bagnall, William Pickens, Arthur B. Spingarn, vice-president N.A.A.C.P. and chairman of its National Legal Committee; and James Weldon Johnson.

The subjects discussed included: The Rights of Minorities; The Presidential Election, Black Votes and Democracy in the United States; Negro Womanhood a Power in the Development of the Race and Nation; The Superstition of Race Superiority; Governmental Segregation; Women and Government; Economic Interpretation of the Race Problem; The Latent Power of the Colored People; The Work of the N.A.A.C.P. as a Program of Practical Christian Ethics; and Participation of the Negro in the Community Life of Los Angeles.

The Fourteenth Spingarn Medal was awarded to Charles Waddell Chesnutt of Cleveland, Ohio, "In recognition of his pioneer work as literary artist depicting the life and struggle of Americans of Negro descent, and for his long and useful career as scholar, worker and freeman of one of America's greatest cities."

The address to the country, drawn up by the committee of which Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois was Chairman, was as follows:

"The year of the Presidential Election brings forcibly to the mind of every American, white and black, the insistent problem of Democratic Government in the United States. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its 19th Annual Conference reiterates its charge that the disfranchisement of the majority of intelligent adult Negroes in the United States is not simply a race problem, it is a problem of Democracy and it affects the entire nation and the whole world.

"If Democracy is discredited and sneered at today, it is very largely because of its partial failure in the United States. We are

today dominated openly by selfish private interests, rather than by free and intelligent public opinion; and this is in no small measure because the disfranchisement of 3,750,000 black voters in the South has involved the disfranchisement of more than 5 million Southern white voters. Despite an increase of 100 per cent in the voting population of 11 Southern states, and despite the 19th Amendment, we face the astonishing fact that in the last forty years the voting population there has increased only 50 per cent and in the Southern South, there has been practically no increase in the number of voters in a generation.

"These facts, together with the disfranchisement of the foreign-born in New England, and the gerrymandering of congressional districts elsewhere, give the astonishing result that a million voters can elect 45 Congressmen in the South and 16 in New England, but only 13 in the Middle West and 12 on the Pacific Coast.

"Facts such as these are ruining the interest of Americans in elections all over the United States. Ordinarily, scarcely one eligible American voter out of three goes to the polls, and the number of citizens 21 years of age and over who did not vote in the last election, reached 90 per cent in two states; 70 to 90 per cent in 7 states; from 50 to 70 per cent in 9 states; and from 40 to 50 per cent in 16 states.

"Thus, Democratic Government in the United States has become a farce, primarily because for the sake of disfranchising black men, white America has been willing to disfranchise itself.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this year of the Presidential Election calls on the nation for a new faith in Democracy without regard to race or color. The American ballot must be re-established on a real basis of intelligence and character. Only in such way can this nation face the tremendous problems before it: the problem of free speech, an unsubsidized press, and civil liberty for all people; the problem of imperialism and the emancipation of Haiti, Nicaragua, Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii from the Government of American Banks; the overshadowing problem of peace among the nations and of decent and intelligent co-operation in the real advancement of the natives of Africa and Asia, together with freedom for China, India and Egypt.

"If we need the power of intelligent democracy for these broader matters, we need it all the more here in our own land and for the

specific hurts of the population that this Association especially represents.

"For the first time in a generation there has passed in the United States one period of one hundred and twenty days when a human being has not been lynched by a mob. The gratification of recording such a fact only increases the sense of utter shame that a great modern nation must needs rejoice at so elementary an exhibition of decency. If lynching can be stopped for four months, it can be stopped for four years. If it can be lessened by local initiative, it can and should be wiped out by national enactment. It is clear from seven recent mob murders that lynching still needs to be stopped. A Federal Anti-Lynching Law should write into the statutes of the nation the determination of America to put down mob rule.

"Disfranchisement and segregation, race hatred and war, all are steps toward the same degeneracy. We have driven official residential segregation out from the protection of the law; but it continues to be common in real estate manipulation and by voluntary agreement. Segregation by race of American citizens is still practiced and persisted in in the departments of the Federal Government at Washington. It is due to our unremitting effort that this open defiance of the constitution is less general. Whatever political power we have, should be used to continue the fight until no vestige of this abuse remains.

"In the past, racial discrimination in the United States has been repeatedly excused on account of the ignorance of the descendants of the slaves, despite the fact that this ignorance was once notoriously made compulsory by law. Even today with the tremendous advance which black Americans have made in intelligence, their means of education are deplorably limited. In the chief centers of Negro population there is open discrimination in the salaries of teachers, length of school terms, provision of housing and equipment, and amount of money spent on white and Negro public schools.

"A recent document published in the *Congressional Record* shows that the states which have separate schools for Negroes have only 3,000 college students, where they ought to have 37,000 and receive only \$2,300,000 a year from State and National funds, when they ought to receive twelve millions. This is illegal and unconstitutional and socially suicidal. It must be remedied and we must remedy it by every means in our power and especially by ballots and by court action.

"Our economic situation is still precarious and deplorable. We have more difficulty than white folk in securing decent work and we are paid less for the same jobs. We denounce the secret enmity toward black workers which is still manifested by those American trade unions which acquiesce in discrimination toward them and in opposition to their membership and employment. We should refuse to use our political power to advance the cause of white unionism when it stands for color discrimination. We rejoice at the continued growth and development of Negro culture, art and literature. Despite efforts within and without the race to prostitute beauty to filth and defeatism, we are still objects of petty public insult, coupled with economic theft. In time of public calamity, like the Mississippi flood, we are treated in many instances like slaves and criminals. We still lack the right to enter many places of public accommodation, and especially we continue to pay railroads in the South for accommodations which we do not receive. These public carriers, even in interstate traffic, enforce a species of discrimination so outrageous and so obviously illegal as to call for immediate redress before the courts. Our great weapon of offense against all this is the ballot. We must not give it up. We must register and vote whenever and wherever we can. We must not mortgage our vote to faithless and corrupt political organizations. We must demand in return for our political allegiance, education, decent home surroundings, public protection and national respect. Behind that ballot and fighting for it stands the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. No American, black or white, does his full duty who does not support its policies and its work.

"We hail and greet our friends, North and South, black and white, whose liberal thought in word and deed, in platform, newspaper, classroom, book and press, is forwarding the day of our complete emancipation."

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

The Association's staff visited thirty-three (33) states and addressed 570 meetings in 130 cities. In the conduct of their work, the officers travelled 75,357 miles. To this should be added the distance travelled and the meetings addressed by Dr. DuBois.

A tabulated record of the field work of the Association's executives is here given.

Executives	Meetings	Mileage	Time on Field
William Pickens	246	27,987	154 days
Robert W. Bagnall	209	13,774	147 "
Walter White (5 months) ..	21	2,962	17 "
James Weldon Johnson.....	33	12,290	33 "
Mary White Ovington.....	38	9,916	36 "
Herbert J. Seligmann.....	12	8,058	11 "
William T. Andrews	11	370	9 "
	570	75,357	407

Meetings were held in the following states:

1 Alabama	12 Maryland	23 New York
2 Arizona	13 Massachusetts	24 North Carolina
3 Arkansas	14 Michigan	25 Ohio
4 California	15 Minnesota	26 Oregon
5 Colorado	16 Mississippi	27 Pennsylvania
6 Connecticut	17 Missouri	28 Rhode Island
7 Georgia	18 Montana	29 Texas
8 Illinois	19 Nebraska	30 Utah
9 Indiana	20 New Hampshire	31 Washington
10 Iowa	21 New Jersey	32 West Virginia
11 Louisiana	22 New Mexico	33 Wisconsin
and the Dist. of Columbia		

Messrs. Bagnall, DuBois, Johnson and Miss Ovington made extensive tours in the South during the year. A good portion of the time of the field force was spent in California helping toward the preparations for the 19th Annual Conference.

In addition to meetings with the Branches, the Association's officers addressed forty (40) secondary schools, colleges, and universities, and spoke to fifty-four (54) forums, clubs, and conferences, in the effort of educating public opinion. The following lists will indicate the wide variety of groups reached.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—UNIVERSITIES

Alabama—Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee; Talladega College, Talladega; State Normal, Montgomery.

Arizona—University of Arizona, Tucson.

Arkansas—Gibbs High School, Little Rock; Philander Smith College, Little Rock.

California—University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Sentous High School, Los Angeles; Occidental College, Los Angeles; Memorial High School, San Diego; Senior High School, La Jolla; Pomona College, Pasadena; University of California, Berkeley; California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; Pasadena High School.

District of Columbia—Armstrong Technical High School; Howard University, Washington.

Georgia—Atlanta University, Atlanta.

Louisiana—New Orleans University; Straight College, New Orleans; Xavier College, New Orleans; Public School, New Orleans.

Massachusetts—Amherst College, Amherst; Smith College, Northampton.

Minnesota—Hamline College, St. Paul.

Missouri—St. Louis High School.

New Jersey—Bordentown Normal and Industrial Institute.

New York—New York University, Workers' School, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

North Carolina—Bennett College, Greensboro; North Carolina College, Durham; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte.

Oregon—Lincoln High School, Portland; University of Oregon, Portland.

Ohio—Ohio State University, Columbus.

Washington—University of Washington, Seattle; Labor College, Seattle.

West Virginia—West Virginia Institute, Institute; Public School, Keystone.

FORUMS—CLUBS—CONFERENCES

Arizona—Chamber of Commerce, Tucson.

California—Civic Forum, Los Angeles; Forum, Long Beach; Bahaist Meeting, San Francisco; Interracial Forum of the University of California, Berkeley; Forum of the American Civil Liberties Union, Los Angeles; Chamber of Commerce Forum, Pasadena; Sojourner Truth Club, Hollywood; Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Pueblo Ministerial Union.

Connecticut—Interracial Conference, New Haven.

District of Columbia—National Interracial Conference, Washington.

Illinois—Shoop School Community Center, Chicago; Congregational Ministers Union, Chicago; Chicago Forum.

Indiana—Monday Luncheon Club, Indianapolis; Librarians of Indianapolis; Y. M. C. A., Indianapolis.

Louisiana—State Assembly of Pythians, New Orleans; San Jacinto, Autocrat, and Bull Clubs of New Orleans.

Massachusetts—Progressive Club Forum, Northampton.

Minnesota—Congregational Ministerial Union, St. Paul.

New Hampshire—Unitarian Church Forum, Nashua.

New Jersey—Presbyterian Synod, Jersey City; New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Atlantic City.

New Mexico—Rotary Club, Albuquerque.

New York City—Interracial Forum; Sociology Club of Teachers College; Bethel A. M. E. Church Lyceum; City Open Forum; Church Workers Among Colored People (Brooklyn); National Negro Business League; Fellowship of Reconciliation; National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union; Bronx Free Fellowship Forum; Greater New York Colored Council of the New York Urban League; Anti-Imperialists Committee; Boy Scout Conference; Peace Conferences (Pocono Summit); Young People's Fellowship; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Church Seminar on Race Relations.

Ohio—Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, Cleveland; Harlan Club, Cleveland; City Club, Cleveland.

Oregon—National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Portland; Men's Club, Portland; City Club, Portland.

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Labor Institute Forum.

Washington—Wesley Club, Seattle; Fellowship of Reconciliation, Seattle; Baháist Meeting, Seattle.

During 1928 fifteen (15) new branches were organized and one hundred and three (103) branches attained the Honor Roll, paying their complete apportionment or a larger sum. The new branches are:

Nassau County, Fla.	Mississippi County, Mo.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Las Vegas, Nev.
Evanston, Ill.	Dona Ana County, New Mex.
Burnett-Lost Creek, Ind.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Monroe, La.	Fayette County, Pa.
Madison Parish, La.	Scranton, Pa.
Columbia, Mo.	Madison, Wis.
La Grange, Mo.	

The Honor Roll Branches are:

Alabama—*Mobile; *Arizona*—*Bisbee, Douglas, *Tucson; *Arkansas*—*Pine Bluff, Texarkana; *California*—*Bakersfield, *Los Angeles, *Needles, *Pasadena, *San Diego, *San Francisco, *San Jose, *Santa Monica, Stockton, *San Mateo, *Tehama County, *Vallejo; *Colorado*—*Canon City, *Colorado Springs, *Denver, Pueblo; *Connecticut*—*New Britain-Plainville; *Delaware*—Wilmington; *District of Columbia*—*Washington; *Florida*—*Nassau County; *Georgia*—*Rome; *Illinois*—*Centralia, *Peoria; *Indiana*—East Chicago, *French Lick, South Bend, Terre Haute; *Iowa*—Ames, Des Moines, *Fort Madison, Keokuk, *Mason City, Waterloo; *Kansas*—*Atchison, *Newton; *Kentucky*—Bourbon County, Frankfort, Winchester; *Louisiana*—*Lake Providence, *New Orleans; *Massachusetts*—Worcester, Boston; *Michigan*—Bay City, *Detroit,

*Paid more than their apportionment.

*Flint, Lansing, *Saginaw, Highland Park; *Missouri*—*Jefferson City, *Kansas City; *Montana*—*Billings, *Great Falls; *Nevada*—*Las Vegas; *New Jersey*—*Asbury Park, Atlantic City, *Elizabeth, *Long Branch, *Newark, *Orange; *New Mexico*—*Albuquerque, Raton; *New York*—*Binghamton, *Hillburn, *Jamaica, Jamestown, *Rochester, Schenectady, Staten Island; *North Carolina*—*Charlotte; *Ohio*—*Akron, *Columbus, *Dayton, *Licking County, Steubenville; *Oklahoma*—Logan County, Oklahoma City, Chickasha; *Oregon*—Portland; *Pennsylvania*—*Beaver County, Chester, *Cheyney, Erie, *Fayette County, Hollidaysburg, Media, *Norristown, *Scranton, *Willow Grove; *Rhode Island*—*Newport; *South Dakota*—*Sioux Falls; *Texas*—*Houston, Yoakum; *Utah*—*Salt Lake City; *West Virginia*—*Keystone, *Wheeling; *Wisconsin*—*Milwaukee.

During the year the branches sent for national work a total of \$36,300.72, of which \$26,776.59 was applied to their apportionment.

California has the honor this year of being the leading state in amount of money sent to the National Office, having contributed \$7,950.68, of which \$5,415.29 was credited to apportionment. The individual branch sending the largest sum of money to the National Office is Los Angeles, California, which remitted the sum of \$3,633.70, of which \$1,939.23 has been applied to its apportionment of \$1,000.00.

In addition to his duties in the Department of Branches, the Director of Branches, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, served as Acting Secretary during the three months' leave accorded Mr. Johnson.

The following table will indicate how each section of the country contributed to the work of the Association during 1928:

*Paid more than their apportionment.

	Amount Apportioned	Total Amt. Received	Total Credited on App'mt
NEW ENGLAND			
Massachusetts	\$1,850.00	\$1,958.78	\$1,551.48
Rhode Island	400.00	406.95	296.55
Connecticut	575.00	225.61	198.70
	3,125.00	2,591.34	2,046.73

	Amount Apportioned	Total Amt. Received	Total Credited on App'mt
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New York	4,700.00	3,460.06	2,963.86
New Jersey	2,625.00	2,168.03	1,896.00
Pennsylvania	2,800.00	2,474.55	2,074.06
	10,125.00	8,102.64	6,928.52
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio	3,900.00	2,847.06	2,449.70
Indiana	1,550.00	602.95	524.95
Illinois	2,250.00	584.32	508.02
Michigan	2,550.00	2,224.32	2,012.80
Wisconsin	175.00	217.50	162.40
	10,425.00	6,476.15	5,658.87
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Iowa	600.00	567.25	534.26
Kansas	1,625.00	308.23	263.20
Minnesota	650.00	95.60	91.20
Missouri	2,625.00	2,109.91	1,841.09
South Dakota	100.00	86.50	68.30
Nebraska	475.00	128.25	121.75
	6,075.00	3,295.74	2,919.80
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Del., D. C., Va., West Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.....	5,300.00	2,596.05	2,179.77
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.....	2,000.00	703.50	633.19
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ark., La., Okla., Tex.....	2,675.00	2,520.01	2,277.05
MOUNTAIN			
Mont., Wyo., Col., New Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev..	1,275.00	1,496.61	1,301.95
PACIFIC			
Washington	450.00	138.00	111.10
Oregon	150.00	430.00	386.00
California	3,675.00	7,950.68	5,415.29
	4,275.00	8,518.68	5,912.39

MISCELLANEOUS

National Interracial Conference: The Association was one of the organizations participating in the National Interracial Conference for the Study and Discussion of Race Problems in the United States, which was held in Washington, D. C., December 16-19, inclusive. There were in all sixteen sponsoring organizations. The N.A.A.C.P. delegates were: Miss Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Bishop John Hurst, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, and Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary attended as members of the Executive Committee of the Conference.

The Mme. C. J. Walker Award: The Mme. C. J. Walker Medal, which is given each year to the person deemed to have done the best work during the previous year for colored Americans through the N.A.A.C.P., was awarded to Mr. Neval H. Thomas, President of the District of Columbia Branch. The award went to Mr. Thomas for his conspicuous service in fighting segregation in the Government Departments at Washington.

Twenty-Fourth Infantry: All but one member of the 24th Infantry, imprisoned in connection with the Houston, Texas, riot of 1917, have been released. In the Association's Annual reports of previous years is contained the history of the successful struggle for the release of these men.

Board of Directors: Changes in the Board of Directors of the Association include the addition of Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York and the withdrawal of Mr. Herbert K. Stockton of that city.

Dr. Wright is an attending surgeon at Harlem Hospital and a surgeon of the New York Police Department. He has done brilliant research work, having originated the intradermal method of vaccination and published monographs on hook worm and other diseases.

Mr. Stockton had served for six years as a member of the Board, but for several months he had found it impossible to attend Board meetings. Mr. Stockton has expressed his continued interest in the work of the Association and is continuing as a member of the National Legal Committee.

Special Legal Assistant: In December, 1927, a Special Legal Assistant was added to the staff in the person of William T. Andrews. Mr. Andrews has continued in this position with the Association on a half-time basis during the year 1928.

Passing of Mrs. Butler R. Wilson and Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard: The Association feels keenly the loss of two loyal members and ardent supporters in the passing of Mrs. Butler R. Wilson and Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard.

For many years Mrs. Wilson worked not only in the Boston Branch but on the field in the interest of the National work, especially during the early days of the Association, when she organized a number of branches and addressed mass meetings in various parts of the country.

Mrs. Villard, the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, was a lifelong friend of the Negro and, since its organization in 1909, she supported both morally and financially the work of the N.A.A.C.P.

Bequest: Under the will of Mr. Samuel B. Phillips, late of Philadelphia, Pa., the N.A.A.C.P. was legatee for the sum of One Hundred Dollars, which amount, less ten per cent, has been paid.

Memorial to Mr. John E. Milholland: In the passing of Mr. John E. Milholland in June, 1925, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lost one of its founders and a most energetic and sympathetic friend. Mr. Milholland was a member of the original Committee of Forty and served on the Board of Directors of the Association from the beginning until 1922, and as Vice-President until his death. He opened the first offices for the Association and paid the first secretary. His death brought a great loss not only to the Association but to the Negro race and to the cause of human brotherhood.

In 1926 Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Howard University suggested to the N.A.A.C.P. that it take the initiative in erecting in bronzed figure or marble bust a memorial which should typify the love, the reverence and the gratitude of the race for which Mr. Milholland labored; and following this suggestion, the Board of Directors appointed a committee to consider the matter.

This committee set to work at once and decided that the memorial take the form of several bronze busts to be placed in Negro colleges and institutions.

During 1928 the work of the committee was completed, it having collected in all \$763.38. For this amount three busts of Mr. Milholland were cast and placed: one at Howard University, one at Cheyney Normal School, Cheyney, Pa., and one in the National office of the N.A.A.C.P.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

A new form of membership in the Association was inaugurated during 1927. It is a Five Hundred Dollar Life Membership, established by the Board of Directors in order that those individuals able to do so, might testify to their faith in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in the future of the Negro's cause in America by making substantial contributions. Life Membership may be paid in full at the time of subscription or subscribed to and paid in annual instalments of at least \$100.

The names of Life Members of the Association are to be inscribed on a bronze tablet which is to be kept at the National Office so long as the Association exists, or in some place where its historical significance will be properly recognized by future generations. As a mark of appreciation to each individual complying with the provisions for Life Membership, the Board of Directors have authorized the casting of a bronze medal, properly inscribed, to be presented on some appropriate occasion.

The Life Membership Plan was established in the realization that the Association can function at its highest efficiency only if the daily efforts to secure funds necessary for its maintenance are in a larger degree lifted from the shoulders of those whose chief work ought to be at the carrying out of the aims for which the organization exists. The Board of Directors recognize that this cannot be done and the work placed on the most effective basis through the small membership dues from which the Association now derives the major part of its financial support. Therefore, these Life Memberships have been established to provide an opportunity for those individuals more for-

tunately circumstanced to give not only for themselves but on behalf of those less able to give.

Those who have become Life Members and those who have subscribed to Life Memberships are as follows:

Life Members

PAID IN FULL:

John B. Nail, New York City
Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, New York City
John H. Howard, New York City
Mary W. Ovington, New York City
J. E. Spingarn, New York City
Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.

PAID IN PART:

Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York City
Mrs. Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.
Hon. Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.
Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.
Miss Jestina Roy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Cal.
B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
Dr. J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.
Miss Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O.
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.
J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.
John E. Nail, New York City
Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
The National Benefit Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.

FINANCES

Report of W. C. Heaton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen :

Pursuant to engagement, we have examined the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1928. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statements :

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1928.

“ B—Statement of Income and Expenses (Exclusive of Special Funds) for the Year Ended December 31, 1928.

“ C—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year Ended December 31, 1928.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items.

We are submitting below in condensed form a comparison of the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 1928 and 1927 with increases and decreases :

ASSETS	1928	1927	Increase or Decrease
Cash	\$ 8,860.66	\$12,779.06	\$3,918.40
Bonds	29,521.25	29,521.25	.....
Due from Special Defense Fund.....	2,394.19	.....	2,349.19
Loan receivable	280.00	.....	280.00
Inventory	50.00	50.00	.....
Furniture and fixtures, net of de- preciation	3,676.73	3,860.95	184.22
Deferred charges .....	.....	235.89	235.89
Total assets	\$44,782.83	\$46,447.15	\$1,664.32

LIABILITIES	1928	1927	Increase or Decrease
Special Fund reserves	\$40,426.10	\$39,912.13	\$ 513.97
Due to Special Defense Fund	2,394.19	.....	2,394.19
Accounts payable	1,358.52	1,579.88	221.36
The Crisis	155.66	.....	155.66
Total liabilities	\$44,334.47	\$41,492.01	\$2,842.46

NET WORTH			
Balance January 1	\$ 4,955.14	\$11,140.78	\$6,185.64
Net gain or loss for year.....	4,506.78	6,185.64	1,678.86
Net worth December 31.....	448.36	4,955.14	4,506.78
Total liabilities and net worth	\$44,782.83	\$46,447.15	\$1,664.32

There appears no occasion to comment on any item in the statement, other than the investment in bonds amounting to \$29,521.25, par value \$32,000.00. The securities are held by the Guaranty Trust Company for safe keeping.

In our opinion the appended balance sheet and statement of income and expenses state, with substantial accuracy, the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as of December 31, 1928, and the financial operations for the year then ended respectively.

Very truly yours,
W. C. HEATON AND COMPANY.

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1928

ASSETS				
	Cash	Loans	Bonds	Total
SPECIAL FUNDS (see contra)				
Legal Defense Fund	*\$2,649.43	\$.....	\$27,521.25	\$30,170.68
Anti-Lynching Fund	3,005.42	.....	.....	3,005.42
Special Defense Fund:				
Cash	2,605.81	.....	.....	
Due from General Fund.....	.....	2,394.19	.....	5,000.00
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund (in trust till death of J. W. Griggs) .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Amy E. Spingarn Prize Fund..	250.00	.....	.....	250.00
Totals	\$8,510.66	\$2,394.19	\$29,521.25	\$40,426.10
GENERAL FUND:				
Cash				
In bank	\$			
Petty Cash fund.....		100.00		
Special Emergency account		250.00		
		—	\$ 350.00	
(Loan receivable (N. Y. Women's Aux- iliary)			280.00	
Inventory—Branch files and cards, net of depreciation			50.00	
Furniture and fixtures, net of deprecia- tion			3,676.73	
			—	4,356.73
Total assets				\$44,782.83

* NOTE: This amount includes \$250.00 interest on bonds due January 1, 1929

EXHIBIT A—(Continued)

LIABILITIES

SPECIAL FUND RESERVES (see contra)

Legal Defense Fund	\$30,170.68	
Anti-Lynching Fund	3,005.42	
Special Defense Fund	5,000.00	
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund.....	1,000.00	
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund	1,000.00	
Amy E. Spingarn Prize Fund.....	250.00	
Total		\$40,426.10

GENERAL FUND

Due to Special Defense Fund	2,394.19	
Accounts payable	1,358.52	
The Crisis	155.66	
		3,908.37
Total liabilities		44,334.47

NET WORTH

Balance January 1, 1928.....	4,955.14	
Less net loss for year, Exhibit B	4,506.78	
Balance December 31, 1928.....		448.36
Total liabilities and net worth.....		\$44,782.83

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (Exclusive of Special Funds)

For the Year ended December 31, 1928

INCOME

Contributions	\$12,128.13
Interest—Banks and bond	274.79
Literature sales	400.38
Christmas seals—Net	291.36
Membership	
Branches (including branch contributions)	\$26,018.39
“ (Life—amount received, 1928)	750.00
Members at large	3,236.85
Life (amount received during 1928)	3,425.00
	33,430.24
Total income	46,524.90

EXPENSES

Salaries

Administration	\$11,730.54
Field	4,000.00
Publicity	3,120.00
Clerical	16,288.49
Special (auditing)	125.00
Total	\$35,264.03

Advertising	51.50
Meetings	971.61
Rent	2,812.94
Light	158.42
Telephone and telegraph	725.34
Postage	2,855.14
Printing, multigraphing and stationery.....	2,651.80
Depreciation—Furniture and fixtures	193.51
Traveling expenses	3,416.01
Miscellaneous	1,931.38
Total expenses	51,031.68
Net loss for the year to Exhibit A.....	\$4,506.78

EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS

For the Year ended December 31, 1928

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND	
January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	\$33,962.78
Contributions during year.....	1,502.09
Interest received during year including \$250 due Jan. 1, 1929.....	1,225.00
	\$36,689.87
Disbursements during year.....	6,519.19
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance	\$30,170.68
ANTI-LYNCHING FUND	
January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance	\$3,287.35
Interest received during year	112.24
	\$3,399.59
Disbursements during year	394.17
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance	\$3,005.42
SPECIAL DEFENSE FUND	
January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance .....	.....
Contribution during year	5,000.00
December 31, 1928—Cash balance.....	\$2,605.81
Loaned to General Fund	2,394.19
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	\$5,000.00
THE JOHN W. GRIGGS ENDOWMENT FUND	
January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance	\$1,000.000
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	\$1,000.00
(Held in trust until death of J. W. Griggs)	
THE BETTIE G. FRANCIS ENDOWMENT FUND	
January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	\$1,000.00
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	\$1,000.00

EXHIBIT C—(Continued)

AMY E. SPINGARN PRIZE FUND

January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	
Contribution during year.....	\$600.00
Disbursements during year	350.00
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance	250.00

THE MILLHOLLAND BUST FUND

January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance	640.50
Contributions during year	122.88
Disbursements during year.....	\$763.38
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	763.38

SPECIAL MEMORIAL FUND:

January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	\$21.50
Transferred to the General Fund.....	21.50
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	

JOHN BROWN MEMORIAL FUND:

January 1, 1928—Undisbursed balance.....	
Contributions during year.....	\$209.20
Disbursements during year.....	209.20
December 31, 1928—Undisbursed balance	

THE CRISIS
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

December 31, 1928.

In our opinion, the attached balance sheet and statement of income and expenses exhibit with substantial accuracy, the financial position of THE CRISIS as at December 31, 1928 and the result of operations for the year then ended.

Very truly yours,

W. C. Heaton and Company.

ASSETS	December 31, 1928.
Cash:	
In bank	\$183.81
On hand	50.00
Total cash	\$ 233.81
Accounts Receivable:	
Advertisers	3,491.68
Less reserve for doubtful accounts.....	1,300.00
Net	2,191.68
Agents	5,574.57
Less reserve for doubtful accounts	1,200.00
Net	4,374.57
Due from sale of books, etc.	377.92
Due from N. A. A. C. P.	155.66
Total accounts receivable	7,099.83
Inventories	
Magazines	400.00
Paper at Berkley Press	61.78
Books	226.63
Total	688.41
	8,022.05
Investments:	
Black Swan Phonograph stock	40.00
Deposit with Post Office	325.00
Deferred Charges	
Printing, paper, etc., 1929 issue	1,783.57
Stationery and supplies, etc.	334.12
Unexpired insurance premiums	33.92
Total	2,151.61
Furniture and Fixtures, Net of Depreciation	2,931.21
Total assets	\$13,469.87

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable:

Trade	\$8,646.22	
Executives' salaries	915.67	
Special contribution "History of Negro in War"	83.25	
Total		\$9,645.14
Subscription—Donations		22.50
Advertisers' Credit Balances		696.80
Reserve for Unexpired Portion of Subscriptions		4,000.00
Total Liabilities		14,364.44

NET WORTH

Balance at beginning of year	3,528.39	
Loss for the year, Exhibit B	4,422.96	
Balance end of year		894.57
Total liabilities and net worth		\$13,469.87

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
For The Year Ended December 31, 1928.

INCOME :

Sales—Net of returns	\$14,216.13	
Subscriptions	10,168.41	
Advertising	12,135.28	
Interest and discount	19.21	
Book department profit, books and plays	166.32	
Income from Baby Contest	112.99	
Total income		\$36,818.34

EXPENSES :

Publishing :		
Paper	\$ 5,254.25	
Printing	10,046.68	
Engraving	1,551.57	
Total		16,852.50
Salaries :		
Executives	6,225.00	
Office	7,425.00	
Total		13,650.00

SUNDRY :

Postage	2,626.75	
Rent	2,003.73	
Stationery and supplies	694.65	
Telephone and telegraph	273.11	
Insurance	43.19	
General expense	919.47	
Advertising	489.27	
Editorial	137.73	
Addressograph stencils, paper, etc.	406.63	
Total		7,594.53
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures		154.28
Bad debts written off—Agents, net	2,964.19	
Charged against reserve	800.00	
Balance		2,164.19
Bad debts written off—Advertisers	575.80	
Increase in reserve	700.00	
Balance		1,275.80
Total expenses		41,691.30
Add—Salaries adjustment for 1927		4,872.96
		450.00
Net profit or loss to Exhibit A		\$4,422.96

20th

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

N.A.A.C.P.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

FOR THE YEAR

1929



69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Twentieth Annual Report

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

FOR 1929

A Summary of Work and an Accounting

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 Fifth Avenue New York City

January, 1930

National Association for Advancement of Colored People
May 6, 1936

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the
State of New York, the sum of.....

.....

.....
Dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

Printed at
THE BEACON PRESS, INC.
318 West 39th Street
New York

FOREWORD

As it enters upon its twenty-first year of activity, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demonstrates with ever increasing clarity the wisdom and far-sightedness of its founders. This is especially to be observed as the cleavage of two decades ago in Negro thought upon the race question is being completely closed. When the N. A. A. C. P. was founded, most white people and many Negroes believed that the question of race relations could be solved simply by concentration upon the economic factor; today no intelligent Negro believes that the solution of any one phase of the race problem leads to settlement of all interracial difficulties. Uncompromising insistence upon full participation by the Negro in all phases of life is coming more and more to be the attitude of thinking and intelligent white and colored people.

For the N. A. A. C. P. program goes to the roots of the race problem. If and when its aims are achieved—equal opportunity in all phases of life, economic, political and otherwise—the Negro's mortality and morbidity rates will decline to the average for the populace as a whole, he will be able to finance his own charities and, in fact, will need less charity; and political mountebanks, white and colored, will no longer be able to climb on his back to positions of power through chicanery. In brief, the Negro will no longer be a "problem" as a race. Individual Negroes will be fits or misfits in the social order precisely as other individuals of other races, the Negro's status in life dependent upon himself as an individual.

The Association's twenty-first year of activity witnesses a rapid shifting of form and emphasis of the race problem, this being to a considerable extent due to the work of the N. A. A. C. P. Lynchings, burnings, race riots, and other harrowing manifestations of race hatred are declining in number. The progress that has been made towards this end perhaps can be best estimated by the eagerness of other movements lately arrived on the scene to concede that they have stopped lynching.

This shifting of emphasis in the race question, and especially the changed conditions brought about by wider distribution of the

Negro population makes it possible for the N. A. A. C. P. to enter an era of more concentrated attack on certain fundamental aspects of the race question. The right of the Negro, wherever he lives in the United States, to cast his ballot freely, in national, state and municipal elections is rapidly being achieved. Definite progress has been made against the arbitrary segregation of Negroes by various means, though much yet remains to be done. As has been said, the uncompromising and unceasing battle against mob violence is bearing fruits. When the N. A. A. C. P. was organized in 1909 the average annual number of lynchings was around one hundred (100); in 1929 the number of known lynchings was twelve (12).

The N. A. A. C. P. is now able to give greater attention to barriers set up by labor unions and employers in industry. Slowly but surely intelligent, courageous men and women of both races are, through the N. A. A. C. P., making their influence felt in holding fast to the principle that a problem can be solved only by being solved right.

How profoundly in public opinion the roots of the N. A. A. C. P. have taken hold, is indicated by the replacements of fallen leaders. The deaths during 1929 of the Association's two great legal champions, Moorfield Storey and Louis Marshall, were staggering blows and the unique positions they occupied cannot be filled. Nevertheless, new leaders were ready to take up the work. Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, has stepped forward to take Mr. Marshall's place upon the National Board of Directors of the Association; and Professor Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School, and James Marshall of New York, have joined the Association's Legal Committee. These replacements testify to the power and genuineness of the Negro's cause as the N. A. A. C. P. embodies and represents it.

Of interest and significance is that each year sees the N. A. A. C. P. being approached from all parts of the United States and of the world for authoritative information on the race problem. During 1929, for example, requests for information from individuals, clubs, high school, college and university students, writers, publicists and others came to the Association from various cities and towns in twenty-five states of the Union and the District of Columbia, many of these points being in the South. Writers, journalists and students from South Africa, England, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Korea, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Haiti and the Virgin Islands visited the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. in search of exact information on the race question in the United States. The influence of the Association in supplying this information has, from results noted, been enormous.

Aside from its definite accomplishments, told of in previous annual reports and the pages which follow, the N. A. A. C. P. has stood as an effective machine for justice and as an earnest of the high ideals which must obtain if there is to be any permanent peace between white and non-white peoples not only of the United States but of the world. It welcomes to the work all those who, loving justice, are willing to work to that end.

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THE NEGRO AND THE VOTE

The N. A. A. C. P. has long realized that citizenship without full ballot privileges is an equivocal thing. Advancing along the line blazed by the victories in the Grandfather Clause case (1915) and the Texas White Primary case (1927) the Association last year entered upon four cases which would test the right of individuals and state political committees to do what states are forbidden to do by law: namely, to bar properly qualified citizens, on the basis of color, from voting in party primary elections.

The four cases which have progressed in the lower courts during the year challenge the constitutionality of enabling acts passed by state legislatures giving to committees of political parties the power to determine who is eligible to vote in primaries. The cases are: Virginia Primary (*West v. Bliley*); Texas Primary (*Nixon v. Condon*); Florida Primary (*H. O. Goode v. Thomas A. Johnson et al*); Arkansas Primary (*Robinson et al. v. Holman et al.*).

In the **Richmond, Virginia**, case, to which the Association has contributed to date \$350, and which the Association has pledged itself to finance to the ultimate conclusion, Judge D. Lawrence Groner, in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, dismissed a demurrer entered by the State and subsequently assessed nominal damages in favor of the Negro plaintiff, who had been refused the privilege of voting in a Democratic primary. The defendant, on December 20, appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 4th Judicial Circuit.

In **Texas**, the enabling act was passed by the Legislature after the U. S. Supreme Court had declared void the Texas Statute directly prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries (Texas White Primary Case, *Nixon v. Herndon*). The N. A. A. C. P. has retained Fred C. Knollenberg and Frank Cameron, who carried the first case to the U. S. Supreme Court, to bring action for damages in behalf of Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, who was again denied the right to vote in a Democratic primary, this time by the State Democratic Committee. Judge

Charles A. Boynton in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Texas having dismissed Dr. Nixon's complaint on July 31, appeal was at once successfully made to the Circuit Court. Mr. Knollenberg is now engaged in preparing this appeal. The Association has contributed toward this case \$900.

In Florida the complaint filed by H. D. Goode, who was refused the privilege of voting, was dismissed on demurrer. He appealed from the order dismissing the complaint, and argument on the appeal was had in the Florida Supreme Court, October 11. The N. A. A. C. P. to date has contributed \$100 towards this case, known as *H. D. Goode v. Thomas A. Johnson et al.*

In Arkansas, a temporary restraining order was granted at Little Rock, Pulaski County, in behalf of Dr. J. M. Robinson and other duly qualified Negro Democrats who desired to vote; and the voters were allowed to cast their ballots in an election held November 26. Later the temporary injunction was dissolved and the Negro citizens have appealed from this order. The title of this action is *Robinson et al v. Holman et al.* The Little Rock Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. paid \$130 for printing of the transcript of record, and the National Office gave \$50.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

By Ordinances: Despite the decisions won by the N. A. A. C. P. before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Louisville Segregation Case of 1917 (*Buchanan v. Warley*, 245 U. S. 60) and the Louisiana Segregation Case of 1925 (*Harmon v. Tyler*), outlawing segregation laws and ordinances, a number of such ordinances were enacted during 1929 in southern cities. The City Council of **Richmond, Virginia**, in April, passed an ordinance restricting ownership and use of property in residential sections, along racial lines. Messrs. Alfred E. Cohen and J. R. Pollard, attorneys, began suit on behalf of Negro citizens.

Judge Groner, in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, held the ordinance invalid. The City of Richmond thereupon appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which appeal is now pending.

This case was financed locally but the legal work was supervised by the N. A. A. C. P.

The City Council of **Atlanta, Georgia**, in June, unanimously and over the Mayor's veto, also passed such an ordinance. The National Office tendered the assistance of its Legal Committee and its staff to the Atlanta Branch in having this ordinance declared void, on the basis of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Louisville Segregation Case.

By Property-Owners' Covenants: Efforts are still being made by the N. A. A. C. P. to procure definitive decision in the courts on the question of residential segregation by covenant among property owners, running with the deeds. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to grant writs of certiorari to the **District of Columbia** Court of Appeals, in two cases, *Cornish v. O'Donoghue* and *Russell v. Wallace*. In these cases injunctions had been granted against Negroes who had moved into houses restricted by covenants against occupancy by colored people, and the injunctions had been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

A similar case in which the local N. A. A. C. P. Branch is interested is pending in the lower courts of **Columbus, Ohio**.

In **Huntington, West Virginia**, Attorney T. G. Nutter, now a member of the National Legal Committee, and his associate, A. D. Meadows, won a notable victory in November (*White v. White*), when Judge Maxwell, in the State Supreme Court, held such covenants void as restraints upon alienation.

LEGAL DEFENSE

Roy Freeman: Sentenced to Hang, Then Acquitted: Roy Freeman, in Dayton, Ohio, was convicted of the murder of a police officer and sentenced to hang. The N. A. A. C. P., convinced of Freeman's innocence, helped the local branch to finance two trials. The first conviction was set aside by the Appellate Court on the ground that the trial judge in his charge to the jury used language prejudicial to the defendant. On second trial a

jury acquitted Roy Freeman. The National Office contributed \$397.

Thomas Nelson: Convicted of First Degree Murder, Given New Trial: On evidence so flimsy that the Association is advised he may not have to stand trial again, Thomas Nelson was tried and convicted in Charlottesville, Virginia, by a jury motivated by race prejudice, of first degree murder. The Virginia Supreme Court, in November, set aside the conviction and remanded the case for new trial. Thomas Nelson is at liberty on bail. The National Office contributed \$100.

Ben Bess: Convicted on Perjured Testimony, Pardoned after 13 Years: Convicted on a white woman's perjured testimony, pardoned on her recantation after he had served 13 years of a 30-year sentence, Ben Bess, colored farmer of South Carolina, had to fight in court against the Governor's attempt to revoke the pardon, when the white woman, fearing prosecution for perjury, repudiated her confession.

When the woman retracted her statement and signed an affidavit saying she had not understood the meaning of her first affidavit, Governor Richards revoked the *unconditional pardon* he had issued, claiming fraud had been committed.

A Master in Chancery, at a special hearing ordered by the Court when the N. A. A. C. P. took legal steps for Bess, found no fraud had been committed in having the woman sign the first affidavit, and that no fraud had procured issuance of the pardon. But the Circuit Court refused to accept the findings and dismissed Ben Bess's petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*. N. J. Frederick of Columbia, S. C., attorney retained by the N. A. A. C. P. for Ben Bess, appealed to the South Carolina Supreme Court which deliberated for 11 months. In *En Banc Session*, on October 12, with all the Circuit judges sitting with the Supreme Court, that court by vote of 10 to 7 ruled the Governor had no authority to revoke the pardon.*

Bess was thereupon freed and is now living with relatives in a northern state. The Association expended \$300 on this case.

*See summary in Columbia University Law Review, Jan., 1930.

Bell-Swain Case: Two Boys Sentenced to Hang in Arkansas: Robert Bell and Grady Swain, 14 and 18 years old respectively, indicted in 1928 in St. Francis County, Arkansas, on a charge of murdering two white boys, were convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to hang. (See Annual Report for 1928.)

The strongest evidence against the boys in the first trial were confessions obtained by beatings and torture in an electric chair. These confessions the Appellate Court held inadmissible. The convictions were set aside by the State Supreme Court and the cases remanded for new trial. Robert Bell, the older boy, was convicted a second time and sentenced, this time to life imprisonment. Appeal from this conviction has been set aside and the case remanded for new trial. The Association contributed \$1240 towards these cases and expended \$250 on investigations. The battle to save the boys from death was fought from its inception by W. J. Lanier, white attorney, of Arkansas.*

Ralph Baker: Shot by New York Patrolman: This case has made an issue of the treatment of colored people by police officers in New York. It originated in Brooklyn where, on the night of September 9, at the Troy Avenue Station platform of the Fulton Street elevated line, Patrolman Walter C. Lowe shot and dangerously wounded Ralph Baker, young colored Lincoln University student. Ralph Baker and his fellow student, William Fontaine, both seniors at Lincoln University, came on the platform just as a down town elevated train was pulling in. Running to catch the train, they encountered an excited group of people among whom was Patrolman Lowe, off duty and in civilian clothes, excitedly waving a revolver.

To escape what he thought a maniac, Baker, foremost of the two boys, ran into the train. Lowe pursued him, chased him through the car on to the platform, and when Baker ran down the steps toward the street, Lowe, after firing his revolver in

*On March 3, 1930, Bell and Swain were placed on trial a third time. Only nine jurors were obtained from the panel, and rather than carry the case over another year the lawyers compromised it. The defendants pleaded guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court, and were sentenced by Judge Davenport to ten years imprisonment. Efforts are to be made to secure a pardon from the Governor.

the air, pointed it at Baker and fired. The bullet entered Baker's back and lodged in the intestines. Baker, wounded, took a cab to the nearest police station and reported the shooting.

Subsequently, Baker was charged by the Patrolman with assault in the second degree, a charge that was dismissed by Magistrate Mark Rudich on October 21, in the 6th District Magistrate's Court of Brooklyn, as was the charge against William Fontaine of disorderly conduct.

The officer claimed the boys had been in the train and that he had arrested them for using offensive and indecent language in the presence of his woman companion; that when he was taking them off the car they struck him and broke away; and that he had fired to prevent the escape of his "prisoners."

Witnesses, who volunteered to appear, testified that Baker and Fontaine were not on the train as the officer claimed. At the hearing before Magistrate Rudich, Morris L. Ernst gave his services as attorney on behalf of the N. A. A. C. P., which was also represented by William T. Andrews, the Association's Special Legal Assistant. Magistrate Rudich dismissed the John Doe summons against Patrolman Lowe.*

At the request of the N. A. A. C. P. Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen suspended Patrolman Lowe and instituted a departmental trial at Brooklyn Police Headquarters. All the witnesses assembled by the N. A. A. C. P. were presented to

*Complaints against the conduct of Magistrate Rudich in this case were made by the N. A. A. C. P. to Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, by letter on January 11, 1930, and again on January 17, the complaint charging Magistrate Rudich with "compounding a felony" in urging civil settlement upon the complainants against the patrolman. The Association also filed charges against Magistrate Rudich with the Grievances Committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association, which on January 21 heard the witnesses assembled by the N. A. A. C. P. The committee, in its report published January 29 unanimously held that Magistrate Rudich had erred in dismissing the complaint against Patrolman Lowe. Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, upon request of the N. A. A. C. P., appointed February 4 for a hearing on the case, at which time he authorized the swearing out by Ralph Baker of a warrant for the patrolman's arrest, charging felonious assault. New hearing of the charges against the patrolman was had February 13, before Magistrate Jacob Eilperin in the 6th District Court of Brooklyn. Magistrate Eilperin, on March 10, held Patrolman Lowe for the Grand Jury in \$1,000 bail.

Deputy Police Commissioner Leach, conducting a three-day hearing, and their testimony taken.

Alsie Martin: 16, Held in Servitude: The Association intervened in the case of Alsie Martin, 16-year-old colored girl who had been brought from South Carolina by a white family and was reported held in servitude at Little Falls, N. J., never having been sent to school. Cooperating with welfare agencies in Paterson, N. J., the N. A. A. C. P. induced the white family to release the girl, but owing to her lack of training and low mental development the girl voluntarily returned to servitude.

Gary School Segregation: Fight Begun 1927 Still On: The projected plan for a segregated high school for Negroes in Gary, Indiana, which originated in a "strike" of white students at the Emerson High School in 1927, directed at the presence of twenty-four colored students, is still being fought. The Association and the Gary Branch enjoined the City Council of Gary from paying \$15,000 to the Board of Education for this purpose. (See 1928 Annual Report.) When the colored students were denied reinstatement in Emerson High School after the 1928 Christmas holidays, mandamus proceedings were instituted in their behalf. Appeal from the adverse decision rendered September 17, 1928, by Judge Crumpacker of the Circuit Court is still pending. R. L. Bailey of Indianapolis and Edward McKinley Bacoyne of Gary are conducting the appeal. The National Office has contributed to date \$1325.

Turley Wright: Sentenced to Ten Years, Then Acquitted: Convicted, on testimony subsequently admitted to have been perjured, of an attack upon an aged white woman in Centreville, Tenn., Turley Wright, a colored man, was sentenced to 19 years imprisonment. The white woman's granddaughters, who testified, later admitted having been away from the scene of the attack. Thereupon, two of the prosecuting attorneys, in open court, withdrew from the case. Two trial jurors made affidavit that they had voted for conviction only in deference to prevalent mob sentiment and to prevent lynching of Wright.

W. L. Pinkerton, defense counsel, moved for a new trial, the motion being granted by the trial judge. Attorney General E. W. Eggleston, at the opening of the re-trial, declared in open court that the State had no evidence other than that presented at the first trial. Judge J. C. Hobbs, in Circuit Court, thereupon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was done, and Turley Wright was liberated. The National Office assisted financially in this case to the extent of \$100.

A. L. Totten: Pullman Porters' Agent, Beaten by Thugs: A. L. Totten, regional representative of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was severely beaten in Kansas City, Mo., in April, by a group of thugs while he was walking in the street. The National Office cooperated with the local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. in endeavoring to bring the thugs to justice. Political pressure against their punishment was brought to bear in the case. Eddie Thomas, colored, who committed the assault, was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment. The white man, who is alleged to have planned the assault and who was indicted, has not been brought to trial.

Sergeant School Rescinds Exclusion of Colored Girl: Late in April the Association was informed that the Sergeant School of Physical Training in Boston had excluded from entrance in the fall of 1929, on the ground of color, Miss Frances E. Tyson, a colored girl whose initial fee had been paid and accepted. Attorney Butler R. Wilson was asked to handle the matter through the Boston Branch, of which he is President. In May Mr. Wilson reported a disposition on the part of Sergeant School to reject colored applicants, but by reason of an agreement between Sergeant School and Boston University, which made the school a department of the University, the Branch was able, through the intervention of University officers, to procure Miss Tyson's admission in the fall of the year.

Louisiana Murder: Two White Men Sentenced for Killing 2 Colored Women: It is a commentary upon conditions still prevailing in certain southern states that the conviction and jailing of two white men for wantonly killing two colored women and

wounding two others should be an event of outstanding significance. The white men, convicted on April 13 and sentenced to life imprisonment were D. J. Sanderson and Jack Bagwell.

Mrs. J. W. Wingate, owner of a plantation at Eros, La., on which the killings occurred, had gone to Monroe to spend the 1928 Christmas holidays, telling a Negro tenant during her absence to receive a valuable dog that had been loaned to the white men. The white men declined to deliver the dog to the Negro. On Christmas day a party of white men, including those to whom the dog had been loaned, some of them under the influence of liquor, went to the Negro tenants' quarters on the Wingate plantation. They found the Negro absent, but his wife, four daughters and his grandchildren were at home. The white men ordered the colored women to line up to be killed. The women, thinking the men were jesting, made no effort to escape. They were fired upon. A girl of 15 and another of 20 with a baby in her arms were killed. The mother and another of the daughters were wounded. The N. A. A. C. P. helped in prosecuting the murderers to the sum of \$300. The New Orleans Branch rendered valuable assistance.

Abe Washington: The Right of Negroes to Sit on Juries: In 1922 Abe Washington, of whose guilt there was grave doubt, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death in Florida. (See previous Annual Reports.) Appeal was made on the ground that Negroes had been unconstitutionally barred from jury service in his trial, and in the State of Florida. The case involved the right of Negroes to sit on juries in states throughout the South.

The United States Supreme Court in October, 1928, denied application for a writ of *certiorari* to the Supreme Court of Florida. The application was made by the late Louis Marshall of the National Legal Committee of the N. A. A. C. P. and S. Decatur McGill of Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. McGill wrote, in November, 1929, that Abe Washington's sentence had been commuted from death to life imprisonment.

Edward Glass: Sentenced to Life Imprisonment: Edward Glass, who had been sought by Oklahoma from California, on a warrant of rendition (see 1927 Annual Report), was returned to Oklahoma June, 1928, charged with murder. In March, 1929, he was tried and convicted of killing a policeman in Sapulpa in 1923, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Appeal has been taken from the conviction. The National Office contributed \$600 toward the expenses of the extradition case and trial. The Northern California and other branches contributed an additional \$505.50 which was forwarded through the National Office.

Carson Lewis et al.: Appeal from Murder Conviction: The Association contributed \$100 towards the appeal from conviction of three colored men, Carson Lewis, Jerry York and Bill Lang, charged, in Alabama, with the murder of Christopher C. Coffee, aged white man. Testimony indicates Mr. Coffee, while hunting with friends near the logging camp of Lewis and his companions, at Grove Hill, Ala., completely disappeared. No trace of him, nor any part of his clothing, was ever found. The Mobile Branch has been interested in this case.

Homer Mitchell and Houston Davis: Saved From Life Imprisonment: A few days before Christmas, 1928, Homer Mitchell, a Negro, quarreled with Malcolm Sloan, white, in Wolpit, Kentucky. The white man, Sloan, finding Mitchell in a store, drew a revolver and told him not to move. Mitchell grabbed Sloan's revolver and shot him, killing him instantly. Houston Davis, Mitchell's companion, in his excitement, ran from the store and went to his home. A mob of 800, which threatened the lives of the two Negroes, turned them over to the authorities on the express condition that they be tried that week and sentenced to death. They were tried in Pike Circuit Court December 30, 1927. Homer Mitchell was sentenced to death and Davis to life imprisonment. On appeal to the Kentucky Circuit Court of Appeals a new trial was ordered. The case again came to trial in October, 1928, in Pike Circuit Court where a verdict of not guilty was directed for Davis and Mitchell was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

In recognition of the excellent work done on the case the N. A. A. C. P. sent a check for \$100 to Orrison M. Goff, attorney, who represented the men.

BOARDING OF NEGRO FEDERAL PRISONERS

Convict leasing is a thing of evil memory. Brutalities practiced upon the chained men working on roads and in logging camps of the South, leased to private contractors by states, utterly condemned the entire system.

When, therefore, on October 31, 1929, the N. A. A. C. P. learned from a correspondent in Georgia that the Federal Government proposed to board out Negro prisoners from the Atlanta Penitentiary to work on roads in Chatham County, Georgia, protest was promptly made to William DeWitt Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States. The N. A. A. C. P. pointed out the danger of mistreatment of Negro federal prisoners at the hands of state officers and road gang bosses, and urged that white prisoners, if any, be boarded out.

Replying to the N. A. A. C. P. protest, Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Prisons in the Department of Justice, explained that the contract drawn up with Chatham County officials would prohibit maltreatment of prisoners; that the Chatham County authorities had specifically requested Negro prisoners; and that the Department of Justice had welcomed the opportunity to relieve overcrowding prevalent in all penal institutions.

In a letter received November 8, Mr. Bates asked that a representative of the N. A. A. C. P. come to Washington to discuss with him the entire question, and also visit the Chatham County camp. Mr. Bates gave assurance that: "Contract or no contract, the Department does not propose to tolerate any discriminatory or unfair tactics towards any of its prisoners." In the same mail came a letter from Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors, to whom the correspondence in this matter had been referred. Senator Capper said he had called on the Attorney General and had been referred

to Mr. Bates to whom he had indicated the grounds for the Association's complaint. Senator Capper indicated his belief that it would be advisable for the Acting Secretary to come to Washington for a conference with Mr. Bates.

On December 5 Messrs. Arthur B. Spingarn and Walter White went to Washington and, with Judge James A. Cobb, conferred for two hours with Mr. Bates. Mr. Bates indicated that had he been in full possession of the facts prior to the establishment of the camp, the contract would not have been made. He said armed guards had been removed from the camp, the food improved, and steps had been taken to provide hospital and bathing facilities and other improvements. A Department of Justice representative had been permanently located at the camp to prevent maltreatment of prisoners.

The Association's representatives pointed out that these improvements, though admirable, did not meet the fundamental issue, namely, that placing only Negro prisoners in the camp was discriminatory and the precedent established a most harmful one. Mr. Bates stated that owing to overcrowding in federal prisons and indescribably bad conditions, more than 10,000 prisoners were being boarded out by the federal government.

On December 7 the Association received a further letter from Mr. Bates, reiterating his assurances that there was no desire to discriminate against any group of prisoners, and stating that he considered the boarding out to be rather a privilege than a discrimination. Mr. Bates stated he had taken up with Chatham County authorities the matter of building another dormitory on the reservation to be used for fifty white prisoners which the government would send to do the same work and partake of the same fare as the Negro prisoners.

An incorrect item sent out by a news agency, stating that the Department of Justice had "instituted a system of boarding Negro prisoners with Southern states which are permitted to employ them in public works or road construction activities," brought prompt telegraphic protest from the N. A. A. C. P. to Mr. Bates, who disavowed it. This was followed on December 14 by an article in the New York *World* exposing the contract, which also quoted a number

of senators as condemning the practice. In this article Mr. Bates was indirectly quoted as saying the N. A. A. C. P. representatives were content with the report of special investigators at the Chatham County camp. The Association, by telegraph, reiterated its position of suspended judgment pending the outcome of negotiations between Mr. Bates, for the Department of Justice, and the Chatham County authorities. Mr. Bates by letter confirmed his understanding of the Association's position and on December 16, over long distance telephone, restated the position of the Department of Justice as to the temporary nature of the experiment and the safeguards surrounding it.

Meanwhile, at the end of December, the Association actively opposed two sections in bills being sponsored in Congress by the Department of Justice, on the ground (as stated by Mr. Spingarn) that such sections seemed to perpetuate the prison camp system which the Association was objecting to. The bill objected to was numbered S. 2560, sections 3 and 4. The Association wrote to this effect to Senators Capper, Norris, Vandenberg, Hawes and Wagner, also to Mr. Bates.

On a journey South at the end of December the Acting Secretary visited Atlanta Penitentiary and was shown through it by Warden Aderhold. Upon his return to New York, the Acting Secretary again wrote Mr. Bates, reiterating the Association's objections to boarding out of federal prisoners.*

*Early in 1930 the entire issue was definitely settled to the satisfaction of the Association. On January 10, 1930, the Department of Justice announced that it had cancelled its contract with the Chatham County authorities as of March 15. Meanwhile the N. A. A. C. P. continued extended negotiations by letter with Representative George S. Graham of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary; with Judge Cobb, with Senator Wagner, and with Mr. Bates, relative to objectionable legislation still pending. On January 31, Br. Bates came to New York and conferred with a committee designated by the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. Following this conference, on February 3, Attorney General Mitchell wrote the Association, giving assurance that in the administration of proposed laws, the Association would be given no occasion for complaint. In view of the explicit assurances given, that "the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Prisons will use every effort to see that any racial discrimination is avoided," the N. A. A. C. P., on February 10, withdrew its objections to legislation proposed to lessen overcrowding in federal prisons, and to reorganize thoroughly the federal prison system.

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED LABOR

The N. A. A. C. P. for years has sought to remove barriers to admission of Negro workers into labor unions. Upon learning of the plan of the American Federation of Labor to organize in the South, the N. A. A. C. P. telegraphed the A. F. of L. annual meeting during October in Toronto, Canada, as follows:

"Press dispatches state American Federation of Labor will discuss Tuesday unionization of South. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People renews its appeal that colored workers be fully and completely included in your program, inasmuch as labor problem in South can never be satisfactorily adjusted when Negroes are excluded from unions. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People also renews offer to appoint joint committee with American Federation of Labor for purpose of investigating needs of colored workers and working out plan for unionization."

No direct reply was received from the A. F. of L., but it was noted subsequently in the public press that the plans for organization in the South did include organization of Negro workers.

J. H. Jones and the Upholsterers' Union: On October 31, Dr. Norman Thomas and Frank Crosswaith reported to the N. A. A. C. P. that J. H. Jones, Negro carpet and linoleum layer, employed for many years by Konover and Marcus and one of their best workmen, had been denied admission to local 70 of the International Upholsterers Union. This deprived him of his job as the employers were forced by the union to discharge him. Control by this union of all shops in Manhattan (New York City) doing upholstering and linoleum laying has kept Mr. Jones out of employment. Mr. Jones suffered particularly from the situation as he has a wife and two children to support. The National Office placed the issue before the International Upholsterers Union and the Local Union. After repeated letters had been

written, reply was received from Union officials refusing to discuss with anyone the question of its membership.*

DISCRIMINATION IN SPORTS

Football: Dave Myers at New York University:

Reports published during the football season, in October, that Dave Myers, star colored quarterback on the New York University football team, would be "benched" during the game with the University of Georgia team, to be played in New York City, met with prompt protest from the N. A. A. C. P. On October 22 the Association wrote to Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, to protest against the rumored benching of Myers in deference to Southern color prejudice. It had been said that the benching would be based on the pretext that Myers had been injured and would be unfit to play. The Association's letter pointed out the injury which "such official sanction for race prejudice in its crudest and ugliest form would do both New York University and northern sentiment," and cancellation of the game with Georgia was urged rather than a surrender to color prejudice. The University replied that the matter had been referred to Professor Giles T. Courtney, Chair-

*An appeal to William R. Green, President of the A. F. of L., was decided upon at a conference in the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., between Messrs. Arthur Garfield Hays, Arthur B. Spingarn, J. H. Jones, Frank Crosswaith, and the Association's Acting Secretary and Special Legal Assistant. The possibility of legal action for damages in behalf of Mr. Jones was also discussed at this conference. The Acting Secretary placed before Mr. Green the facts in this case. It was pointed out that the N. A. A. C. P. was fully aware of the functional limitations of Mr. Green so far as control over the policies or practices of constituent unions is involved, and that therefore Mr. Green would not need to go into a statement of this matter again. It was pointed out, however, that the N. A. A. C. P. was aware of the power of moral suasion and asked Mr. Green if the A. F. of L. would live up to the printed statement that the A. F. of L. is organized "to abolish class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices." Shortly after this letter was sent Mr. William Collins, head of the New York office of the A. F. of L., visited the National Office for a conference after having discussed the Jones case with William Kohn, President of the Upholsterers Union and with officials of Local No. 70. Mr. Collins stated that he had pointed out the injustice which the Union had done Mr. Jones and had urged that he be admitted. On the same day a letter was received from Mr. Kohn requesting that Mr. Jones file a new application for membership. This the National Office advised, and Mr. Jones' application was filed in March.

man of the Board of Athletic Control, which body in turn announced that final decision in the matter had been left with the football coach, "Chick" Meehan.

Meanwhile the Association had carried its case to the press and sports writers, editors and students and alumni of New York University commented forcefully upon the unfairness and lack of sportsmanship being displayed by the New York University authorities. Students of the University, members of the Cosmopolitan Club, invited the Acting Secretary to address them on the subject, and the students themselves planned to stage a demonstration on the day of the game, if Myers were barred. Among the Southern newspapers commenting adversely on New York University's course was the High Point, North Carolina *Enterprise* and Coleman Hill, columnist of the Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*.

In reply to a letter from Professor Courtney explaining that the selection of players for various games was left in the hands of the University's football coach, the N. A. A. C. P. wrote saying that more was involved than merely the judgment of a football coach. "The question therefore resolves itself," wrote the N. A. A. C. P. to Professor Courtney, "not into whether your football coach but Southern prejudice is to be allowed to dictate to New York University, and whether because of his color its outstanding player shall be denied opportunity to play." The letter reiterated the Association's feeling "that the only decent thing for New York University to do—and the responsibility is that of the university and not of its football coach—is to insist on playing Dave Myers in the football game with the University of Georgia on November 9th and to place the onus for refusal to play upon those moved by the unworthy impulse of race and color prejudice. We feel that to withdraw Myers from the game will add strength to the conviction derived from the recently published report of the Carnegie Foundation that in the case of New York University's sport activities, commercial considerations outweigh considerations of sportsmanship, honor and human decency."

The public clamor at last became too strong for the New York University authorities and they announced that Dave Myers would play in the game with Georgia if physically fit. The N. A. A. C. P.

thereupon telegraphed Professor Courtney on November 8 saying, in part: "In view of original report Myers would be barred because of his color on pretext of physical unfitness, may we suggest that in addition to the regular football squad physician at least one additional physician of unquestioned standing not connected with New York University examine Myers and the report be made public." This procedure was in fact adopted by the University, and the report made public stated that Myers "had damaged his acromioclavicular ligament" and would therefore not be able to play in the game.

The outcome of this contest was a thorough-going victory before public opinion, in the interest of fairness in sport irrespective of color.

Tennis Jim Crow: Late in December the N. A. A. C. P. forced the United States Lawn Tennis Association to admit publicly that its practice was to bar Negroes from the "national" tennis tournaments conducted in this country.

The attention of the N. A. A. C. P. was first called to this practice when it was reported that two young colored tennis stars, Gerald F. Norman, captain of the Flushing, New York, High School tennis team, and Reginald Weir, of the City College of New York tennis team, after paying their entrance fees, had been dropped from the list of players in the National Junior Indoor Tennis Tournament to be played in New York City in December.

Gerald Norman, father of one of the boys, stated that he had been told that color was the occasion for their being dropped. The N. A. A. C. P. at once wrote an open letter to Edward B. Moss, Executive Secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, characterizing the barring as un-American, unsportsmanlike and contrary to the best interests of the sport of tennis. The N. A. A. C. P. letter was published on the first page of the New York *Herald-Tribune* and the New York *Evening Telegram*, and this letter and the ensuing correspondence were featured in the press of the entire nation.

Mr. Moss, in his reply to the N. A. A. C. P., was obliged to admit that it was the practice of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to bar Negroes from its tournaments. The N. A. A. C. P. then pointed out that the tournaments being held under such circum-

stances could not properly be called "national"; and that inasmuch as one of the boys excluded from the junior tournament, Reginald Weir, had been spoken of as promising material for the Davis Cup team, both by Allan Behr and by the coach of the French Davis Cup team, to bar him indicated one of two motives: caste snobbery and prejudice, or cowardly fear lest a member of a race stigmatized as "inferior" might take an honorable place in the tournament, or even win it.

The N. A. A. C. P. was informed by a number of individuals that they were protesting to the United States Lawn Tennis Association against its action, among those protesting being Arthur E. Francis, President of the New York Tennis Association, a colored body affiliated with the American Tennis Association.

CHURCH DISCRIMINATION

Two New York clergymen, in the fall of the year, one a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the other a Catholic priest, raised the issue of Negro membership in churches having predominantly white membership. The Rev. William S. Blackshear, late of Texas, announced from the pulpit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew in Brooklyn that additional colored members were not wanted in his church and that Negroes should attend their own church with colored pastor. To this statement the N. A. A. C. P. promptly took exception, protesting to the vestry of the church, and carrying the protest before public opinion in statements to the press. This public protest received international attention, clippings having been received by the N. A. A. C. P. from Canada, Europe, and even South Africa, as well as from newspapers throughout the United States.

When the vestry of St. Matthew's concurred in the attitude of their pastor, the N. A. A. C. P. carried its protest to the Right Reverend Ernest M. Stires, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, in which St. Matthew's is located. Bishop Stires, on September 20, replied to the Association's communication, stating that in his opinion such an utterance as that of Mr. Blackshear was "indefensible," and that "any form of ecclesiastical snobbishness is un-

christian.” Meanwhile the N. A. A. C. P. was receiving the whole-hearted support of editors throughout the country, even in the South, and notably, of Heywood Broun who, at various times, devoted four of his daily columns, syndicated in the New York *Telegram* and other *Scripps-Howard* newspapers, to discussion of the incident.

The campaign against what the N. A. A. C. P. named “Jim Crow Christianity,” was carried on from the pulpits of many denominations, no less than seven sermons being preached on the incident on one Sunday in New York City alone. In addition, 42 leading white Protestant clergymen signed a public statement condemning the attitude of the Rev. Mr. Blackshear.

The second episode in the fight against Jim Crow Christianity was precipitated by a statement published in the parish magazine by Msgr. John L. Belford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, who expressed himself as concurring in the position taken by Mr. Blackshear, and wrote that Negroes would be “excluded” from his church if they became “numerous.”

The N. A. A. C. P. made its protest to Cardinal Patrick J. Hayes, at whose direction and with whose approval and consent, after an extended correspondence, Msgr. Thomas M. O’Keefe wrote a statement to the effect that Msgr. Belford’s utterance did not represent the policy of the Catholic Church. In his communication to the N. A. A. C. P. Msgr. O’Keefe wrote :

“We had believed as you did that no Catholic priest would give out such sentiments and you may be sure that your resentment at their expression is not a bit more positive than ours and that our grief over the incident is deep and will be lasting. His publication in this case does not represent the attitude nor the spirit of the Catholic Church. It is the very opposite not only of that attitude and spirit but of the very doctrine of the Catholic Church.”

In both the episodes, and on the general issue of Jim Crow Christianity, the N. A. A. C. P. won a sweeping victory in the court of public opinion, as evidenced by a flood of letters to editors, editorials, and utterances of prominent citizens of all faiths.

ANTI-INTERMARRIAGE BILLS

The year 1929 passed without the usual crop of anti-inter-marriage bills being introduced in various state legislatures. One introduced in Wisconsin was returned to its sponsor without a public hearing and it was thus killed in the legislature. This was due to the activity of the Association's Branch in Madison, with which the other Wisconsin branches cooperated.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

From the time of the riot in Houston, Texas, in 1917, the N. A. A. C. P. has been actively interested in the men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, arrested in connection with it. Immediately following the riot the Association sent an investigator to the scene and also employed a local white attorney to defend the men, sixty-seven in number.

On December 11, 1917, thirteen of the men were summarily executed and later sixteen others were condemned to die. The N. A. A. C. P. gathered 12,000 signatures to a petition which was presented to President Woodrow Wilson in February, 1918, protesting against further executions without review by the President. Following the presentation of this petition President Wilson commuted ten of the death sentences and affirmed six. The six men were subsequently executed. In 1921 the Association gathered 50,000 signatures to a petition, which was presented to President Harding. This petition asked for pardon for the colored soldiers still in prison. As a consequence, several life sentences were reduced to terms of fifteen years. In 1924 a third petition, bearing 125,000 signatures, in behalf of the men of the Twenty-fourth was presented to President Coolidge.

These continuous efforts of the Association have resulted, to date, in the release on parole of all of the men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, with the exception of one; and this last man has been recommended for parole.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S "CRIME COMMISSION"

Soon after it was publicly announced that President Hoover would appoint a Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance, to make a study of crime and its causes in the United States, and that Mr. George W. Wickersham had been appointed Chairman of the Commission, the N. A. A. C. P., on June 19, communicated with Mr. Wickersham. The Association's letter called the Commission's attention to the interest felt by American Negroes in law enforcement. Accompanying the Association's letter were voluminous documents and books relating to lynching, crimes of violence committed with impunity against colored citizens, legislative infringement of the Negro's constitutional rights, and references to "judicial procedure and decisions which fortify the belief in certain parts of the country that citizens of the United States may be discriminated against in the administration of law on the ground of race and color."

The Association's brief to the Commission characterized lynching as "the quintessential form of law-breaking and brutal disregard for human life and constitutional guarantees in the United States." It cited as examples of "legislative law-breaking," the enactment of residential segregation ordinances in Atlanta and in Louisiana, both in defiance of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Louisville Segregation Case of 1917 (*Buchanan v. Warley*), the Atlanta ordinance having been passed over the Mayor's veto on the grounds of its manifest unconstitutionality. Other violations of constitutional guarantees cited were Jim Crow refusal of "equal accommodation" on Southern railways, and disfranchisement which is accomplished by "plain intimidation and terrorization as well as by grossly discriminatory administration of existing laws."

The brief submitted by the N. A. A. C. P. to the Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance recommended enactment of a federal anti-lynching law, federal enactments for the enforcement of the constitutional guarantees with especial reference to the vote, and the creation of a federal agency "to conduct a campaign of Americanism directed not towards aliens but to Americans in the field of race relations."

When the Commission announced that public hearings would be held, the N. A. A. C. P. wrote to ask that its representatives be per-

mitted to appear in person and amplify the documentary material which had been submitted. On August 12 the Association again wrote to the Commission asking whether among the eleven fields marked out for study the fields of lawlessness set forth in the material submitted by the N. A. A. C. P. would be included. To all its communications the N. A. A. C. P. received in reply only formal acknowledgments.

On October 14 another letter from the N. A. A. C. P. to Mr. Wickersham calling his attention to the requests of the Association remained unanswered.

HAITI

The black Republic of Haiti, occupied since 1915 by United States Marines, was again featured in newspaper headlines early in December when it became known that martial law was once more in force and that strikes by Haitian students and demonstrations by the Haitian people had eventuated in the shooting of a number of citizens by United States Marines.

The interest of the N. A. A. C. P. in Haiti dates from 1920, when Messrs. James Weldon Johnson and Herbert J. Seligmann visited that country and first published to the world that 3,000 natives had been shot, that a censorship had kept the facts from the public in this country, and that self-government had been extinguished, being supplanted by American financial-military despotism. Since that time prominent Haitians visiting this country have come to the National Office, and by letter and the mailing of newspapers the Patriotic Union of Haiti has kept the N. A. A. C. P. in touch with developments.

The most recent visitor before the December disturbances was M. Perceval Thoby, former Chargé d'Affaires of the Haitian Legation in Washington, who had sent to the N. A. A. C. P. copy of a memorandum which he had submitted to the United States Department of State. This memorandum set forth that self-government was denied the Haitians, that maladministration was creating grave discontent among the people, and that economic conditions had reached

a low point, bringing about emigration of Haitians to Cuba. More than forty journalists had been imprisoned without trial, some of them for months, according to M. Thoby. In the name of educated Haitians of all parties, M. Thoby asked that elections be held as provided in the Haitian Constitution and that self-government be restored to his country.

When it was announced that President Hoover had asked of Congress authorization for a commission to study and report on the Haitian situation, the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. telegraphed the President as follows:

"The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People commends the request of the President of the United States for a Commission to investigate condition in Haiti. The United States has been in that unhappy island fourteen years. We seized an independent country which had achieved freedom after the most terrible degradation at the hands of slave owners. We have not succeeded in making the Haitian people satisfied, happy or prosperous, and we have not in any degree apparently restored democratic home rule or justified to the world a policy of high-handed force.

"That something is radically wrong, either with our methods or with the entire enterprise, is manifest. A Commission of Inquiry is needed. But this Association hardly needs point out to the President how much depends on the kind of Commission which is appointed. It would not be difficult to get men who would whitewash our mistakes and justify any international crime in the name of patriotism and our divine mission to interfere with and rule smaller and weaker American nations.

"What is needed in this case is a Commission of such character and experience that it will seek the truth, get the facts, and not be afraid to tell all it finds.

"Especially, Mr. President, twelve million American citizens of Negro descent are deeply and vitally interested in this matter which touches their legitimate racial pride and the fate of over two million fellow black folk. They feel that they ought, in the interest of justice and truth, to be suitably represented on any Commission which you may appoint."*

* On February 7, 1930, President Hoover announced the appointment of an all white Commission consisting of W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippine Islands, chairman; Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy; Elie Vezina of Rhode Island, James Kerney of New Jersey and William Allen White of Kansas. At the same time announcement was made that Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, had been asked to head a separate commission to make an investigation of education in Haiti.

THE SECOND WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST IMPERIALISM

William Pickens, Field Secretary, represented the N. A. A. C. P. at the Second World Congress Against Imperialism which assembled at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, July 21. There were about five hundred delegates from all over the world. The Congress proper lasted for one week. There had been preliminary conferences of important committees, and a pre-Congress conference had been held in London on July 17th and 18th, organized under the leadership of The People's Lobby of the United States. Among the American representatives at the London Conference were Ben Marsh of The People's Lobby, Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Mr. Pickens.

The World Congress, originally scheduled for Paris, was transferred to Frankfort-on-Main, it was reported, because France refused visas for delegates from North Africa and Russia.

All sections of the world and all races were represented: North America, Latin-America, the West Indies; East, West, South and North Africa; the East Indies and Indonesia; and nearly every nation of Europe and Asia. The Chinese had the largest racial delegation, numbering about sixty. There were seven Negroes, four from the United States, one from Haiti, one from French North Africa, one from Kenya (British East Africa).

There were many addresses and some informal, very instructive reports showing the abuses of foreign capital in weaker countries, especially in Latin-America, Africa and China.

THE CLEVELAND CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, had unusual significance in that it marked the twentieth anniversary of the Association, and the tenth anniversary of the previous Conference in Cleveland. Owing to the prominent part played by colored citizens in the life of Cleveland and their cordial relations with white leaders in the city's activities, including editors of the daily newspapers, the city gave the N. A. A. C. P. an exceptionally warm welcome.

As part of its twentieth anniversary celebration the N. A. A. C. P. received messages of greeting, good wishes and commendation from Will W. Alexander, Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Charles A. Beard, historian and author; Countee Cullen, poet; the Right Reverend William F. Faber, Bishop of Montana; Waldo Frank, novelist and author; Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, spiritual leader in India; Melville J. Herskovits, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Northwestern University; L. T. Hobhouse, distinguished British sociologist and editor; Sinclair Lewis, novelist; H. L. Mencken, editor of the *American Mercury*; Professor Gilbert Murray, distinguished classical scholar of Oxford University, England; T. S. Stribling, novelist; Mark Van Doren, poet and Professor of English at Columbia University; Dorothy Van Doren, Associate Editor of the *Nation*; Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor of the *Nation*; and Paul M. Warburg, former member of the Federal Reserve Board.

At the Cleveland Conference the Association's long record of achievement received due recognition. Miss Mary White Ovington, one of the founders and Chairman of the Board of Directors, said that in effect the history of the N. A. A. C. P. was a history of the Negro during the past twenty years, inasmuch as the Association had touched every phase of Negro life. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, another speaker, stressed the fact that the Negro had now become an integral part of the American nation. Judge Ira W. Jayne, member of the National Board of Directors, in a stirring address, declared that the time had come for the Negro to enjoy his full citizenship rights and to vote equally with white men in the South. Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, President of the National Association of Colored Women, stressed the part which colored women were playing and would continue to play in the full emancipation of the Negro in America. Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., attacked the South's uproar over the reception of Mrs. Oscar DePriest at tea in the White House, characterizing as "political and social vultures" those who had criticized Mrs. Hoover for it. Congressman DePriest, himself, in an uncompromising address, declared the Negro must stand firm for his full rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Other speakers who stressed the great change that had come about in public sentiment and in the Negro's status in America

were Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the *Crisis*, and William Pickens, Field Secretary. Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, head of the National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C., and a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., characterized lynching and prejudice as a "millstone about the neck of democracy."

One of the most impressive sessions of the Conference took place on Saturday morning in the Cleveland Museum of Fine Arts, where a cordial welcome was spoken in behalf of the Museum. An address was delivered by Dr. Du Bois and there were other fine numbers consisting of violin solos by Louia Jones and readings from "God's Trombones" by James Weldon Johnson.

During the Conference there were exhibitions of books by Negro authors in the Cleveland Public Library and of Negro plastic art in the Museum of Art.

In a fitting climax to the Twentieth Anniversary Conference, Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University, presented the Spingarn Medal to the fifteenth recipient, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, first Negro President of Howard University. The presentation, in the Municipal Auditorium, was preceded by a one-act play presented by the Gilpin players, a group of Negro actors—"No 'Count Boy," by Paul Green.

The Conference received most unusual news and editorial publicity, which is told of in the report on Publicity.

No letter of greeting to the Conference was received from the President of the United States, the first time such a message was missing during the administrations from Woodrow Wilson through Calvin Coolidge.

LYNCHING—1929

Chronological List

Feb. 20: *Brooksville, Fla.* (New York Herald-Tribune, Feb. 21):
The body of "*Buster*" Allen, arrested on a charge of attacking a white girl, was found hanging from a tree. Allen had been taken to jail in Tampa for safekeeping but was released to two men who pre-

sented a letter purporting to be an order from the sheriff of Her-
nando County. The letter was found to be a forgery.

- May 11: *Macon, Miss.* (New York Herald-Tribune, May 13):
Steve Jenkins, 65 years old, was shot to death by a mob immediately
after he had stabbed and killed a white planter. Officers said the
men had disagreed over the terms of a share-crop contract.
- May 17: *Lake City, Fla.* (New York Evening World, May 17):
N. G. Romey, a grocer (white), was taken from jail by a mob
and lynched, two miles south of the city. Romey was arrested on
May 16 after an altercation with a policeman during which the
Chief of Police was wounded by a shot fired, it is alleged, by Mrs.
Romey. Romey's body contained many bullet wounds.
- May 29. *Alamo, Tenn.* (New York Times, May 30):
Joe Boxley, 19 years old, accused of attacking a white woman, was
abducted from jail and lynched, by hanging, four miles from town.
- June 1: *Jasper, Fla.* (Miami, Fla., Herald, June 2):
Jim Mobley, 72 years old, was manhandled by a band of white men,
his hands were severed, and he was then thrown into the Suwanee
River and drowned. He was alleged to have been found in company
with a white woman.
- June 30: *Charlotte, N. C.* (Charlotte, N. C., News, July 2):
Willie McDaniel, 23-year-old farmhand, was hanged by a mob
following a dispute over the price of blackberries.
- July 5: *Georgetown, Miss.* (Chicago Defender, July 13):
Mose Taylor, 60 was lynched by a mob after he was dismissed from
jail where he had been placed following an altercation at a tomato-
packing shed. His mutilated body was found where it had been
hidden by the mob. No arrests were made although members of
the mob did not wear masks and are known to the authorities.
- Sept. 1: *Calvert, Texas.* (Chicago Defender, Sept. 7):
A mob of whites, alleged to have been led by the town marshall,
riddled the body of Cleveland Williams with bullets. The dying
man's body was tied to the back of an automobile and dragged
through the streets. Williams had been accused of writing several
notes to a woman.
(An anonymous letter received by the N. A. A. C. P. from
Calvert, Texas, gives the facts as stated above but adds that "the
tragedy grew out of a quarrel that occurred three weeks before be-
tween some white boys and some colored boys when the whites were
interfering with some colored girls at a colored church, the colored
getting the best of the fight").
- Sept. 14: *Gastonia, N. C.* (All metropolitan newspapers):
Ella May Wiggins (white), mother of five children, who was on her
way, in a truck with 22 other textile strikers, to a strikers' meeting,
was shot to death by an anti-Communist mob.

Nov. 9: *Quincy, Fla.* (New York World, November 10):

Will Larkins, indicted on a charge of assaulting a twelve-year-old white girl, was lynched by hanging and shooting. Larkins was taken from jail in Quincy where he had been brought from Tallahassee when a mob formed and started to Tallahassee for him.

Nov. 19: *Eastland, Texas.* (New York World, November 20):

Marshall Ratliff (white) under sentence to the electric chair for the Cisco Bank robbery in 1927 was taken from the Eastland County jail and lynched. On November 18 (1929) Ratliff shot and seriously wounded a deputy sheriff in an attempt to escape. A mob of approximately 1,000 gathered around the jail but the lynching party consisted of only about 200. The first rope broke and the mob waited about fifteen minutes for a new one.

Dec. 25: *Jackson, Ky.* (New York papers, December 26-27):

Chester Fugate (white) was taken from the Breathitt County jail Christmas morning and shot and beaten, then thrown over a cliff where five hours later he was found. The attack on Fugate by a mob was to avenge the death of Clay Watkins, his landlord. Fugate and his landlord had quarreled regarding payment for coal which Fugate said he had dug for Watkins. Five of the members of the mob were relatives of Watkins.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1929

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Manner of Lynching</i>
1. "Buster" Allen	Feb. 20....	Brooksville, Fla.	Hanged
2. Steve Jenkins	May 11....	Macon, Miss.	Shot
3. N. G. Romey (white).....	May 17....	Lake City, Fla.	Shot
4. Joe Boxley	May 29....	Alamo, Tenn.	Hanged
5. Jim Mobley	June 1....	Jasper, Fla.	Drowned
6. Willie McDaniel.....	June 30....	Charlotte, N. C.	Hanged
7. Mose Taylor	July 5....	Georgetown, Miss.	Shot
8. Cleveland Williams..	Sept. 1....	Calvert, Texas	Shot
9. Ella May Wiggins (white)	Sept. 14....	Gastonia, N. C.	Shot
10. Will Larkins	Nov. 9....	Quincy, Fla.	Hanged and Shot
11. Marshall Ratliff (white)	Nov. 19....	Eastland, Texas	Hanged
12. Chester Fugate (white)	Dec. 25....	Jackson, Ky.	Shot

SUMMARY

By States

Florida	4	(1 white)
Kentucky	1	(white)
Mississippi	2	
North Carolina	2	(1 white)
Tennessee	1	
Texas	2	(1 white)
	12	

Alleged Offenses

Murder	2	(1 white)
Altercation with white man.....	3	(1 white)
Bank robbery	1	
Attacking white woman	3	
Associating with white woman.....	1	
Writing to white woman.....	1	
Textile striker	1	
	12	

Manner of Lynching

Hanged	4	(1 white)
Shot	6	(3 white)
Hanged and Shot.....	1	
Drowned	1	
	12	

Taken from Peace Officers and Jails

Florida	3
Kentucky	1
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
	6

PUBLICITY

In three decisive victories before public opinion during the year the Association's publicity played a decisive part. The three were: 1. Church color bar: Repudiation by church dignitaries in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches respectively of discriminatory utterances by pastors; 2. Football color bar: placing on the defensive of New York University sports authorities by protest against the proposal to bar the colored star quarterback from the football game with Georgia in deference to Southern color prejudice; 3. Tennis color bar: world-wide criticism of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for its barring from the National Junior Indoor Tournament of two young colored players.

These three cases are dealt with elsewhere in this report. In the struggle against the church color bar, the Association's releases were featured in the metropolitan press for thirteen consecutive days in September and October, and dispatches were sent throughout the civilized world by news agencies and special correspondents. The local editorial interest shown was evidenced by three editorials in the New York *Evening Post*, two in the *World*, and among the thirty editorial clippings received by the Association were many from Southern editors, notably one from the Raleigh, N. C. *Times*.

In addition to the press and magazine publicity of the Association, summarized below, the Director of Publicity arranged for several series of radio programs during the year. Two such series were conducted from Stations WOV and WEVD early in the year. Another series was broadcast in December from the municipal station WNYC, among those very kindly offering their services to assist the Association being Mr. Billy Pierce, celebrated instructor in dancing on Broadway, who arranged two highly successful tap-dance programs; Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Dr. Louis T. Wright, J. Rosamond Johnson, Garland Anderson, as well as members of the Association's staff.

The outstanding sources of widespread press publicity in the daily press are as follows:

1. Release of lynching figures for 1928: Domestic clippings; news, 146; editorial, 22. Foreign press clippings: England, 5; Holland, 1.

2. Publication of summary of Annual Report: Aside from news reports, there were 26 editorial clippings, including reprints in one newspaper from another. Among the papers commenting editorially on the Annual Report were: New York *Evening Post*, *Telegram Times*, *Herald-Tribune*; Milwaukee *Leader*; Newark *Star-Eagle*; Providence, R. I., *Tribune*; Trenton *Gazette*; Wheeling, W. Va., *News*; Ithaca, N. Y., *Journal-News*; Butte, Mont., *Standard*; Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat-Chronicle*; and reprints of their editorials appeared in St. John, N. B., *Journal*; Bristol, Conn., *Press*; Latrobe, Pa., *Bulletin*; Troy *Record*; Minneapolis *Tribune*; Boston *Traveller*; Omaha *World-Herald*; Dayton, Ohio, *Daily News*; Welch, W. Va., *Daily News*; Oswego, N. Y., *Palladium-Times*.

3. The Annual Conference in Cleveland brought as many as three editorials in the Cleveland *News*, two in the Cleveland *Press*, and one in the *Plain Dealer*, and a special Conference edition of the *News*, with a first page devoted to photographs of Conference leaders and accounts of proceedings. Columns of space were devoted daily to the Conference proceedings, and they were transmitted by news agencies and special correspondents, the New York *Times* publishing three-quarters of a column account of the Sunday mass meeting in the Public Auditorium.

Other releases which were widely published during the year included: Award of Spingarn Medal; protest against driving Negroes from Alloway, N. J.; request to President Hoover that a Negro be appointed to the Law Enforcement Commission; protest to the Navy Department against attacks by sailors on shore leave committed on peaceable Negroes in New York City subways; protests made repeatedly against the conduct of the American Occupation in Haiti.

In connection with the Association's Twentieth Anniversary, the N. A. A. C. P. received and published greetings from leading writers and public men and women here and abroad.

Other releases whose publication brought mention of the N. A. A. C. P. in the press include: Aid given to Ralph Baker, Lincoln University student shot by a police officer; resolutions by the Board of Directors on the deaths of Louis Marshall and Moorfield Storey (the latter reprinted in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald-*

Tribune); raising and transmittal of funds for the Ira Aldridge Memorial Chair in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon; appeals to the New York Police Commissioner for protection of homes of Negroes threatened by mobs in Jamaica; change in the title of the play, "Nigger Rich," by the producer upon protest by the N. A. A. C. P.; announcements of the Benefit Concert for the N. A. A. C. P. at the Forrest Theatre, New York, December 8.

The Association cooperated with the Harlem office of the New York *Journal* in the preparation of a series of articles setting forth something of the real Harlem life as distinguished from the notorious night life which had been emphasized in another daily. One of the articles in the *Journal* featured the work and staff of the N. A. A. C. P.

A report of the Association's publicity would be incomplete without reference to the increasing interest in Europe and Asia in its work. Several photographers have come from abroad and illustrated articles in German publications have featured the N. A. A. C. P. office and staff. Among the foreign publications which have published N. A. A. C. P. releases or commented on its work during the year are:

Chronicle of Christian Education, London; *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen; *Natal Advertiser*, Durban, South Africa; *West Africa*, London; *Bombay Daily Mail*; *London Daily News*, *Star*, *Spectator*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Herald*, *Evening Standard*; *Belfast News Letter*; *Paris Times*; *Roto*, Berlin; *Cape Argus*, Cape Town; *The Friend*, Bloemfontein; *Chicago Tribune*, Paris; *Toronto Star*; *East London Dispatch*, South Africa; *Ceylon Morning Leader*; *Madras Mail*; *Calcutta Englishman*; *Scots Observer*, Edinburgh.

In domestic publications the Association has been mentioned in editorials of *The Nation* and *The New Republic*, in *Time*, the news magazine; in articles published in *Current History*, *Plain Talk*, *Harper's Magazine*, *The World Tomorrow*; and in an article, "The Negro's Place in the Sun," published in *The Commonwealth*, in which the N. A. A. C. P. was featured, most of the material for the article having been furnished by the Association. An article by Mrs. Walter Ferguson, syndicated in the *Scripps-Howard* newspapers through-

out the country, began with a statement of the aims and purposes of the Association with special reference to the Cleveland Conference. The *International Labor News Service* of the American Federation of Labor commented on the death of Mr. Storey with especial reference to his work for the N. A. A. C. P. At the request of the United Press the Acting Secretary wrote an article on the status of race relations in the United States, which the United Press syndicated in newspapers throughout the world.

More than fifty colored editors, some of them repeatedly, have published commendatory editorials on the Association's work during the year, and upwards of forty such editorials have been broadcast by the Association to the colored press. The strong and loyal support accorded the Association's work and program by the colored editors of the country remains one of the foundation supports of its activity.

Books and articles by members of the Association's staff have been published as follows :

BOOKS

Mr. White

"Rope and Faggot—A Biography of Judge Lynch."

ARTICLES

Mr. Johnson

"The Negro Looks at Politics"—*American Mercury*, September.

"The Place of the Negro in American Life"—*London Times*.

Mr. White

"Solving America's Race Problems"—*The Nation*, January 9.

Book Reviews :

"Banjo," Claude McKay—*New York World*, June 4.

"Black Magic," Paul Morand, and "Travels in the Congo," André Gide—*The Nation*, June 26 (under caption, "The Road to Africa.")

Mr. Bagnall

"The Present South"—*The Crisis*, September. (Reprinted as "Der Amerikanische Süden wie er jetzt ist."—*Feuilleton*, *Leipziger Volkszeitung*, October 29.)

"Two Decades of Negro Life"—*New Republic*, August 15.

"Significant Conference on Race Relations"—*World Unity*, October.

"Outline of Race Relations"—*Junior Churchman*, October.

Mr. Pickens

Book Reviews:

"Black America," Scott Nearing—*New Masses*, March. (Under caption, "Modern Slavery".)
"Congo Gods" Otto Luken—*New Masses*, October. (Under caption, "Black and White".)

Mr. Seligmann

"Twenty Years' Pioneering in Race Relations"—*Social Forces*, September.
Letter on Race Relations and Politics—*North American Review*, May.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

In the 325 Branches of the Association located in 44 states, very much of the same type of work is carried on as is described in this report as the work of the National Office, such work being, of course, limited to the communities in which the Branches exist. These Branches hold meetings among white and colored people to discuss race relations in churches, clubs, forums, schools and colleges. They work to prevent legislation against the Negro and to secure laws which protect him. They make use of the courts to obtain justice for the Negro and to prevent injustice. Many of the cases handled by the National Office are inaugurated by the Branches, the National Office acting as advisor and giving legal and sometimes financial help.

The Branches act as bureaus of information as to race relations in their communities and keep the National Office informed of such conditions throughout the country. They work to stimulate the cultural life of colored people and to better their opportunities. In addition, the Branches furnish the larger part of the National Budget.

The Department of Branches in its work furnishes suggestions and methods, aids in settling problems and directing activities, stimulates the work and organizes new Branches. In pursuit of the work of the Department, its officers visited Branches all over the country, addressing meetings, holding conferences, doing intensive organization work, soliciting large contributions and Life Memberships and aiding in improving race relations in the community through meetings with groups outside the Branch, including both white and colored people. Other Executives of the Association give such assistance in this work as their duties will permit.

During 1929, the Executives of the Association addressed 530 meetings in 25 states. A tabulated record of the field work of the Staff is here given:

<i>Executives</i>	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
William Pickens	235	18,678
Robert W. Bagnall	186	14,922
Walter White	59	10,335
James Weldon Johnson	30	3,624
Mary White Ovington.....	8	2,848
Herbert J. Seligmann	2	1,158
William T. Andrews	10	553
	530	52,120

The territory covered by the Association's Staff is as follows:

1 Alabama	10 Maryland	19 Pennsylvania
2 Arkansas	11 Massachusetts	20 Rhode Island
3 Connecticut	12 Michigan	21 South Carolina
4 Florida	13 Missouri	22 Tennessee
5 Georgia	14 New Jersey	23 Texas
6 Illinois	15 New York	24 Virginia
7 Indiana	16 North Carolina	25 Wisconsin
8 Louisiana	17 Ohio	and the District of
9 Maine	18 Oklahoma	Columbia.

This does not include the European tour made by Mr. Pickens, an account of which appears elsewhere in this report, or the territory covered by Dr. DuBois in his lecture tours.

Immediately following the World War, a period of terrorism arose in the South which resulted in many of our branches in that region becoming dormant. This was especially true in the smaller communities. For a number of years, it was impossible to get people in these communities to arrange meetings for the National Officers and when requests for such meetings were made, the National Office was informed that it was dangerous for officers of the Association to address meetings in those communities.

This spring for the first time since the World War, the Director of Branches and the Field Secretary visited the smaller towns where these conditions exist, as well as the larger cities in the far South,

covering South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. Eighteen branches were revived and seven new branches organized. Mr. John C. Wright volunteered to carry on the same type of work in Florida and succeeded in reviving and organizing five branches in that state.

In addition to Branch work in the cities visited, the Association's Executives addressed the following schools, colleges, forums, and other meetings in the interest of better race relations:

SCHOOL—COLLEGES—UNIVERSITIES

Alabama—Alabama State College, Montgomery; Tuskegee Institute.

Arkansas—Branch Normal College, Pine Bluff; High School, Pine Bluff; J. E. Bush School, Little Rock.

Georgia—Atlanta School of Social Work, Spelman College, Atlanta.

Indiana—Indiana Central College, Butler College, Teacher's College, Indianapolis High School, Indianapolis; Franklin College, Franklin; Wabash College, Crawfordsville; Earlham College, Richmond.

Massachusetts—Smith College, Northampton.

Missouri—Vashon High School, Sumner High School, Washington University, St. Louis.

New York—Columbia University, Barnard College, New York University, College of the City of New York, New York City; State College for Teachers, Buffalo; Cornell University, Ithaca.

North Carolina—Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Bennett College, Greensboro; Greensboro High School; Livingstone College, Salisbury.

Ohio—Wilberforce University; Hebrew Union College, Rossmoyne.

Pennsylvania—Bucknell University, Lewisburg; Philadelphia High School for Boys, Philadelphia High School for Girls, Central High School, Roxborough High School, Simon Gratz High School, Normal School, Philadelphia.

South Carolina—Allen University, Benedict College, Columbia.

Tennessee—State College, Knoxville.

Texas—Guadalupe College, Seguin; Bishop College, Marshall.

Virginia—Hampton Institute; Union University, Richmond.

FORUMS—CLUBS—CONFERENCES

- Connecticut*—Society of Congregational Churches, Meriden; Y. W. C. A. Inter-racial Forum, Hartford.
- District of Columbia*—Literature Lovers.
- Illinois*—Appomatox Club, Chicago Forum, Chicago. League on Anti-Ku Klux Klan Bill, Springfield.
- Indiana*—Social Workers, Monday Luncheon Club, Indianapolis. Kiwanis Club, Marion.
- Louisiana*—Business Men's Club, Lake Providence.
- Maine*—Conference on Inter-racial Amity, Greenacre.
- Massachusetts*—Interdenominational Ministers Meeting, Springfield.
- Missouri*—Jewish Forum, Urban League Club, St. Louis.
- New Jersey*—Home and School Association, Burlington; Social Service Federation, Englewood.
- New York City*—Bronx Free Fellowship Forum, Community Church Forum, Ethical Culture Society, Young People's Lyceum, Social Problems Club of Columbia University, League for Industrial Democracy, Woman's Federation of Community Church, Seminar on Church and Race Relations, Bahai Club, Union Theological Seminary, Abyssinian Baptist Church Forum, Douglas Society of C. C. N. Y., Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Student's Literary Association, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Reconciliation Trips, Inter-racial Forum of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Woodhaven, L. I.), National Training School, Y. W. C. A., New York Public Library, Women's League for Peace.
- Ohio*—Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Exchange Club, Cleveland.
- Pennsylvania*—Lucy Stone League, Pittsburgh; Fellowship of Reconciliation Conference, Haverford.
- Wisconsin*—Gyro Club, Madison.

NEW REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

A number of the annual conferences have passed resolutions urging that the Association's Branches be divided into regions with Regional Field Secretaries working under the National Office. The Board of Directors voted to enter upon this experiment in the appoint-

ment of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Pa., as Regional Field Secretary for the mid-west territory, over a trial period of six months subject to renewal.

The Department of Branches has great hopes of the success of this experiment and believes that it will be the beginning of a general regional plan. This will mean closer supervision and more intensive development of the field work.

During 1929 eighteen (18) new branches were added to the Association and eighty-one (81) branches attained the Honor Roll. The new branches are:

Montgomery, Alabama	Mount Vernon, New York
Hot Springs, Arkansas	New Rochelle, New York
Phillips County, Arkansas	Canton, Ohio
Jacksonville, Florida	Canonsburg, Pennsylvania
Orlando, Florida	Westmoreland County,
Kokomo, Indiana	Pennsylvania
Hugoton, Kansas	Greenville, South Carolina
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Dallas, Texas
South Orange, New Jersey	Galveston, Texas
Lackawanna, New York	

The Honor Roll Branches are: Bold type indicates that Branch paid campaign quota; asterisk indicates that Branch paid more than apportionment.

Arizona: Bisbee, **Douglas**, **Tucson**; Arkansas: Pine Bluff, Texarkana*; California: Bakersfield*, **Needles**, **San Diego**, **San Francisco**, San Mateo*, **Santa Monica Bay**, Tehama County*, Vallejo*; Colorado: Canon City, Denver*; Connecticut: New Britain*, New Haven*; Florida: Nassau County*; Georgia: Americus*, Rome*; Illinois: Bloomington, Chicago*, Chicago Heights; Indiana: Kokomo*, Crawfordsville, French Lick*, **Terre Haute**; Iowa: Ames, Des Moines*, Waterloo*; Kansas: Atchison*, **Newton**; Kentucky: Bourbon County, **Frankfort**; Massachusetts: Worcester*; Michigan: Flint*, Saginaw*; Missouri: Jefferson City*, Kansas City*; New Jersey: Asbury Park, Bayonne*, Elizabeth*, **Long Branch**, Newark*, Plainfield; New Mexico: Albuquerque*; New York: Binghamton*, Buffalo*, **Jamaica**, New York City*, Staten Island*; North Carolina: Charlotte*; Ohio: Akron*, **Cleveland**, Columbus*, Dayton*, **Licking County**, Mansfield*; Oklahoma: Chickasha, Logan County, Oklahoma City*; Oregon: Portland*; Pennsylvania: Beaver County*, Chester*, Cheyney*, Erie*, Lancaster*, **Media**, Norristown*, **Pittsburgh**, Willow Grove*; Rhode Island: Newport*; South Carolina: Columbia*; South Dakota: Sioux Falls*; Texas:

Yoakum; Utah: Salt Lake City; Washington: Seattle*; West Virginia: Charleston; Wisconsin: Beloit*, Milwaukee*; Wyoming: Cheyenne*.

During 1929 the Branches sent for national work a total of \$40,797.15, of which \$34,623.18 was applied to their apportionment. New York State contributed the largest amount to the National Office during the year, remitting a total of \$6,778.40. The Woman's Auxiliary of New York City raised through various efforts \$4,035.77, the largest amount contributed by any unit of the Association during this period.

The following table will indicate how each section of the country contributed to the work of the Association during 1929:

	Amount Apportioned	Total Amt. Received	Total Credited On App'm't
NEW ENGLAND			
Massachusetts	\$1,800.00	\$1,234.08	\$1,102.53
Rhode Island	400.00	331.65	296.35
Connecticut	575.00	627.00	572.00
	\$2,775.00	\$2,192.73	\$1,971.38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New York	\$4,550.00	\$6,778.40	\$5,971.71
New Jersey	2,575.00	2,678.40	2,380.00
Pennsylvania	2,800.00	3,005.55	2,382.75
	\$9,925.00	\$12,462.35	\$10,734.46
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio	\$3,575.00	\$5,815.57	\$3,625.40
Indiana	1,250.00	1,019.25	873.60
Illinois	1,925.00	1,399.10	1,298.40
Michigan	2,400.00	1,033.11	891.16
Wisconsin	225.00	438.23	379.83
	\$9,375.00	\$9,715.26	\$7,668.39
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Iowa	\$600.00	\$748.55	\$699.75
Kansas	1,425.00	487.65	460.15
Minnesota	600.00	225.75	46.55
Missouri	2,500.00	1,863.87	1,619.60
Nebraska	475.00	58.50	46.80
South Dakota	100.00	138.00	119.30
	\$5,700.00	\$3,522.32	\$3,392.15

	Amount Apportioned	Total Amt. Received	Total Credited On App'm't
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.	\$4,425.00	\$4,400.00	\$4,171.18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.....	1,750.00	641.50	595.30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ark., La., Okla., Texas.....	2,675.00	2,025.14	1,822.14
MOUNTAIN			
Mont., Wyo., Col., New Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev...	1,125.00	1,495.26	1,334.36
PACIFIC			
Washington	450.00	202.67	185.20
Oregon	150.00	354.34	336.74
California	3,425.00	3,346.58	3,092.38
	<u>\$4,025.00</u>	<u>\$3,903.49</u>	<u>\$3,614.32</u>

Woman's Auxiliaries

The idea of organizing the women of the Association into groups to work under their own leaders, while at the same time retaining their full identity with the Branch, these groups being called Woman's Auxiliaries, has spread widely throughout the country and has been most successful.

Notable work has been done during the year by the following Auxiliaries:

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Auxiliary inaugurated and conducted the membership drive whereby a weak branch with less than two hundred members was built up to a membership of more than fifteen hundred and vitalized so that it is the center of interest in the city.

Jamaica, L. I.—The Auxiliary through a Baby Contest helped the Branch to double its Campaign quota.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Auxiliary was of great assistance in the membership drive of the Branch and, in addition, raised a special fund for the National Office.

Buffalo, New York.—The Auxiliary conducted the membership drive and formed the backbone of the Branch, enabling it to raise more than twice its apportionment.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Auxiliary was the strongest individual group in the preparation of the Annual Conference and in enabling the Branch to meet its Campaign quota.

New York City.—The group here, known as the Committee of One Hundred, raised through entertainments of various kinds, \$4,035.77, the largest amount contributed by any unit of the Association during the year.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

A new form of membership in the Association was inaugurated during 1927. It is a Five Hundred Dollar Life Membership, established by the Board of Directors in order that those individuals able to do so, might testify to their faith in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in the future of the Negro's cause in America by making substantial contributions. Life Membership may be paid in full at the time of subscription or subscribed to and paid in annual instalments of at least \$100.

The names of Life Members of the Association are inscribed on a bronze tablet which is to be kept at the National Office so long as the Association exists, or in some place where its historical significance will be properly recognized by future generations. As a mark of appreciation to each individual complying with the provisions for Life Membership, the Board of Directors have authorized the casting of a bronze medal, properly inscribed, to be presented on some appropriate occasion.

The Life Membership Plan was established in the realization that the Association can function at its highest efficiency only if the daily efforts to secure funds necessary for its maintenance are in a large degree lifted from the shoulders of those whose chief work ought to be the carrying out of the aims for which the organization exists. The Board of Directors recognize that this cannot be done and the work placed on the most effective basis through the small membership dues from which the Association now derives the major part of its financial support. Therefore, these Life Memberships have been established to provide an opportunity for those individuals more for-

tunately circumstanced to give not only for themselves but on behalf of those less able to give.

Those who have become Life Members and those who have subscribed to Life Memberships are as follows:

Life Members

PAID IN FULL:

John B. Nail, New York City
Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, New York City
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.
John H. Howard, New York City
*Charles K. Ovington, New York City
Elizabeth Ovington, New York City
Mary White Ovington, New York City
Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
Jestina Roy, Philadelphia
Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
J. E. Spingarn, New York City
A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
*Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.

PAID IN PART:

Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.
A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.
Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C.
Edward S. Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.
Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.
Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.
Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Cal.
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
Lonnie Hicks, New York City
J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.
John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.
Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
John E. Nail, New York City
James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N. J.

* *Deceased.*

O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich.
U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J.
Louis T. Wright, New York City
The National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.

BEQUESTS

During 1929 the N. A. A. C. P. was the recipient of more bequests than ever before in a single year in its history. Some of these have already been paid:

Miss Mary D. McMurtrie: Miss Mary D. McMurtrie of Philadelphia, for ten years a faithful and liberal contributor to the Association, died early in the year. She left her estate, estimated at about \$140,000, in trust to her sister, Miss Ellen McMurtrie, who has also for a number of years been a contributor to the N. A. A. C. P. Upon the death of Miss Ellen McMurtrie the residuary estate is to be divided equally between the N. A. A. C. P. and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mrs. Clara A. Young: During December, 1928, Mrs. Clara A. Young, a resident of New York City, died, and among her bequests was one of \$1,000 to the N. A. A. C. P. The amount was paid to the Association in October.

Mr. Alfred M. Heinsheimer: Mr. Alfred M. Heinsheimer of New York City left to the N. A. A. C. P. a bequest of \$2,500.

Mr. Jerome Mondesire: A bequest of \$500.00 was left the Association by Mr. Jerome Mondesire of Boston.

NEW YORK MEN'S COMMITTEE

As is known, one of the most efficient units of N. A. A. C. P. activity has been the New York Woman's Auxiliary. In order that the men of New York might also be represented, there was organized

in 1928 the Men's Committee of Greater New York. This step was taken with the idea of creating a unit of intelligent, representative men who could meet periodically and who could help further carrying on of the ideals of the Association. It was hoped also that the Men's Committee would serve as a meeting place where the men of New York, each busily engaged in his own affairs, might have the opportunity of better knowing each other. At the periodic meetings held in the form of buffet smokers, distinguished men were invited to be guest speakers, with the idea that the men of the Committee would enjoy knowing these persons and that they, in turn, would gain a better knowledge of the Negro.

During 1929 three buffet smokers were held, all at the Witoka Club, the use of which was generously donated by Mr. Edward H. Wilson, the proprietor. On February 18, Clarence Darrow was the guest speaker; on April 15, Heywood Broun, the distinguished columnist and novelist; and on October 30, Congressman Oscar DePriest was the guest of honor.

THE MADAM C. J. WALKER MEDAL

The Mme. C. J. Walker Medal, given each year to the person deemed to have done the best work during the previous year for colored Americans, through the N. A. A. C. P., was awarded to Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, Secretary of the Gary, West Virginia, Branch. Mrs. Garrison conceived the idea, originated the plans, and for several years has conducted the sales of N. A. A. C. P. Christmas Seals.

This was the fifth award of the Mme. C. J. Walker Gold Medal, which was presented to Mrs. Garrison at the Annual Conference in June at Cleveland.

THE ALDRIDGE MEMORIAL

In December, 1928, the Association's Secretary was requested by the American Shakespeare Foundation to head a committee which would have for its purpose the raising of \$1,000 from the colored people of the United States for the establishment of an Ira Aldridge

Memorial Chair in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon. The Secretary accepted this Chairmanship, and on July 18 check for \$1,000 was turned over to the American Shakespeare Foundation. News of the establishment of this memorial to the great Negro tragedian was published in newspapers throughout the world.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In no year of its existence has death laid a heavier hand upon the N. A. A. C. P. than in 1929. Four members of the Board of Directors were taken by death.

Moorfield Storey, National President of the Association since its inception, died at his home at Lincoln, Mass., near Boston, on October 23. Distinguished lawyer, former President of the American Bar Association, vigilant and uncompromising champion of the rights of the oppressed, particularly of the Negro, Mr. Storey cannot be replaced.

Simple and impressive ceremonies were held at King's Chapel, Boston, on Sunday, October 27. Miss Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Walter White, Acting Secretary, represented the National Office at the funeral. The Boston Branch was represented by a large delegation, including Mr. Joseph P. Loud, Mr. Butler R. Wilson, Mrs. N. P. Hallowell and Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh. Mr. William P. H. Freeman and others were present to represent the Providence, R. I., Branch.

The Board of Directors at a specially called meeting on October 28, passed the following resolution:

"The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, assembled in special meeting called upon receipt of the news of the death of Mr. Moorfield Storey, wishes to take this means of permanently recording its profound sorrow.

"Inheritor of the finest Abolitionist traditions, Mr. Storey throughout his long life held faithfully to the high ideal that justice and opportunity should know no color line. Elected President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People upon its organization in 1909, for twenty years Mr. Storey gave generously of his great legal talent towards the cause which the N. A. A. C. P. represents.

"It was Mr. Storey who, in 1915, wrote the brief which played a great part in causing the Supreme Court of the United States to declare unconstitutional disfranchisement of Negroes by means of Grandfather Clauses in the constitutions of various states.

"When in 1910 and the years thereafter a wave of city ordinances and state laws herding Negroes into ghettos swept the South and border cities, it was the voice of Moorfield Storey which, in the Supreme Court of the United States, caused that Court by unanimous decision, in 1917, rendered by the late Mr. Chief Justice White, to declare such ordinances unconstitutional.

"At the time of the Arkansas massacre of October, 1919, when upwards of two hundred Negro men, women and children were slaughtered by mobs because they had dared to attempt to organize against vicious economic exploitation, it was Mr. Storey who wrote the brief and argued the cases, in the United States Supreme Court, of the six Negro peons sentenced to death in connection with the Arkansas Cases. The great victory won by Mr. Storey which freed these six men and six others also sentenced to death, and sixty-seven who had been sentenced to long prison terms, is rightly regarded as one of the greatest steps towards assurance of a fair trial to persons accused of crime that has ever been won. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in these cases serves to assure a fair and impartial trial free from mob domination, to white men as well as black.

"These outstanding victories, notable as they are, however, are but a part of the great contributions Mr. Storey made to the cause of justice to Negroes and the preservation of the highest ideals of American citizenship. He never hesitated to lift his voice in protest against injustice. He never stopped to count the cost when human liberty was at stake.

"The name of Moorfield Storey for this and generations to come will be treasured and revered by all men of all races who love liberty."

Louis Marshall, who, with Mr. Storey, was responsible for the five great victories won by the N. A. A. C. P. in the Supreme Court of the United States and for the successful conduct of numerous other cases in lower courts, died on September 11, at Zurich, Switzerland. Mr. Marshall had gone to Europe to attend a conference for the purpose of uniting the Zionists and those who were opposed to Zionism in the Jewish world. Stricken suddenly, Mr. Marshall fought valiantly for life but his malady proved too strong a one.

Just prior to his departure for Europe a conference had been held at Mr. Marshall's office with representatives of the Association relative to the trial in October of a case in Virginia on the issue of disfranchisement of Negroes through legislative authorization of political parties to determine their own qualifications for membership. One may judge how close the work of the N. A. A. C. P. was to Mr. Marshall's heart from a story told by Mr. Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia and son-in-law of Mr. Marshall. Mr. Billikopf reports that he left Mr. Marshall in Zurich on September 3 fairly confident that he was on the road to recovery. "Before my departure," Mr. Billikopf wrote the N. A. A. C. P., "I pleaded with him to accept the invitation of

Mr. Max Warburg, brother of Felix M. Warburg, to spend a month or so in Hamburg, where I felt he would more rapidly regain his health. 'I haven't any time,' was Mr. Marshall's laconic reply. 'Can't your associates look after your legal affairs?' was my inquiry. 'Oh, I am not interested in legal business,' was his comment. 'I have to be back in New York not later than October 1st, because I promised the Association of Indian Rights to appear in their behalf in Washington and I am working on a very important brief for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, involving the constitutionality of one of the most important matters that has been brought to the attention of the Supreme Court in years.' . . . What a tragedy that in the course of three months your Association should have lost two men, Moorfield Storey and Louis Marshall, both considered among the greatest constitutional lawyers of their generation."

The funeral of Mr. Marshall was held at the magnificent new Temple Emanu-El in New York on September 24. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., served as pallbearer, among those serving in a similar capacity being such leaders of American opinion as Julius Rosenwald, Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Charles Evans Hughes.

Miss Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Walter White, Assistant Secretary, and William Pickens, Field Secretary, were also present to represent the N. A. A. C. P.

On Sunday, November 10, memorial services for Mr. Marshall were held at Temple Emanu-El. Miss Ovington, Dr. Du Bois, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, and Walter White were present as representatives of the Association.

Paul Kennaday of New York was the third member of the Board of Directors taken by death during the year. Mr. Kennaday participated in the Second Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., in 1910, was elected to the Board in 1911, was one of the incorporators of the Association, and was a faithful comrade and co-worker. His record of attendance at Board meetings was among the best of all the Directors of the Association. His deep and intelligent interest in the many problems of the Association will be sorely missed. Mr.

Kennaday was director of the Foreign Press Service and was especially valuable to the N. A. A. C. P. because of his intimate knowledge of world affairs.

Dr. Charles E. Bentley of Chicago, who died in that city on October 13, was one of the founders of the N. A. A. C. P., having participated in the Niagara Movement out of which partly grew the N. A. A. C. P. Dr. Bentley was for many years President of the Chicago Branch and gave unstintingly of his time and energy towards promoting the work of the Association, until the late years of his life when ill health forced him to give up all outside activities. His deep interest in and loyal support of the Association, however, remained unchanged to the time of his death.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

At the November meeting of the Board of Directors, the *Hon. Herbert H. Lehman*, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, was elected a member of the Board of Directors to succeed the late Louis Marshall. The accession of Mr. Lehman to the Board is a most valuable one. Aside from his official position as Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Lehman is the head of the prominent New York banking firm of Lehman Brothers, and because of his liberal and courageous views, has achieved a distinguished position in American life. Mr. Louis Marshall's term as Director expired December 31, 1929, and Mr. Lehman was elected in November to fill out this unexpired term. The Committee on Nominations nominated Mr. Lehman for a new term of three years, beginning January 1, 1930.

Mr. T. G. Nutter, distinguished attorney of Charleston, West Virginia, was invited to become a member of the Board of Directors to succeed Mr. Paul Kennaday. Mr. Nutter accepted this invitation for election at the Annual Meeting of January, 1930.

Mr. Nutter, who is President of the Charleston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., served in the legislature of his state as member of the House of Delegates, 1919-1923. Besides his outstanding legal activities, he has been prominent in financial and fraternal affairs.

THE LEGAL COMMITTEE

The untimely deaths of Messrs. Storey and Marshall necessitated immediate action in filling their places on the National Legal Committee.

Following a conversation at his home in Cambridge, Mass., with the Acting Secretary, *Professor Felix Frankfurter* of the Harvard Law School and one of the outstanding authorities on constitutional law accepted membership on the Association's Legal Committee.

Another accession to the Legal Committee is *Mr. James Marshall*, distinguished New York attorney, and son of the late Louis Marshall. Mr. James Marshall had assisted his father in the preparation of many of the Association's legal cases. His familiarity with these cases, his great ability as a lawyer, and his sincere interest in the cause of the N. A. A. C. P. make his acceptance of membership on the Legal Committee a most valuable addition.

The third new member of the Legal Committee added during 1929 was *Mr. T. G. Nutter* of Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. Nutter has done invaluable work in his state in Association cases, an outstanding victory won by him being the famous Charleston Library Case, decision in which prevented exclusion of Negroes from public libraries, and the residential segregation case told of in another part of this report.

THE SECRETARY'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Two honors were conferred upon James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the Association, during the late summer of 1929.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, in recognition of Mr. Johnson's contributions to literature, conferred upon him a fellowship for one year in order that he might do creative writing. The Institute of Pacific Relations, shortly afterwards, invited Mr. Johnson to attend the Third Biennial Conference of the Institute at Kyoto, Japan (October 28-November 9), as a member of the American delegation. The Conference was made up of delegates from China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Korea, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, the

United States, Canada and Great Britain. Observers from Russia, France, Holland, the International Labor Office and the League of Nations were also present. Realizing the importance of this Conference and taking cognizance of the fact that this was the first time a colored man had been invited as a delegate, the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. felt the invitation to be an honor both to the colored people of America and to the Association. Accordingly, at the September meeting of the Board it was voted that Mr. Johnson should attend the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference and that he should be granted a year's leave of absence, beginning November 15, 1929, following the Kyoto Conference, in order that he might accept the fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund. It may be mentioned in passing that Mr. Johnson's expenses to Japan were borne by the Institute of Pacific Relations. Concerning the Conference, Mr. Johnson reports to the N. A. A. C. P.:

The Third Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations was held in the city of Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan. Kyoto was the capital of the Japanese Empire for more than a thousand years before the seat of government was removed to Tokyo.

There were 178 delegates and observers at the Conference. With the members of families and friends, the number was brought up to 316. The groups of delegates came from those countries being in and having interest in the Pacific area.

The main topics of discussion were (1) economic, embracing (a) population, (b) industry, (c) natural resources; (2) political and diplomatic relations. The main topics under this latter head were the question of extritoriality in China and the three-cornered (Chinese-Japanese-Russian) Manchurian question. (3) Cultural and Racial Relations.

The method of discussion was almost entirely that of the round table. There were four round tables each day, when there was complete frankness. However, at all times, great evenness of temper was displayed, even in the discussions between Chinese and Japanese delegates upon such a delicate and highly emotionally charged question as rights in Manchuria.

I am confident that there are some things in the methods and technique of the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which might be considered for adoption in our own conferences.

The Japanese Government as well as the citizens of Japan made the stay of the delegates to the Conference exceedingly pleasant. The hospitality was most lavish, culminating in a chrysanthemum party and tea given by the Emperor at the Imperial Gardens.

The Board of Directors at the September meeting appointed a Committee on Administration consisting of the Chairman of the Board, the Treasurer, the Editor of *The Crisis*, the Chairman of the Legal Committee, and the President of the Philadelphia Branch. Walter White, Assistant Secretary, was appointed as Acting Secre-

tary with Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches, and William Pickens, Field Secretary, as associate secretaries. At the December meeting of the Board, at which this Committee on Administration was directed to report, it was voted that Walter White continue as Acting Secretary, with Mr. Bagnall and Mr. Pickens as associate secretaries.

STAFF

During the years 1921-1924, one of the most valued workers on the field staff of the Association was Mrs. Addie W. Hunton. The strain of the work being too great for her, Mrs. Hunton, to the regret of the Association, was forced by ill health to resign. Ever since Mrs. Hunton's resignation in January, 1924, the National Office has been prevented only by limited funds from placing a woman representative on its executive staff. It is almost invariably true that wherever there is an active, efficient branch, a large part of the work is done by women. This is especially true in cities where there is a Woman's Auxiliary to the Branch. The New York City Woman's Committee, in fact, has raised for National Office work during its existence a total of \$18,278.69, since its organization in 1924, as well as doing, in conjunction with the National Office, the work formerly done by the Branch.

In order to give recognition to the women members of the N. A. A. C. P., and because of her outstanding ability as an organizer, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh was invited by the Board of Directors at its October meeting, following the submission of a memorandum by the Department of Branches, to be associated with the National Office as Regional Field Secretary, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Mrs. Lampkin's duties commenced on January 1, 1930. The National Office is happy to add so capable and distinguished a member to its staff.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Through the generosity of outstanding stars of the stage and concert platform there was held in New York City on December 8th

a most successful theatrical benefit for the N. A. A. C. P. A distinguished list of citizens, headed by Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, served as patrons. Miguel Covarrubias, the famous Mexican artist, contributed original drawings to the program and Mr. Aaron Douglas designed the cover. Heywood Broun, columnist and novelist, acted as Master of Ceremonies. The stars who appeared were Helen Morgan, Libby Holman, Clifton Webb, Margaret Wycherley, Clara Smith, Edward J. McNamara, Albert Carroll, J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon, Alberta Hunter, Daniel L. Haynes, Duke Ellington and his Cotton Club Orchestra and the entire floor show of the Cotton Club, Edith Wilson, Charles Butterworth; Durante, Clayton and Jackson and their own orchestra, and the Utica Jubilee Singers.

Carl Van Vechten, Arna Bontemps, Nella Larsen and Cecil Mack contributed original poems and prose to the souvenir program.

It was generally agreed that the benefit was one of the most successful affairs of its kind that has been given on Broadway in that nearly every star who had promised to appear did appear and that the entire performance moved off with despatch, with no deadening waits between the acts. The net profit to the Association was \$2,008.29. The Woman's Auxiliary of New York City rendered invaluable assistance in the sale of boxes and tickets.

FINANCES

Report of W. C. Heaton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen :

Pursuant to engagement, we have examined the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE—GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1929. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following statements :

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1929.

“ B—Statement of Income and Expenses (Exclusive of Special Funds) for the Year Ended December 31, 1929.

“ C—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year Ended December 31, 1929.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items.

We are submitting below in condensed form a comparison of the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 1929 and 1928 with increases and decreases :

ASSETS	1929	1928	Increase or Decrease
Cash	\$ 8,667.52	\$ 8,860.66	\$ 193.14
Bonds	25,912.00	29,521.25	3,609.25
Due Life Membership Reserve Fund from General Fund	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
Due Special Legal Defense Fund from General Fund	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
(via Life Membership Fund)			
Due from Special Legal Defense Fund	.....	2,394.19	2,394.19
Loan receivable	3,000.00	280.00	2,720.00
Inventory	277.00	50.00	227.00
Furniture and Fixtures, net of de- preciation	3,538.15	3,676.73	138.58
Deferred charges	321.85	.....	321.85
Total assets	\$48,316.52	\$44,782.83	\$3,533.69

LIABILITIES	1929	1928	INCREASE OR DECREASE
Special Fund Reserves	\$39,414.12	\$40,426.10	\$1,011.98
Due to Special Legal Defense Fund....	.....	2,394.19	2,394.19
Accounts payable	2,275.68	1,358.52	917.16
The Crisis .....	.....	155.66	155.66
Loan payable	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Due to Life Membership Reserve Fund	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
Due to Special Legal Defense Fund....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Total liabilities	\$53,289.80	\$44,334.47	\$8,955.33

NET WORTH			
Balance, January 1.....	\$ 448.36	\$ 4,955.14	\$4,506.78
Deduct adjustment	3,450.00	.....	3,450.00
	3,001.64	4,955.14	7,956.78
Net gain or loss for the year.....	1,971.64	4,506.78	2,535.14
Net worth December 31.....	4,973.28	448.36	5,421.64
Total liabilities and net worth..	\$48,316.52	\$44,782.83	\$3,533.69

About two years ago the Association offered life memberships for \$500.00 payable in one amount or \$100.00 a year for five years. It has been decided to fund the receipts from this source and take into income but \$50.00 a year per life member, thus accumulating a reserve available for use in emergency as the directors may decide. At December 31, 1929, the fund amounted to \$6,600.00 determined as follows:

The decision to fund receipts from life memberships was made recently. In the meantime the money from this source had gone into current receipts and been disbursed. To establish the funds, the balance of \$5,000.00 in Special Legal Defense Fund has been loaned to the Life Membership Reserve Fund and \$1,600.00 is designated as due from the General Fund to the Life Membership Reserve Fund. The obligation of \$5,000.00 of the Life Membership must ultimately be met from the General Fund. The liabilities of the General Fund, therefore include a total of \$6,600.00 stated as due the Life Membership Fund and the Special Defense Fund.

In our opinion the appended balance sheet and statement of income and expenses state, with substantial accuracy, the financial position of

the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1929, and the financial operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Yours very truly,

W. C. HEATON AND COMPANY.

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1929

ASSETS					
SPECIAL FUND (SEE CONTRA)					
	Due to or from				
	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Defense Fund.....	General	\$ 419.57	.....	\$23,912.00	*\$23,492.43
Special Legal Defense					
Fund	General	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
	(via Life Memb.)				
Life Membership Reserve					
Fund	General	\$1,600.00	\$5,000.00	.....	\$6,600.00
Anti-Lynching Fund .....		.....	2,321.69	.....	2,321.69
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund					
(held in trust during life of					
John W. Griggs) .....		.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund		.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Totals		\$6,180.43	\$7,321.69	\$25,912.00	\$39,414.12
GENERAL FUND:					
Cash					
In bank		\$1,245.83			
Petty cash fund		100.00			
				\$ 1,345.83	
Loan receivable (<i>The Crisis</i>).....				3,000.00	
Due from Defense Fund.....				419.57	
Inventory—Christmas Seals				252.00	
Inventory—branch card files, net of					
depreciation				25.00	
Furniture and fixtures, net of deprecia-					
tion				3,538.15	
Deferred charges					
Traveling expenses.....	\$	91.95		.....	
Office supplies, stationery, etc.....		229.90		.....	
				321.85	
					\$8,902.40
Total assets					\$48,316.52

*NOTE: This amount includes \$250.00 interest on bonds due January 1, 1930

EXHIBIT A—(Continued)

LIABILITIES

SPECIAL FUND RESERVES (SEE CONTRA)

Defense Fund	\$23,492.43	
Special Legal Defense Fund	5,000.00	
Life Membership Reserve Fund.....	6,600.00	
Anti-Lynching Fund	2,321.69	
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund.....	1,000.00	
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund.....	1,000.00	
Total		\$39,414.12

GENERAL FUND

Loan payable—American Fund for Public Service.	\$5,000.00	
Accounts payable	2,275.68	
Due to Life Membership Reserve Fund.....	1,600.00	
Due to Special Legal Defense Fund	5,000.00	
(via Life Membership Reserve Fund)		
		13,875.68
Total liabilities		\$53,289.80

NET WORTH

Balance, January 1, 1929.....	\$ 448.36	
Less: Adjustment to Life Membership income—prior years	3,450.00	
		\$3,001.64
Loss for the year, per Exhibit B.....		1,971.64
Balance, December 31, 1929.....		4,973.28
Total liabilities and net worth		\$48,316.52

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Exclusive of Special Funds)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1929

INCOME

Contributions		\$10,739.57
Interest—banks and bond		93.09
Literature sales		102.15
Membership		
Branches (including branch contributions).....	\$34,795.11	
“ Life (amount applicable to 1929)	150.00	
Branch contributions for traveling expenses....	1,302.00	
Members at large	2,937.10	
Life (amount applicable to 1929).....	1,485.00	
		<u>40,669.21</u>
Total income		\$51,604.02

EXPENSES

Salaries		
Administrative	\$14,500.00	
Field	4,000.00	
Publicity	2,935.00	
Clerical	15,388.23	
Auditing	125.00	
		<u>\$36,948.23</u>
Total		
Advertising	38.00	
Rent	2,803.20	
Light	172.69	
Telephone and telegraph	856.20	
Postage	2,644.94	
Printing, multigraphing and stationery.....	3,752.92	
Traveling expenses	3,339.32	
Promotion expense	121.70	
Depreciation—Furniture and fixtures	187.24	
Depreciation—branch card files	25.00	
Life Membership tablet	389.55	
Clippings	328.40	
Loss on trade-in of assets	173.12	
Miscellaneous	1,795.15	
		<u>\$53,575.66</u>
Total expenses		
Net loss for the year to Exhibit A		\$ 1,971.64

EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1929

DEFENSE FUND

January 1, 1929—Undisbursed balance	\$30,170.68
Contributions during year	741.70
Interest received during year including \$250 due Jan. 1, 1930..	1,235.67
Profit on sale of bonds	92.75
	<u>\$32,240.80</u>
Disbursements during year, including accruals	8,748.37
December 31, 1929—Undisbursed balance.....	<u>\$23,492.43</u>

LIFE MEMBERSHIP RESERVE FUND

January 1, 1929—Undisbursed balance .....	.....
Loaned from Special Legal Defense Fund	\$5,000.00
Due from General Fund	1,600.00
	<u>\$6,600.00</u>
December 31, 1929—Undisbursed balance.....	<u>\$6,600.00</u>

ANTI-LYNCHING FUND

January 1, 1929—Undisbursed balance	\$ 3,005.42
Interest received during year	97.97
	<u>\$3,103.39</u>
Disbursements during year	781.70
December 31, 1929—Undisbursed balance	<u>\$2,321.69</u>

SPECIAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

January 1, 1929—Undisbursed balance	\$5,000.00
January 1, 1929—Cash balance	\$2,605.81
Repayment of loan to General Fund.....	2,394.19
	<u>\$5,000.00</u>
Loaned to Life Membership Reserve Fund.....	\$5,000.00
December 31, 1929—Undisbursed balance	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

THE JOHN W. GRIGGS ENDOWMENT FUND

January 1, 1929—Undisbursed balance	\$1,000.00
December 31, 1929—Undisbursed balance	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
(Held in trust during life of John W. Griggs)	

EXHIBIT C—(Continued)

THE BETTIE G. FRANCIS ENDOWMENT FUND

January 1, 1929—Undisbursed balance	\$1,000.00
December 31, 1929—Undisbursed balance	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

AMY E. SPINGARN PRIZE FUND

January 1, 1929—Undisbursed balance	\$250.00
Disbursements during year	<u>250.00</u>
December 31, 1929—Undisbursed balance	<u>.....</u>

THE CRISIS, 1929

By W. E. B. DuBois

THE CRISIS is now entering upon the 20th Year of its existence, having been founded November 1, 1910. At that time, the dominant philosophy of the colored world and of its friends inculcated insistence on the duty of Negroes to be thrifty and hard-working, to seek elementary and industrial education, to insist as little as possible on political, civil and social rights, and above all, not to complain. When the N. A. A. C. P. grew out of the Niagara Movement of 1906 and the New York Conference of 1909, there came a new program of insistence on full manhood rights, exposure of the evils of lynching and disfranchisement, and the widest encouragement of trained ability in all lines.

We who had for many years studied the race problem in the United States, felt strongly that unless this new program was carefully and continuously explained and popularized, and unless the facts of race discrimination were exposed in detail and their results made clear, the N. A. A. C. P. and its program would be handicapped if not smothered by misapprehension and misinterpretation.

On the other hand, many earnest friends from long experience in philanthropic work, advised against the publication of an organ and pointed out that official organs were invariably a drain upon the resources of the organization, which the new N. A. A. C. P. could ill afford. One tried friend expressed it: "Magazines as thick as the flies of Egypt. If you are not committed to this new venture, for heaven's sake drop it."

Nevertheless, others insisted that without defense, facts, and answers to inevitable attack and misrepresentation, we could not survive. We argued the matter from August through October, and in November, 1910, printed the first number of THE CRISIS.

The first number of THE CRISIS laid down this platform:

The object of this publication is to set forth those facts and arguments which show the danger of race prejudice, particularly as manifested today toward colored people. It takes its name from the fact that the editors believe that this is a critical time in the history of the advancement of men. Catholicity and tolerance, reason and forbearance can today make the world-old dream of human brotherhood approach realization; while bigotry and prejudice, emphasized race consciousness and force can repeat the awful history of the contact of nations and groups in the past. We strive for this higher and broader vision of Peace and Good Will.

The policy of THE CRISIS will be simple and well defined:

It will first and foremost be a newspaper: it will record important happenings and movements in the world which bear on the great problem of inter-racial relations, and especially those which affect the Negro-American.

Secondly, it will be a review of opinion and literature, recording briefly books, articles, and important expressions of opinion in the white and colored press on the race problem.

Thirdly, it will publish a few short articles.

Finally, its editorial page will stand for the rights of men, irrespective of color or race, for the highest ideals of American democracy, and for reasonable but earnest and persistent attempt to gain these rights and realize these ideals. The magazine will be the organ of no clique or party and will avoid personal rancor of all sorts. In the absence of proof to the contrary, it will assume honesty of purpose on the part of all men, North and South, white and black.

The subsequent history of THE CRISIS is well-known. We have in 19 years sold 8,591,979 copies all over the world and received in subscriptions, agents' payments and advertising, \$768,210. Our expenses have been about \$780,000, leaving January 1, 1930, a financial condition, which the Auditors report on page 72.

The result of 19 years of business has been that from a position of dependence where the editor was a paid officer of the N. A. A. C. P. and we shared their offices without paying rent, we advanced in five years to complete financial independence and had good hopes of gradually accumulating a working capital for expansion.

The World War dashed these hopes. Suddenly, increased costs of publication necessitated a fifty percent advance in our subscription rates, while the field of advertising remained narrow. Then too, we began to feel the results of two decades of successful teaching and agitation. We are no longer the lone herald on the walls preaching a radical and unpopular doctrine. On the other hand, with a unanimity quite remarkable, the essential program of the N. A. A. C. P. and THE CRISIS has been accepted throughout the Negro world and largely by the white world. All American Negroes stand

today for political rights, civil freedom, educational opportunity and social equality. There are still differences of interpretation and diverse opinions as to future procedure to obtain these ends, but the end and ideal has been planted on solid rock. Moreover, the new Negro newspaper has arisen to collect and broadcast news of the colored world in modern wise to an extent unknown 20 years ago.

What then of the future of THE CRISIS and its program? This 20th year of our existence is truly critical for the answering of this question. When the 13th Amendment was adopted, Garrison ceased publication of the *Liberator* on the ground that the slave was free. But the slave is not fully free yet, sixty-five years after.

So, too, while THE CRISIS has in large parts accomplished its original mission, there is still a vast field of future usefulness to be occupied. First and obviously, the spiritual ground gained must be held. There must be no careless slipping back from the ideal of full manhood rights for Negroes, and the fighting of every phase of discrimination based on race and color. But beyond this there is a great new work to be done—a work of education and ideal beyond the practical steps of the N. A. A. C. P.

I believe THE CRISIS is prepared to blaze a trail in the next 20 years as clear and true as in the past twenty. But to do this, THE CRISIS needs capital for expansion. We can with our present income pay current expenses, provided such expenses are kept at a minimum. Beyond this, we can gradually liquidate our old debts. But we cannot expand as we need to and add new young talent to our editorial and business equipment, explore and spread our field of readers and advertisers. The new funds thus needed will, I confidently believe, constitute simply the new adjustment of capital necessary in every branch of business and will, in a few years, re-establish THE CRISIS on a broad field of financial independence, as well as renewed spiritual leadership.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1929

In our opinion, the attached balance sheet and statement of income and expenses exhibit with substantial accuracy, the financial position of THE CRISIS as at December 31, 1929, and the result of operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,
W. C. HEATON AND COMPANY.

ASSETS	
Cash:	
In banks	\$400.26
On hand	93.53
Total Cash	\$ 493.79
Accounts Receivable:	
Advertisers	\$2,808.25
Less reserve for doubtful accounts	900.00
Net	\$1,908.25
Agents	\$6,679.21
Less reserve for doubtful accounts	2,000.00
Net	\$4,679.21
Due from sale of books	\$ 60.05
Total accounts receivable	6,647.51
Note receivable—Advertiser	360.00
Inventories	
Paper at Berkeley Press	91.87
Books	405.05
Total	496.92
	7,998.22
Investments:	
Black Swan Phonograph Stock	40.00
Deposit with Post Office	325.00
Deferred Charges:	
Paper, printing, etc., 1930 issue	\$1,322.21
Stationery, supplies, etc.	254.34
Prepaid insurance	28.35
Total	1,604.90
Furniture and Fixtures, net of depreciation	2,989.51
Total assets	\$12,957.63

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable:

Trade	\$5,584.75	
Executives' salaries	945.10	
Notes payable with accrued interest	679.01	
Total		\$ 7,208.86
Advertisers' Credit Balances		999.79
Loan Payable (N. A. A. C. P.)		3,000.00
Reserve for Unexpired Portion of Subscriptions.....		3,950.00
Total liabilities		\$15,158.65

NET WORTH

Deficiency, January 1, 1929	\$894.57	
Loss for the year, per Exhibit B	1,306.45	
Deficiency, December 31, 1929		2,201.02
Total liabilities, less deficiency		\$12,957.63

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1929

INCOME

Sales—Net of returns	\$12,952.43	
Subscriptions	8,635.89	
Advertising	12,498.20	
Book department profit, books and plays.....	185.41	
Miscellaneous	163.10	
Special contribution, prior period—"History of Negro in War"	83.25	
Total income		\$34,518.28

EXPENSES

Publishing:

Paper	\$4,217.10	
Printing	9,150.87	
Engraving	1,316.67	
Total		\$14,684.64

SALARIES

Executives	\$7,145.00	
Office	5,833.10	
Total		12,978.10

SUNDRY

Postage	\$1,667.04	
Rent	1,996.80	
Stationery and supplies	1,086.62	
Addressograph stencils, etc.	122.51	
Advertising	302.02	
Traveling expense	194.90	
Telephone and telegraph	322.16	
Insurance	50.89	
Interest	101.72	
Prize fund, net	150.00	
Editorial expense	84.92	
General expense	718.00	
Total		\$6,797.58
Loss on sale of old magazine inventory....		284.20
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures.....		157.34
Advertising allowance—gifts		105.00
Bad debts written off—Agents, net.....	324.87	
Increase in reserve	800.00	
Amount applicable to the year.....		1,124.87
Bad debts—Advertisers; decrease in reserve	400.00	
Written off, net	93.00	
Amount applicable to the year.....		307.00 (Credit)
Total expenses		\$35,824.73
Net loss to Exhibit A		\$ 1,306.45

44-254, 115.
**ONE YEAR'S WORK
IN RACE RELATIONS**

1930

21st ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

N. A. A. C. P.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE**

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Twenty-first Annual Report
of the
**National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People**
for 1930

*A Summary of Work and
an Accounting*

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City
January, 1931

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of.....

.....
.....
Dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
May 6, 1931*

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Official Organ: *The Crisis*, published monthly

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THE DEFEAT OF JUDGE JOHN J. PARKER

Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina remains an unimportant figure in American jurisprudence, but for a period of five weeks he became the center of one of the bitterest political struggles in the history of American politics, a struggle that made history and that developed into the major political demonstration by the Negro since the Civil War. The ramifications of the successful fight to prevent confirmation of the nomination of Judge Parker to the United States Supreme Court led into every phase of American life, but its main significance for the Negro may be summarized as follows:

1. The bench of the United States Supreme Court was kept free of a man who had publicly flouted the war-time constitutional amendments in a speech expressing opposition to the Negro's participation in politics.
2. A body blow was struck at the lily-white policy by which the Hoover administration proposed to conciliate southern white sentiment by sacrificing the Negro and his rights.
3. The Negro's political power as a cohesive mass was conclusively demonstrated both in the adverse vote on the Parker nomination in the Senate, and in the subsequent fall election campaign of 1930, in which Senator McCulloch of Ohio and Senator Allen of Kansas were defeated in large measure by Negro votes—because of their support of Parker.

It is impossible in brief space to recapitulate the events of this dramatic, swiftly-moving and decisively won political fight. It originated in an inquiry by the N. A. A. C. P. concerning the record of Judge Parker, who had been nominated by President Hoover, to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court. In reply to the N. A. A. C. P. inquiry, there came to the national office a clipping from the Greensboro *Daily News* of April 19, 1920. That clipping quoted from a speech made by Judge Parker at that time—in 1920—the Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, before the Republican State Convention, accepting the nomination. In that speech he commented approvingly on an amendment to the constitution of North Carolina in 1900, which provided for the payment of a poll tax, for literacy tests of voters and for the inclusion of a grandfather clause, all these clauses of the amendment being designed to eliminate Negroes from voting. Despite the fact that grandfather clauses had been

held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in *Guinn and Beale vs. The United States* (238 U.S. 347) in 1915, this southern judge in 1920 expressed his approval of the 1900 North Carolina amendment containing such an unconstitutional grandfather clause. The Greensboro *Daily News* clipping sent to the N.A.A.C.P. quoted Judge Parker as saying in his speech of acceptance:

"The Republican party in North Carolina has accepted the amendment in the spirit in which it was passed and the Negro has so accepted it. I have attended every State Convention since 1908 and I have never seen a Negro delegate in any Convention that I attended. The Negro as a class does not desire to enter politics. The Republican Party of North Carolina does not desire him to do so. We recognize the fact that he has not yet reached that stage in his development when he can share the burdens and responsibilities of Government. This being true, and every intelligent man in North Carolina knows that it is true, the attempt of certain petty Democratic politicians to inject the race issue into every campaign is most reprehensible. I say it deliberately, there is no more dangerous or contemptible enemy of the State than men who for personal or political advantage will attempt to kindle the flame of racial prejudice or hatred. . . . the participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party of North Carolina."

The National Association, having carried before the United States Supreme Court and won there, six cases affecting the fundamental citizenship rights not only of Negroes but of other minority groups, and knowing that the Supreme Court was the most vital bulwark of such rights, at once realized the danger that lay in the nomination to that court of a man holding such reactionary views as those of Judge Parker. On March 26, the N.A.A.C.P. telegraphed him, asking if he had been correctly quoted in the Greensboro *Daily News* and giving him opportunity to say whether he still held the views then expressed. The telegraph company confirmed that the message was delivered and signed for. Judge Parker saw fit to make no reply. The N. A. A. C. P. thereupon urged President Hoover to withdraw that nomination, citing as a precedent the withdrawal by President Taft of the nomination of Judge Hook on February 8, 1912, after protest by the N. A. A. C. P. on February 6.

When it became evident that President Hoover not only would not withdraw the nomination, but intended to use all the power at his command to procure confirmation of that nomination, the N.A.A.C.P. set actively about procuring enough votes to defeat it in the Senate. When the nomination was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and by that committee to a sub-committee, the Acting Secre-

tary asked for leave to present a memorandum on the subject, and on April 5th appeared before the committee in Washington setting forth in detail the grounds of Negro opposition to the nomination of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court. The memorandum by the Acting Secretary contained in full the quotation from Judge Parker's speech in 1920 and pointed out that it constituted "an open, shameless flouting of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution" and stated the belief of the Association that a man who for political advantage "can flout two amendments to the federal constitution to pander to race prejudice" was unfit to sit upon the nation's highest tribunal.

Appended to the memorandum was a list of important cases passed upon by the U. S. Supreme Court from the year 1915 to 1929, involving enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in so far as they affected the Negro's rights. The cases cited included :

1915—**Guinn and Beale vs. United States**, 238 U. S. 347.

Myers vs. Anderson, 238 U. S. 368.

1917—**Buchanan vs. Warley**, 245 U. S. 60.

1923—**Moore vs. Dempsey**, 261 U. S. 86.

1924—**Love vs. Griffith**, 266 U. S. 32.

1926—**Corrigan vs. Buckley**, 271 U. S. 86.

1927—**Nixon vs. Herndon**, 273 U. S. 536.

Harmon vs. Tyler, 273 U. S. 266.

Meanwhile the N. A. A. C. P. was communicating not only with its branches in all parts of the country where the Negro voted, but with church, fraternal, and other bodies, with individuals both white and colored of prominence and influence, and with political leaders. An avalanche of telegrams, telephone messages and letters began to descend upon senators from northern and even from southern states and senator after senator hastened to assure the N.A.A.C.P. that he would oppose the confirmation of Judge Parker. The sub-committee of the Senate judiciary on April 21, voted 10 to 6 against confirmation of the Parker nomination.

Despite this adverse vote the Hoover administration persisted in its effort to force this nomination through the Senate. Any and all means were employed, in the effort of the administration to discredit the opposition to Parker. Senator Overman of North Carolina stated

that Negroes had voted for Parker in the election of 1920, a statement which was promptly denied by telegram and by affidavits from North Carolina Negroes, broadcast to the press by the N. A. A. C. P. "Negro leaders," one of them proving to be a man under federal indictment in Winston-Salem, N. C., were procured to endorse the Parker nomination. The pedigree of these "Negro leaders" was promptly broadcast to the press, white and colored, by the N.A.A.C.P.

The Society of Friends and other strong groups were joining forces with the N. A. A. C. P. in the nation-wide struggle being waged against the Parker nomination. Miss Helen R. Bryan, Mr. Robert Gray Taylor, and other members of the Philadelphia Society of Friends became active in the fight.

Through friendly Washington correspondents of leading daily newspapers, the N. A. A. C. P. was kept fully informed each day of developments in Washington. Attempts to hold secret votes in the Senate, to delay vote and other manoeuvres were nipped in their incipency, through the information transmitted by long distance telephone to the N. A. A. C. P. and relayed by wire to strategic centers where Negro votes counted. Important newspapers, particularly the *Scripps-Howard* chain, gave the Association unstinted support in its campaign.

The Association was unremitting in its attention to senators. Within 24 hours of a published statement challenging the authenticity of the quotations from Judge Parker's speech of 1920, photostatic copies of the clipping from the Greensboro *Daily News* containing the quotation were placed by the Association in the hands of President Hoover, of every member of the Senate and of the press.

When Senator Fess of Ohio charged that the opposition to the Parker nomination was animated by "communism" among Negroes, the Association broadcast through the press of the country the fact that it was standing on two planks, one of them the U. S. Constitution, the other the highest possible standards of fitness for nominations to the Supreme Court. "Vilification, distortion and misrepresentation will not obscure the issue before the American people," said the Association's widely published release. "That issue is so simple that it cannot possibly be misunderstood."

The Hoover administration did not stop short of exerting pressure on judges, lawyers and bar associations to endorse Parker. A former Assistant Attorney General in charge of Prohibition, Mabel

Walker Willebrandt, actually telephoned from Washington to Miss Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Association's board of directors, apparently ignorant of Miss Ovington's position, to ask her to support the Parker nomination.

Despite the efforts put forth by the Hoover administration, which was making a keystone of its "lily-white" policy in the south, senator after senator, some from conviction of Parker's unfitness, some because the political backfire set by the N. A. A. C. P. was burning too hotly, announced that he could not support the Parker nomination. The Association maintained a daily drumfire of releases distributed by Associated Press, United Press and other agencies throughout the country, and the colored press, practically unanimously, stood back of the Association's efforts.

On Sunday, April 27, the Association held simultaneous mass meetings in two cities, the one in Philadelphia being addressed by Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, and the one in Chicago by the Acting Secretary, and by the Director of Branches. Mr. White also delivered addresses in Detroit on April 29 and in Cleveland on April 30. In New York City the Acting Secretary and the Director of Publicity addressed meetings respectively of the Men's Problems Club at the Broadway Tabernacle Church and of the Social Problems Club of New York University, and these and the other mass meetings held by the Association were given extensive press notice.

When all else seemed to fail and the drift of public sentiment was seen to be going strongly against the Parker nomination, the white politicians in North Carolina resorted to personal threats against leading colored citizens to make them recede from their opposition to the Parker nomination. This was exposed and nipped by the Association which made public a telegram to the Governor of North Carolina calling upon him for protection of the citizens who had been threatened.

Late in April, when it was seen that a vote in the Senate would infallibly go against the administration and would result in the rejection of the Parker nomination, the N. A. A. C. P. was informed that the administration was embarking upon a strategy of delay, hoping thus to tire out the colored people and other opponents of Judge Parker. The N. A. A. C. P. merely intensified its efforts, editorial endorsement of its campaign coming from such important newspapers as the *Springfield Republican* in Massachusetts, The *Minneapolis*

Times, the *Daily News* and the entire *Scripps-Howard* chain. The Washington correspondent of the *Outlook and Independent* on April 30, commented on the "organized political cowardice" of the Republican senators in trying to ignore the Negro protest against Parker, and the "conditions approximating a political panic" prevalent in Washington in consequence of the sacks of mail being received by senators protesting against confirmation.

As the hour for a vote in the United States Senate drew near, and the Association was informed that the result would depend on possibly a single vote, every nerve was strained to assure the presence of all senators who opposed the confirmation. That one decided vote was procured in the person of Senator Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota, who journeyed from his home to Washington to cast his vote against Parker. As the time for the Senate vote approached the Association made a last appeal to the American people appealing not only to the Senate but "to the sense of justice and fairness of the American people," showing that in view of the many 5-to-4 decisions of the Supreme Court the character, social background and general education of each Justice played an important part: pointing out that the law "is not an abstract game but an attempt to codify certain phases of human affairs;" and that Negroes were tremendously stirred by the contest "because to them the U. S. Supreme Court has come to represent a fountain head of justice irrespective of race, creed or color, and to this tradition the Parker nomination seems a serious menace."

The day of the Senate vote was a dramatic one. The Senate chamber was crowded with persons standing three deep in the rear, awaiting the vote. Newspapers throughout the country for weeks had carried streamer headlines recording the progress of the fight. Senator Robert Wagner, of New York, had made a stirring speech opposing the nomination, the only senator who had referred specifically to the Negro opposition as a just cause for rejecting the nomination. For the sake of record, since history was made, we reprint what Senator Wagner said:

"I see a deep and fundamental consistency between his view of labor relations and his reported attitude toward colored people of the United States. They both spring from a single trait of character. Judged by the available record, he is obviously incapable of viewing with sympathy the aspirations of those who are aiming for a higher and better place in the world. His sympathies naturally flow out to those who are already on top and he has used the authority of his office and the influence of his opinion to keep them on top and to restrain the strivings of the others, whether they be an exploited economic group or a minority racial group."

Finally, on May 7th, the vote came. The Hoover administration against the advice and the pleas of colored people and of liberals, had insisted on forcing the issue and had put the weight of its entire influence into the fight. But all that the Hoover administration could do, all the power it could exert, proved to be not enough. When the Senate finally voted it was to reject confirmation of the Parker nomination by a vote of 41 to 39.

Throughout the country that vote was recognized as a clear-cut victory for the Negroes, led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in one of the most resourceful, persistent, vigilant and untiring political contests ever staged in the United States. The part played by the American Federation of Labor, opposing Parker because of his decision upholding the "yellow dog" contract, was recognized to have been a minor one. Here was a victory won by the Negroes of the United States against the massed power of the Hoover administration. Here was a milestone in the long struggle for full Negro emancipation. And the lesson was not lost upon the politicians, editors or the American public at large.

Congratulations both editorial and personal flowed in upon the Association from all points of the compass, and pledges of assistance and support.

The N. A. A. C. P. wasted no time in self-congratulation. On the very day of the Senate vote, the Association sent out to colored editors throughout the United States, a press release which called the defeat of Parker the beginning of the Negro's fight for the ballot. "In reality," said the release, "this victory is only a beginning. First of all, colored citizens have before them the task of thanking their friends and dealing with their opponents. Negroes have already shown southern demagogues with national ambitions that it no longer pays to bait the Negro for political purposes. They have also shown the nation that the Negro can carry on a successful, sustained, uncompromising political fight and keep it on the highest ethical plane, in defense of citizenship and human rights. It remains to demonstrate that colored people have a political memory."

That memory was demonstrated in the fall political campaign and elections of 1930.

THE 1930 ELECTIONS

In the 1930 elections the N. A. A. C. P. recognized a highly critical point of opportunity. Here the Negro as a political force could make good the ultimatum he had issued during the Parker fight. The N. A. A. C. P. prepared for the fall campaign by sending out to its branches, to colored editors and to interested friends white and colored, lists of the senators coming up for election, and a statement as to how each senator had stood and voted in the Parker struggle.

Prior even to the campaign proper, the N. A. A. C. P. entered the primary fight. William Pickens, Field Secretary of the Association, went into Kansas and spoke in the primary campaign there against Senator Henry J. Allen. Although the Kansas primaries resulted in Senator Allen's nomination, it was with sharply reduced majorities, and it was conceded that the swing of the Negro vote, made fully manifest in the elections, played an important part in the defeat of Senator Allen.

As the campaign progressed, it was seen that the most dramatic and significant struggle would take place in two states where Negroes were numerically strong, well organized, and intelligently led. Those two states were Ohio and Kansas. In both those states the senators had contemptuously flouted the pleas of their Negro constituents and had voted in accordance with the wishes of the Hoover administration in the effort to force through Parker's confirmation.

It was decided that no better object lesson could be given the Republican party in those states and no better demonstration of the political independence which the N. A. A. C. P. has been contending for, than to defeat decisively the pro-Parker senators in those states, Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch of Ohio and Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas.

In Ohio, under the able leadership of C. E. Dickinson, President of the Ohio Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches, the campaign was made a fast and aggressive one. Mass meetings were arranged throughout the State of Ohio, and were addressed by local speakers as well as by the Acting Secretary who made repeated trips to the leading cities in the state, including Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, Cincinnati, and Toledo. Thousands of persons were reached directly and indirectly through the huge and enthusiastic mass meetings arranged by the N. A. A. C. P. and the literature distributed, emphasizing the importance of the issue which colored voters would help to decide.

As the campaign wore on it became more and more clear that Senator McCulloch's chances for election were growing slim. The Democratic nominee, Robert J. Bulkley, asked for a conference with the Acting Secretary, and this was had in Cleveland on September 20th. At this conference Mr. Bulkley asked leave to make a statement of his views and attitude on race relations and also consented, in a report issued by the N.A.A.C.P. to the press, to answer a series of questions put to him on this subject. At the suggestion of the National Office, in October, Mr. Dickinson issued a challenge to Senator McCulloch to debate with Mr. White on the subject of Senator McCulloch's vote in the senate to seat Judge Parker on the Supreme Court. The challenge received wide press publicity and, according to Mr. Dickinson, marked the turning point of the campaign when it was declined by the senator.

Throughout the campaign, it was made clear by the Association and its speakers, that the N.A.A.C.P. campaign was a non-partisan one, directed to affirming principles irrespective of party. In fact, the support of the Association was thrown to representatives of different parties in different states. The senators supported and opposed in the campaign were as follows :

OPPOSED

<i>Senator</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
Roscoe C. McCulloch	Ohio	Republican	Defeated
Henry J. Allen	Kansas	Republican	Defeated
Jesse H. Metcalf	Rhode Island	Republican	Elected
Daniel H. Hastings	Delaware	Republican	Elected

SUPPORTED

Arthur Capper	Kansas	Republican	Elected
Thomas J. Walsh	Montana	Democrat	Elected
Thomas D. Schall	Minnesota	Republican	Elected

The statement of election and defeat does not tell the whole story. In Negro districts in Ohio cities, McCulloch ran far behind his opponent. In Toledo Negro districts, Bulkley polled more than three times more votes than McCulloch. In Columbus, the colored wards went heavily against McCulloch. In Akron, two-thirds and more of the Negro voters opposed McCulloch. The same thing is true of most of the large Ohio cities and was recognized by the politicians when the unanswerable election figures were received.

In Kansas, where Senator Capper was supported and elected and Senator Allen opposed and defeated, a prominent newspaper man of the state telegraphed the Association: "Undoubtedly Allen would have won had he had every Negro vote as in previous years."

Although the colored voters in Rhode Island and Delaware were not successful in defeating the senators they opposed, yet the margins by which they were elected were small and the value of independent political action was not lost either on Negro voters or white politicians. Less than 50 per cent of the Negro voters of Providence are reported to have voted for the Republican candidate and in Newport the Democratic plurality was reported increased 87 per cent by the Negro vote. Letters to editors and other press publicity, caused the widest discussion of the Negro vote and its significance.

It is to be expected that the demonstration of the entire anti-Parker fight in the Senate and the ensuing action at the polls, will have a pronounced effect on the Negro's political future in this country. The Negro has shown himself for the first time since the Civil War, ready to vote with absolute independence of traditional party alignments, and in numbers sufficient to be formidable. Negroes have still other scores to settle with senators who will come up for re-election in coming years and whose names and records on the Parker case will be carefully stored up by the N. A. A. C. P.

The immediate gain was the keeping free of the Supreme Court bench from a reactionary jurist of slight repute, fit neither on general grounds nor on the grounds of his flouting of Constitutional Amendments to occupy the post to which President Hoover nominated him. The Republican party's "Lily White" policy has been given a rebuke which politicians will not lightly forget. And the Negro is in a fair way to using his ballot in behalf of those general and impersonal principles of civil rights and human justice which the Constitution affirms and the ballot was established to maintain.

Although not required by law to do so, the Association filed with the Select Committee on Campaign Expenditures (Senator Gerald P. Nye, Chairman) a statement of expenses in connection with the political contests ensuing upon the defeat of the Parker nomination. This report, in affidavit form, showed expenditures as follows: Ohio, \$891.61; Delaware, \$13.87; Kansas, \$300.45; and Rhode Island, \$3.20. No contributions were received from any political party, all expenses being paid from the general fund of the Association.

JUSTICE OWEN J. ROBERTS

Owen J. Roberts, who was appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court in place of the rejected and confirmed Judge Parker, is in many ways a strong contrast to the earlier nomination. A trustee of Lincoln University, of long and distinguished legal record, liberal in his views on race relations, Mr. Justice Roberts is a member of the U. S. Supreme Court, whose appointment the Association can look upon with intense satisfaction and with confidence that no shadow of personal prejudice or political indebtedness can be urged against him.

FUND FOR LEGAL WORK

An appropriation which will aid the Association materially in carrying out its program was made by the American Fund for Public Service during the year 1930. Upon the recommendation of Messrs. Morris L. Ernst, Lewis Gannett and James Weldon Johnson, the Fund's Sub-Committee on Negro Work, it was voted to expend through the N. A. A. C. P. a sum large enough to conduct an extensive campaign in the courts against specific handicaps facing the Negro, which include: Unequal Apportionment of School Funds, Barring of Property Holders' Covenants, Disfranchisement, and Civil Liberties Defense. It was provided by the American Fund for Public Service that the sum appropriated be disbursed as a separate fund of the N.A.A.C.P. At its June meeting the N.A.A.C.P. Board appointed Messrs. James Weldon Johnson and Arthur B. Spingarn as the Association's representatives, Messrs. Morris L. Ernst, Lewis Gannett and Roger N. Baldwin representing the American Fund for Public Service.

Mr. Nathan R. Margold, former Assistant United States Attorney in New York and Legal Advisor on Indian Affairs to the Institute for Government Research, has been retained by the N. A. A. C. P. to direct its nation-wide campaign. Concurrent with the legal campaign will be one of public education based upon factual and economic surveys. In formulating and carrying on the campaign Mr. Margold will work with the Association's National Legal Committee.

THE NEGRO AND THE VOTE

The year 1930 served to narrow the battle front of the Negro's struggle for full citizenship rights in the use of the ballot. Four cases involving this issue were in various courts. Two of them were decided, and from one of these no further appeal will be taken. Two cases still remain in the courts.

It will be recalled that in the Texas White Primary Case (Nixon vs. Herndon, 273 U. S. 536), the U. S. Supreme Court held that a state law barring Negroes from voting in a Democratic primary was unconstitutional; and that then the legislatures of certain states sought to accomplish the same end by other means: namely, empowering state party committees to pass on all applicants for membership in the party, and making only regular party members eligible to vote in primaries. Such a law was tested in the case of:

Nixon vs. Condon, known as the **second Texas Primary Case**. In this case the Federal District Court of Texas held that judges and inspectors of primary elections, who acted under party resolutions which prohibited Negroes from participating in Democratic primaries, were not officials or agents of the State of Texas, and their act was not contrary to the state or federal Constitution. This decision was affirmed in November by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial District. This case is now being appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Messrs. Knollenberg and Cameron, the attorneys who fought the first Texas White Primary case, were retained in this case also by the National Office. Expenditures thus far amount to \$1537.79 (including \$300 deposit on bond).

The other case still pending, **Goode vs. Johnson**, commonly called the **Florida Primary Case**, is similar to the Texas case, in that the lower State Court held that provisions similar to those mentioned above were constitutional. The Supreme Court of Florida, to which the case went on appeal, being heard in October, 1929, had not handed down any decision by the end of 1930. The National Office contributed \$100 in this case.

In the **Arkansas Primary Case**, **Robinson vs. Holman**, the U. S. Supreme Court held it had no jurisdiction. J. M. Robinson's vote was cancelled, and on a temporary restraining order which he obtained, restraining the Democratic party officials from prohibiting him from voting in the July, 1928 primary, an application for juris-

diction was made to the U. S. Supreme Court. The State Supreme Court had upheld the lower court in dissolving the restraining order. The U. S. Supreme Court denied the application for jurisdiction without rendering any opinion. The National Office contributed \$200.

A sharp and decisive victory was won in the **Virginia Primary Case, Bliley vs. West**, which established that in Virginia Negroes may not be prohibited by party resolution from voting in the Democratic primaries. In this case Judge Lawrence Groner in the Federal District Court of Virginia held unconstitutional an act enabling political parties to set forth the requirements for participation in party primaries, which would have permitted the Democratic party of Virginia to exclude Negroes from primaries solely on the basis of color. Judge Groner's decision was sustained in September by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The officials of the Democratic party and of the State of Virginia, did not avail themselves of the opportunity to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from the Circuit Court's decision affirming Judge Groner; therefore in Virginia exclusion of Negroes from Democratic primaries by party resolution is now unconstitutional.

Labor Union Segregation: John H. Jones and Upholsterers Union: As reported last year, John H. Jones, a Negro carpet and linoleum layer, had lost his job because he was denied admission to local 70 of the International Upholsterers Union when that union organized the shop of Konover and Marcus. The exclusion of Mr. Jones from the union was based on his color.

The National Office took up the case with William Green, President of the A.F. of L., with which the Upholsterers Union is affiliated, and later, through Mr. Green, with William Collins of the New York office of the A. F. of L.

A second application for membership in the union, made by Mr. Jones at the suggestion of Mr. Collins, was denied. The case is being studied with a view to further action by the Legal Committee.

Zoning Discrimination: J. T. Miles, Undertaker: The city of Atchison, Kansas, re-zoned a district prohibiting undertaking establishments in a given area after J. T. Miles, Negro undertaker, had purchased property there for the purpose of operating his new and

improved funeral business. It is claimed that the re-zoning was a gerrymander designed to exclude the Negro while not interfering with three white undertakers. The District Court of Atchison held the zoning ordinance valid. From this decision Mr. Miles and his attorney, Ralph U. Pfouts, are appealing to the Kansas Supreme Court. The National Office contributed \$125.

Murder Conviction Twice Reversed: Thomas Nelson: On January 3, 1931, the conviction on flimsy evidence, of Thomas Nelson of Charlottesville, Virginia, charged with the murder of two aged white citizens, was for the second time reversed. From the first conviction carrying a life sentence in prison, Mr. Nelson appealed and the conviction was reversed and new trial granted. The second trial resulted in conviction and a sentence of 25 years' imprisonment. From this conviction Nelson's attorneys again appealed, the appeal resulting in a writ of error and supersedeas, with new hearing granted before the State Supreme Court. The National Office has contributed \$400.

Carson Lewis et al. Convicted of Murder: The National Office contributed \$100 toward an appeal, in the case of Carson Lewis, Jerry York, and Bill Lang, from conviction of murder of Christopher C. Coffee, a white man, near Grove Hill, Alabama. Conviction was affirmed and appeal denied.

Acquitted of Rape Charge: Jack Ross, Monroe, Louisiana: A case unusual if not altogether unique in the annals of the southern courts, resulted in the acquittal of a colored man on a charge for which the usual procedure is lynching without trial. Jack Ross was charged with criminal assault and rape in Monroe, Louisiana, early in 1930. He was accused of assaulting a white woman after beating her male companion in a lonely road. He was tried in May, being represented by Hugh T. Layne, and was acquitted. The Monroe branch was extremely active in the case. The national office contributed \$125.

Shooting in Houston, Texas: Alfred Willis Case: The National Office contributed \$100 through the Houston, Texas branch, toward the defense of Alfred Willis, colored porter in a hotel of that city, accused of shooting to death a white guest of the hotel. The facts as reported to the National Office are, that the deceased and his friends, known as gamblers, locked Willis in a room and forced him to gamble. They are then reported to have robbed him of more than \$50, and to have followed him into a corridor where a fight en-

sued, in the course of which a shot was fired and one of the gamblers fell dead.

Slapped by School Principal: Annabelle Stepney, White Plains: At the request of Dr. Errold Collymore of White Plains, N. Y., the Association undertook to represent Annabelle Stepney, a young colored girl, who complained that Charles O. Beaman, principal of the East View High School, had slapped her in the face in November, 1930, for an alleged infraction of a school rule, and had also made insulting reference to her race. At the trial in the City Court of White Plains, William T. Andrews, the Association's Special Legal Assistant, represented the complainant and the People of the State of New York. The principal was found guilty of simple assault and sentence suspended.

Residential Segregation Defeated, Richmond, Va.: An ordinance by the City of Richmond, Virginia, attempting to restrict ownership and use of property in residential districts on racial lines, had been held unconstitutional by Judge Lawrence Groner, in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia. The City of Richmond thereupon appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which upheld Judge Groner's decision.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Judge Allen E. Walker: During the month of July the National Office received information from a very reliable source that Judge Allen E. Walker of Winter Haven, Florida, seeking appointment as Federal Judge for the Southern District of Florida, was deeply prejudiced against Negroes. Offer was made to furnish the N.A.A.C.P. affidavits by reputable persons showing that Judge Walker was opposed to colored people participating in politics and the Association was requested to take up the matter of the appointment with the Department of Justice. Pending the receipt of such affidavits the National Office communicated with the Department of Justice requesting that the appointment be held in abeyance until the affidavits could be presented to the Attorney General.

Under date of August 11, letters and affidavits from citizens of Florida were transmitted to the Attorney General, and his attention was called to the fact that all of them clearly indicated that Mr. Walker was imbued with race prejudice against Negroes, that he was opposed to enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments

so far as Negroes are concerned. The Attorney General was urged that "Mr. Walker be not appointed to this or any other position . . . because of our strong conviction that he could not impartially decide questions arising before him so far as the rights of Negroes are concerned and that he could not impartially interpret the Constitution and laws of the United States."

At the close of 1930 word has been received from Washington "that it is very unlikely that Mr. Walker will be appointed as a federal judge."

Orville Burlington of Texas: Reports to the National Office stated that Orville Burlington of Texas, under consideration for appointment as a federal judge, opposed the participation of the Negro in politics. Inquiry in Washington brought reassurance to the Association, the Association's informant stating, "that it is not probable that under this administration he will be seriously considered. The Attorney General has before him the statement made by Mr. Burlington to the effect that if the opportunity was his, he would ask for the repeal of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

DISCRIMINATION : GOLD STAR MOTHERS

A decision by the United States War Department to introduce segregation into the journey to the graves on European battlefields of sons and husbands, by Gold Star mothers and wives, brought prompt protest from the Association.

Upon failing to hear from the War Department, the N.A.A.C.P. protested to Congressmen, both through the National Office and the Jamaica, Long Island branch. One of the Congressmen, Robert L. Bacon, of New York, replied that he understood there would be no "discrimination" but had transmitted the N.A.A.C.P. communication to the War Department with a request for reply.

A week later, on April 11, the Association had again to inquire of the War Department whether "no discrimination" meant no segregation, inasmuch as the War Department seemed to be trying to evade the issue. A letter to President Hoover, which had been referred to F. Trubee Davison, Acting Secretary of War, brought only the stereotyped "no discrimination" response.

Late in April, when it became clear that the War Department was in fact going to segregate colored from white Gold Star mothers and

widows, sending them abroad on separate steamships, the N.A.A.C.P. sent to the colored mothers and widows the text of a formal protest to President Hoover containing a declination of the invitation to make the journey under conditions of color segregation. The protest to President Hoover said in part:

"In the years which have passed since death took our loved ones our anguish and sorrow have been assuaged by the realization that our loved ones who rest in the soil of France gave their lives to the end that the world might be a better place in which to live for all men, of all races and of all colors.

"Ten years after the Armistice, the high principles of 1918 seem to have been forgotten. We who gave, and who are colored, are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other bereaved ones. . . . We appeal to you as Chief Executive of our nation and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to issue an order abolishing this unjust ruling.

"If you as President of the United States refuse to abolish this ruling, we respectfully decline to make the trip to France, preferring instead to remain at home and retain our honor and self-respect."

By the end of May, no less than 55 war mothers and widows had notified the War Department that they would decline to make the Jim Crow pilgrimage to France. A storm of editorial comment in all parts of the country accompanied the N.A.A.C.P. protest and those of the war mothers and widows. Other groups and individuals besides the N.A.A.C.P. sustained and aided them in their protests, notably John Mott Drew of Philadelphia, who aided them in forwarding their protests to the President and War Department, and visited the N.A.A.C.P. offices in New York to confer.

A reception at City Hall in New York City, for the colored Gold Star mothers and widows, provoked a furore of indignation over the shabby treatment accorded them. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner, of New York City, in an address delivered at the City Hall reception, referred to the insult offered them by the Government at Washington, and Fred R. Moore, city alderman and editor of the *New York Age* uttered an impassioned attack upon the segregation. Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee expressed regret that the note of bitterness had to creep into the reception, and assured the colored mothers that New York City welcomed them cordially and with the same admiration shown the white mothers. The National Association of Colored Women from their annual convention in Hot Springs, Arkansas, telegraphed a strong protest against the segregation.

On the eve of the sailing of the colored mothers, and seven weeks after its initial protest, the N.A.A.C.P. received from Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, a letter seeking to explain and justify the War Department's action. Mr. Hurley alleged that certain steamship lines had refused to carry colored mothers; that the War Department had sought in vain to obtain hotel accommodations in New York City and steamship passage; and that the segregation had been undertaken partly out of solicitude for the feelings of the colored women to avoid placing them in uncomfortable situations. To which the N.A.A.C.P. sharply replied that neither steamship lines nor hotels would dare to refuse a request of the U. S. Government, that there was a Civil Rights Law which could be invoked and enforced in New York State, and that the government had not been so solicitous about the feelings of the sons and husbands who went to France to die for their country.

The Association also answered in the press a statement of Mr. Hurley that the uproar had been occasioned by "agitators" and that the colored Gold Star mothers did not resent being segregated, replying that the N.A.A.C.P. was acting as the champion and defender of the Negro's plain rights, and as a mouthpiece of those who resented the government's attitude.

The N.A.A.C.P. leadership in the protest against the segregation had widespread endorsement among both white and colored people, the *Nation* commenting on it editorially, Mrs. Walter Ferguson in the *Scripps-Howard* chain of newspapers, and James H. Hubert of the Urban League, and Channing H. Tobias of the Y.M.C.A. praising those colored women who declined the Jim Crow voyage.

WHITE PLAINS SEGREGATION

Drs. Collymore and Williams

One of the most menacing outbreaks of anti-Negro segregation sentiment in the North occurred early in April, in White Plains, N. Y. Threatened mob action against two colored physicians, was averted by prompt intervention of the N.A.A.C.P., and the community quieted by appeal to public sentiment.

Two doctors, Dr. Errold Collymore, a dentist, and Dr. A. M. Williams, had purchased homes in two different districts inhabited by white people. This they had been obliged to do by the over-

crowded condition of colored districts. The purchase and their occupation of their new homes had proceeded without incident until an inflammatory press campaign was begun by local white dailies, resulting in mass meetings, threats against the colored doctors and their families and, early on the morning of April 16, the burning of a fiery cross on the lawn of Dr. Collymore's home.

That night the N.A.A.C.P. Director of Publicity, accompanied by the Special Legal Assistant, went to White Plains and addressed a small gathering of leading white citizens, including prominent clergymen of White Plains and the Treasurer of the local Community Chest.

The Director of Publicity in a session lasting till nearly midnight, pointed out the danger of allowing inflammatory utterances to continue unrebuked, and the responsibility of leaders in the community for seeing that order was maintained. He warned that the N.A.A.C.P. would back up to the limit the unquestioned right of the two colored doctors to live in their homes unmolested, and that if necessary an appeal would be made to the Governor for State Troopers to protect the doctors in their rights.

He drafted a statement, which those present signed and released to the press, condemning inflammatory utterances, and calling upon the public for good order. From the National Office a statement was released charging the editors of White Plains dailies and white real estate agents with fomenting race troubles.

These statements were given wide publicity both in White Plains and in New York City papers and resulted in an immediate quieting of the more menacing utterances. A Jewish Rabbi, Rev. Abram V. Goodman, two days later, on Friday night, April 18, issued a scathing denunciation of the attitude of the press and White Plains citizens toward the two Negro doctors and urged Jewish people to refuse to sign the segregation covenants being circulated. Dr. Goodman's sermon was featured in the White Plains dailies and was followed on April 24, by a resolution signed by 11 white and 2 colored clergymen, deploring the stirring of racial antagonisms and condemning as un-American the threat to boycott the local Community Chest as part of the segregation campaign.

Meanwhile the usual pressure was exerted upon the two Negro doctors, who stood their ground, including attempts to cancel fire

insurance, efforts to buy their homes and finally, the dismissal by the local Y.M.C.A. of its colored worker, Samuel Morsell, because he had lodged with Dr. Collymore in the latter's new home. It was also reported that an effort would be made to bring a Negro physician and dentist to White Plains to undercut the practice of Drs. Collymore and Willams, but nothing came of this.

The Negroes of White Plains stood loyally behind the two colored doctors, and the sentiment of white neighbors during the year began to turn in their favor. At the time of writing of this report both doctors are living quietly in their new homes.

SEA TRAVEL SEGREGATION

Langston Hughes, William Pickens and the Ward Steamship Line: In February, Langston Hughes, Negro novelist and poet, was refused passage to Havana, Cuba, by the Ward Steamship Line, whose agents showed him what purported to be an official letter restraining them from selling accommodation to Cuba, to Chinese, Russians and American Negroes.

The National Office, to which Mr. Hughes reported the matter, inquired of the Cunard, Panama Pacific and the United Fruit Company lines, and all of these denied knowledge of such official restrictions which had been imputed to the Cuban Government.

In reply to a cable sent to the Cuban Secretary of State, the Under Secretary cabled on February 22: "No Government ruling exists denying entry of aliens under race or nationality. Prohibition only deals against Chinese laborers enacted 28 years ago. Of course, passengers not complying with immigration provisions will not be allowed to land." The National Office requested of the Cuban State Department that this information be sent in writing to the proper officials of the various steamship lines in order to avoid future embarrassing and unpleasant experiences.

The National Office also communicated with the U. S. State Department and the American Ambassador to Cuba, these persons denying that they had any information or knowledge of the alleged restrictions.

Mr. Hughes was unable to travel to Cuba on the Ward Line and was obliged to accept passage on another line. Mrs. Irene Barksdale

of New York City reported a similar discrimination by the Ward Line. In August, the N.A.A.C.P. Field Secretary, Willam Pickens, went to Cuba and returned via the Ward Line.

U. S. ARMY MOTION PICTURE SEGREGATION

Fort Benning, Georgia: Discrimination against colored soldiers in War Department motion picture theatres at Fort Benning, Ga., was reported to the National Office in January, 1930. Three separate picture theatres were said to be maintained, members of the 24th Infantry and Motor Transport Company No. D 100, being assigned to a theatre and not permitted to attend any of the others. At the time of the complaint talking pictures had been installed in the main theatre and not in the one to which the colored units were assigned.

The National Office protested to the War Department against segregation on government reservations, urging that the government should override local prejudices and had the power to do so. As a result of the National Office protest talking pictures were at once installed in the 24th Infantry theatre.

Orchestra Discrimination: Carolyn Glover: Miss Carolyn Glover, high school student of Columbus, Ohio, and bass violinist who was highly recommended by her teachers and other musicians, was barred from playing with the National High School Orchestra in Chicago, in March, because of her color.

It was alleged that the Stevens Hotel, at which the orchestra played, had a policy of admitting Negroes to the hotel only as servants.

The National Office vigorously protested against this discrimination and telegraphed Miss Mabelle Glenn, President of the Music Supervisors National Conference, setting forth the facts and asking her to take steps to have this segregation policy discontinued.

PUBLICITY

Recognition of the quality and quantity of the Association's publicity came this year in the form of a first award by the Harmon Foundation, carrying with it a check for \$100 to the N.A.A.C.P. for the best submitted results of publicity work by a national organization in the United States during the year up to and including Feb. 1, 1930. The award is the more striking inasmuch as the Association was in competition with national organizations maintaining publicity staffs and expending considerable sums, whereas the Director of Publicity is on half time and did not feel justified in using sufficient clerical assistance to make any but the most summary presentation of results to the Harmon Foundation. The letter from Miss Mary Beatty Brady, Director of the Harmon Foundation, to the Acting Secretary, says in part:

"It gives the Harmon Foundation a great deal of pleasure to forward to you herewith a check for \$100 in favor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This represents the award for a year's publicity record submitted by a national agency in connection with social work publicity award offered by the Harmon Foundation in cooperation with the Social Work Publicity Council.

"The Foundation wishes to extend its congratulations not only to your Association but also to Mr. Herbert Seligmann through whose efforts your publicity program has been so ably carried on.

"We have had a very special interest in this series of awards because our own program is almost entirely of a stimulative and promotional nature, and we must, therefore, ourselves depend to a large extent for progress in our work upon the public information which is developed. We have constantly before us consideration of problems as to media to be used, relative news value of statements, budgetary requirements, etc., and we feel, therefore, very strongly that general consideration of these problems by the various groups concerned may be of distinct mutual value. We hope that this series of awards may have rendered at least some small service in centering attention on the value of well planned and executed programs of public information in social work.

"I hope the Association as well as yourself personally may have as much pleasure in receiving this award as the Harmon Foundation has in extending it to you."

The judges in the contest were Miss Harlean James of the American Civic Association; Evart G. Routzahn of the Russell Sage Foundation and Leon R. Whipple, Associate Professor of Journalism at New York University.

One other striking tribute to the Association's publicity work was paid by Waldo Cook, editor of the *Springfield Republican*, who stated in a public address at the Annual Conference, that of all the multi-

form publicity matter reaching his editorial desk, the N.A.A.C.P. matter was most intelligently presented.

During 1930 the Association was even more often featured in the press than before. There were no less than 26 editorials commenting on the annual lynching figures released by the N.A.A.C.P. exclusive of hundreds of news stories in all parts of the country. The Annual Meeting was fully reported in the metropolitan press and occasioned editorials in newspapers as distant as the Orangeburg, S. C. *Times & Democrat*, as well as in the New York *Times* and the Waterbury *Republican*.

A nation-wide poll of newspapers as to their use of the capital N for the word Negro, brought an editorial in the New York *World*, a news story in the New York *Times*, and nation-wide comment in magazines as well as dailies. The New York *Tribune* published a N.A.A.C.P. release listing words objectionable to Negro readers and this story was widely reprinted, a clipping coming to the National Office even from Bombay, India.

The Association's political activity, notably in the defeat of the Parker nomination, detailed elsewhere in this report, and in the fall elections, brought with it an avalanche of newspaper stories, editorial comment as well as dispatches from Washington, and the name and work of the N.A.A.C.P. were featured in southern as well as in northern newspapers. It is fair to say that not a week passed throughout the entire year without the Association or some phase of its work being the subject of news stories or editorial comment in the American and foreign press.

At the close of the year through the courtesy of Mr. Bernard Hoffenstein, of Helena Rubenstein, Inc., the Director of Publicity was enabled to arrange with the Inter-Ocean Syndicate that they distribute gratis in their clip-sheet to white newspapers throughout the country, news items furnished by the N.A.A.C.P.

It would be impossible to list all the magazine and book reference to the Association, but a number of incidents deserve especial mention:

The *Survey* and *Nation* both mentioned the work of the Association in editorials, the Methodist Episcopal Church in a data sheet on race relations sent to clergymen made acknowledgment to the Associa-

tion and to the Director of Publicity for "much of the most vital material in this worksheet" and a Social Service Bulletin of the same Church used very largely material furnished by the staff of the N.A.A.C.P.

One form of publicity used with conspicuous success during the year consisted of letters to editors which were published in the leading daily newspapers of the country, including repeated letters in the New York dailies.

The radio series, conducted at intervals of two weeks for the first half year, included addresses by Hubert T. Delany, Assistant U. S. Attorney in New York; William M. Kelley, editor of the *Amsterdam News*; and by members of the staff.

Foreign mention of the Association included an editorial on the N.A.A.C.P. work from Australia, a story of the Parker fight published in Pekin, China, and a release reprinted in Georgetown, British Guiana.

Aside from his publicity duties, the Director of Publicity dealt with a menacing segregation situation in White Plains, detailed elsewhere in this report; took charge of the National Office during the absence of the Acting Secretary on speaking campaign during the Parker fight; and cooperated in the work of organizing the theatrical benefit at the end of the year. This benefit was made the subject of a quarter-page article in the New York *Evening Post* by Louis Sherwin, its "Roving Reporter."

The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* devoted an entire page of its Sunday magazine, Dec. 28, to an account, based upon the Association's release, of the legal campaign to be undertaken under the direction of Mr. Nathan Margold.

Books and Articles by Members of the Staff

Mr. Johnson

"Black Manhattan"—Published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Mr. White

REVIEWS

"Sweet Man" by Gilmore Millen—*Saturday Review of Literature*, June 24.
"The Negro in American Civilization"—Edited by Charles S. Johnson—*The Nation*, July 9.

ARTICLES

"The Test in Ohio"—*Crisis*, November.

"The Negro and The Supreme Court"—*Harpers*, January, 1931.

Mr. Pickens

"The Death Detail"—"World Tomorrow"—April, reprinted in *June Reader's Digest*.

"Race Prejudice Not Instinctive"—"Race and World Peace"—(in collaboration with Mr. Seligmann). "Can the Race Problem Be Solved?"—*Friedensfront*, Berlin, Oct. 15.

Mr. Seligmann

Springfield, Mass., *Evening Union*, June 18—"Survey of N.A.A.C.P.—Work and Outline of Conference."

"Race and World Peace"—*Friedensfront*, Berlin (in collaboration with Mr. Pickens).

"For American Negroes: The N.A.A.C.P."—*The Kablegram*, sent Nov. 3.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

No conference the Association has ever held was conducted in an atmosphere so free from prejudice as was the 21st Annual Conference, June 25 through July 1, in Springfield, Mass. The Hotel Charles welcomed all N.A.A.C.P. officers and delegates. All meetings except the opening meeting were held in the Municipal Auditorium. The Mayor of Springfield and the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, came in person to bid the Conference welcome, and the President of Smith College, Dr. William Allan Neilson, presented the Spingarn Medal to Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga. Throughout the city, in the press, on the streets, in shops and restaurants, delegates were made to feel the public was friendly and interested.

At the opening mass meeting in the beautiful and historic First Congregational Church addresses of welcome were delivered by William S. Youngman, Lieutenant Governor of the State; by Mayor Dwight R. Winter; by Rev. William N. DeBerry, in behalf of the citizens of Springfield, and by a representative of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

In a stirring address J. E. Spingarn, the Association's Treasurer, and donor of the Spingarn Medal, declared that the Negro had taken his place in "white" civilization, not only maintaining and defending, but improving it. He urged that the Negro participate in all forms of political and social activity rather than confine himself to any one party or social philosophy. Channing H. Tobias, an international secretary of the Y.M.C.A., urged that leaders in all Negro groups, churches and fraternal bodies join with the N.A.A.C.P. in realizing its program.

An impressive memorial to the two N.A.A.C.P. legal champions who died during the year, the venerable President Moorfield Storey, and Louis Marshall, was arranged for the mass meeting on the night of Thursday, June 26. The Hon. J. Weston Allen, of Boston, former President of the American Bar Association, delivered an eloquent eulogy of Moorfield Storey, of his life of achievement and service; and Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities, spoke of Mr. Marshall's life and work. At this ceremony James Marshall, son of Louis Marshall, was present.

Friday evening's mass meeting was given over to discussion of social and political forces. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation* warned that the day of imperialism, of forcible rule by white races over colored, was passing. To which Dr. Du Bois, editor of the *Crisis*, added that no one could truly be described as liberal or radical who did not face the problems of race and color.

Saturday was given over to an automobile sight-seeing tour of Springfield and its environs, with a luncheon at Camp Atwater, East Brookline. In the evening a public reception and ball in the Municipal Auditorium were featured by the coronation of "Miss Springfield."

On Sunday, 18 church congregations heard N.A.A.C.P. messages from the pulpit, among the speakers being Miss Ovington, Arthur B. Spingarn, Robert Gray Taylor of the Philadelphia Society of Friends, Robert W. Bagnall, Harry E. Davis and other leaders and friends of the Association. The Sunday afternoon mass meeting heard a stirring address by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, who warned of the end of "white empire," predicted a future in which the colored races would play an increasing part, and stressed the importance of world economic revolution as exemplified in Russia.

Walter White, Acting Secretary, stressed the importance of the victory won in rejecting the nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court of Judge John J. Parker, pointing to it as a great mass political demonstration in behalf of the Negro's civil rights. "Notice had been served on politicians," said Mr. White, "that the Negro was on the way to being no longer a mere victim of demagogues." A feature of the Sunday mass meeting was a message of praise delivered to the N.A.A.C.P. by Richard B. Harrison, star of "Green Pastures," who journeyed from New York to Springfield for this purpose.

On Monday night, June 30, Elmer A. Carter, editor of *Opportunity*, spoke of the "economic bloc" which the Negro was forming owing to the pressure upon him of race prejudice and said it marked the beginning of the Negro's facing of reality. Professor S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College, hailed the Negro's coming of age in America, and said the 21st birthday of the N.A.A.C.P. gave ground for new courage and hope for the future.

On Tuesday night, July 1, Spingarn Medal night, the medal was presented by William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College, to Dr. H. A. Hunt, President of the Fort Valley, Ga., School, for his leadership in promoting rural education for Negroes.

A number of features of the Springfield Conference deserve special mention. Round Table discussions devoted to specific subjects simplified and focussed the work of daytime sessions, enlisting such distinguished speakers as Waldo Cook, editor of the *Springfield Republican*, and George S. Schuyler, author and publicist, on publicity; A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, on "Labor, Economic Opportunity and the Negro"; Dr. H. L. Harris of the Rosenwald Fund on Negro Health; and Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee, on organizing the Negro food market.

The Walker Medal, awarded for most distinguished service through the N.A.A.C.P. to the cause of the Negro, was presented by Miss Ovington to T. G. Nutter of Charleston, West Virginia, for his leadership in the case by which segregation in the Charleston Public Library was defeated.

The press publicity given the Conference by the Springfield dailies was unprecedented. Front page stories several columns long, illustrated with photographs, repeated editorials, and news releases distributed over the country by the Associated Press and other agencies spread information of the Conference proceedings.

THE SPINGARN MEDAL

At the Twenty-first Annual Conference in Springfield, Massachusetts the Sixteenth Spingarn Medal was awarded to Mr. Henry A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia. The award was made "for twenty-five years of modest, faithful, unselfish and devoted service in the education of

Negroes of rural Georgia, and to the teaching profession in that state."

The medal was presented by Dr. William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College.

THE MADAM C. J. WALKER MEDAL

The Madam C. J. Walker Gold Medal was awarded to T. G. Nutter of Charleston, West Virginia, President of the N.A.A.C.P. Branch of that city.

The medal is awarded annually to the person judged to have rendered the greatest service to the cause of the Negro, through the work of the N.A.A.C.P., during the year for which the award is made. This person must, therefore, be a member of the Association.

Mr. Nutter received the medal for 1929 on the ground of two important legal victories. The first of these prevented exclusion of colored people from West Virginia public libraries; the second nullified covenants and contracts of white property owners in which they sought to restrict the sale of real estate by barring colored people. Both of these victories are told of in the Association's annual report for 1929.

LYNCHINGS INVESTIGATED

Chickasha, Oklahoma: Following an attack upon the jail in Chickasha, on the night of May 28, in the course of which burning mattresses were thrown into it, and a mob invaded the jail, one member shooting and another subsequently stabbing a Negro prisoner in confinement there so that the Negro died, Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches, went to the scene to investigate, arriving two days after the lynching.

Mr. Bagnall found there had been culpable negligence on the part of the sheriff and local officers generally. Despite a feeling of dangerous tension in the town, Mr. Bagnall insisted upon holding two public meetings at which he denounced the lynchers, one of the meetings being attended by the Mayor of Chickasha who pledged his best efforts to procure punishment of the lynchers.

A subsequent appeal to the Governor, when it became apparent no effective prosecution of the lynchers would be undertaken, remained unanswered.

Marion, Indiana: Investigation of the lynching of two colored boys on August 7, by Walter White, Acting Secretary, revealed that the names of the lynchers were well known. Mr. White obtained evidence that the jail from which the two men had been taken had not been locked against the mob, and he forwarded with evidence of their participation in the mob murder, the names of 27 alleged lynchers to the state Attorney General and the Governor.

Demands for prosecution and punishment of the mob murderers, made by the National Office, and by Mrs. W. T. Bailey, of Marion, President of the Indiana Conference of the N.A.A.C.P., resulted in the usual perfunctory gestures by the authorities.

The N.A.A.C.P. thereupon appealed directly to the Governor and the Attorney General, the latter personally filing criminal proceedings against the local sheriff and seven leaders of the lynching mob. By the end of the year in an atmosphere of anti-Negro prejudice reported by Mrs. Bailey as being "appalling," trial of six of the lynchers was begun.

"While there is very little chance of a conviction being secured," Mrs. Bailey wrote, "still I feel that it is something gained that we are having a trial, and I think that without the interest taken by the N.A.A.C.P. we would not have even that much effort made."*

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1930

Chronological List

February 1: *Ocilla, Ga.* (New York World, February 2):

A mob of 1,000 citizens lynched *Jimmy Irvine* after his confession to the murder of Mary Lee Whitley, 16, daughter of a white farmer . . . Irvine was taken from the sheriff, beaten to death, his body tied to a burning pyre and afterwards strung up to a tree.

April 5: *Locust Grove, Ga.* (All metropolitan newspapers):

With the neck tied to a small tree and knees touching the ground, the body of *J. H. Wilkins*, Pullman porter of the Southern Railway's Kansas City Special, was found in a small grove a short distance from the railroad track. The train on which he was working passed a few hours before the body was found. The train is said not to have stopped at Locust Grove and to officers investigating the affair the lynching proved a mystery.

April 23: *Gunnison, Miss.* (New York Times, April 24):

Dave Harris, accused of slaying a 17-year-old white boy, was shot to death by a crowd of 250 white men.

*Subsequent to the first of the year 1931, two lynchers were acquitted by local juries "and court officials intimated the charges against those still facing trial would be dismissed," according to Associated Press dispatches.

- April 24: *Walhalla, S. C.* (New York Times, April 24) :
Allen Green, 50 years old, charged with attempting to attack an 18-year-old white girl, was dragged from the county jail and shot to death.
- April 28: *Plant City, Fla.* (New York Evening World, April 28) :
John Hodaz, white, suspected of bombing a home, was hanged by a mob.
- May 9: *Sherman, Texas* (New York Herald-Tribune, May 17) :
 A mob burned the courthouse, cremating *George Hughes*, charged with attacking a white woman.
- May 16: *Honey Grove, Texas* (New York Herald-Tribune, May 17) :
 In reprisal for the slaying of a white man, a mob of several hundred took the body of *George Johnson* from a cabin in which he had been slain in a battle with a sheriff's posse, dragged it through the streets and burned it in front of a Negro church.
- May 31: *Chickasha, Okla.* (Boston Transcript, May 31) :
 Evading a guard of the National Guardsmen, a member of a mob shot *Henry Argo*, alleged to have attacked a white woman.
- June 18: *Bryan, Texas* (New York Daily News, June 19) :
 The body of *Bill Roan*, who had been sought by a posse after an attempted attack on a white woman, was found pierced with buck-shot.
- June 21: *Union, S. C.* (New York Times, June 22) :
Dan Jenkins was shot to death by a mob after he had been identified by two white women as the man who had attacked them.
- June 28: *Round Rock, Texas* (New York Times, June 29) :
Jack Robertson, accused of shooting and seriously wounding a white man and his wife, was shot and killed by two members of a posse of 150 men.
- July 4: *Emelle, Ala.* (New York Herald-Tribune, July 7) :
Jacob Robertson was hanged by a mob in a race riot which followed the slaying of a white man.
- July 4: *Emelle, Ala.* (New York World, July 6) :
John Robertson met with gun fire a mob which charged upon his house, and killed a white man, wounding another. *Robertson* was shot to death by the mob.
- July 6: *Emelle, Ala.* (New York World, July 6) :
 An unidentified Negro drew a revolver as a posse moved to search him for firearms and shot a white man. The Negro was killed.
- July 6: *Emelle, Ala.* (New York World, July 6) :
Mrs. James Eyer was riding in an automobile with her husband who was ordered by a mob to stop. When he did not obey the order the car was fired upon and *Mrs. Eyer* was killed.
- July 22: *Mount Vernon, Ga.* (Northern and Southern Press) :
S. S. Mincey, Negro Republican leader of Alley, Ga., died after reporting he had been kidnapped from his home by a band of masked and robed men on July 21, carried into Tombs County and beaten. He said one of the demands made by his attackers was that he give up his post as county Republican chairman.
- August 7: *Marion, Ind.* (New York Times, August 8) :
Thomas Shipp, 18, and *Abraham Smith*, 19, were taken from jail and hanged before a mob of from 10,000 to 15,000, comprising half the white population of Grant County, of which Marion is the county seat. With a third Negro, *Shipp* and *Smith* had been arrested in connection with the killing of a white man in a hold-up and attempted criminal assault on his girl companion.

- August 19: *Tarboro, N. C.* (New York Times, August 20):
Oliver Moore, tenant farmer, accused of attacking his landlord's two small daughters, was dragged from jail by a mob, swung from a tree and shot to death.
- September 8: *Darien, Ga.* (New York Evening Post, Sept. 9):
 In the face of machine guns mounted in the streets, an armed band of men forced its way into the McIntosh County jail and lynched *George Grant*, accused of killing an officer and wounding three other persons in a gun battle.
- September 10: *Scooba, Miss.* (New York Times, September 11):
 While officers tied to trees looked helplessly on, *Pig Lockett and Holly Hite*, charged with robbery, were hanged by a mob. They were being taken from DeKalb, Miss., to Scooba for trial.
- September 25: *Thomasville, Ga.* (New York Times, Sept. 26):
Willie Kirkland, accused of attacking a nine-year-old schoolgirl, was taken from the sheriff and several deputies and hanged from the limb of a tree. The mob then tied his body to a truck and drove to the public square, depositing it on the courthouse lawn. The warden of the convict camp on whose chain gang Kirkland was working said the Negro did not leave the camp on the day the attack was said to have been attempted.
- September 27: *Thomasville, Ga.* (New York World, October 1):
 A mob invaded the home of *Lacy Mitchell*, who testified in court against 2 white men charged with attacking a colored woman, and shot him to death.
- October 1: *Cartersville, Ga.* (New York Telegram, October 1):
 Approximately 100 men, all wearing masks, descended upon the Bartow County jail, seized *John Willie Clark*, took him to a telephone pole and hanged him. Clark was said to have confessed to the slaying of the police chief.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1930

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. Jimmy Irvine.....	Feb. 1....	Ocilla, Ga.....	Beaten to Death
2. J. H. Wilkins.....	April 5....	Locust Grove, Ga.....	Beaten to Death
3. Dave Harris.....	April 23....	Gunnison, Miss.....	Shot
4. Allen Green.....	April 24....	Walhalla, S. C.....	Shot
5. John Hodaz (white)...	April 27....	Plant City, Fla.....	Hanged and Shot
6. George Hughes.....	May 9....	Sherman, Texas.....	Burned (In Jail)
7. George Johnson.....	May 16....	Honey Grove, Texas.....	Shot (Body Burned)
8. Henry Argo.....	May 31....	Chickasha, Okla.....	Shot
9. Bill Roan.....	June 18....	Bryan, Texas.....	Shot
10. Dan Jenkins.....	June 21....	Union, S. C.....	Shot
11. Jack Robertson.....	June 28....	Round Rock, Texas.....	Shot
12. Jacob Robertson.....	July 4....	Emelle, Ala.....	Hanged
13. John Robertson.....	July 4....	Emelle, Ala.....	Shot
14.	July 6....	Emelle, Ala.....	Shot
15. Mrs. James Eyer.....	July 6....	Emelle, Ala.....	Shot
16. S. S. Mincey.....	July 22....	Mount Vernon, Ga.....	Beaten to Death
17. Thomas Shipp.....	Aug. 7....	Marion, Ind.....	Hanged and Shot
18. Abraham Smith.....	Aug. 7....	Marion, Ind.....	Hanged and Shot
19. Oliver Moore.....	Aug. 19....	Tarboro, N. C.....	Hanged and Shot

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1930—*Continued*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Manner of Lynching</i>
20. George Grant	Sept. 8	Darien, Ga	Shot
21. Pig Lockett	Sept. 10	Scooba, Miss	Hanged
22. Holly Hite	Sept. 10	Scooba, Miss	Hanged
23. Willie Kirkland	Sept. 25	Thomasville, Ga	Hanged
24. Lacy Mitchell	Sept. 27	Thomasville, Ga	Shot
25. John Willie Clark	Oct. 1	Cartersville, Ga	Hanged

SUMMARY

By States

Alabama	4
Florida	1 (white)
Georgia	7
Indiana	2
Mississippi	3
North Carolina	1
Oklahoma	1
South Carolina	2
Texas	4
	25

Alleged Offenses

Murder	8
Attack on white woman	3
Attempted attack on white woman	3
Assaulting white woman	1
Bombing house	1 (white)
Shooting white man	2
Quarreling with white man	1
Testifying against white man	1
Activity in politics	1
Robbery	2
Not stopping automobile when ordered	1
Offense unknown	1
	25

Manner of Lynching

Hanged	5 (1 white)
Shot	12
Hanged and shot	4
Beaten to death	3
Burned	1
	25

Taken from Peace Officers and Jails

Florida	1 (white)
Georgia	4
Indiana	2
Mississippi	2
North Carolina	1
Oklahoma	1
South Carolina	1
Texas	1
	13

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

Branches of the Association exist in every state in the union, excepting Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Idaho, and North Dakota. Inter-racial in nature in many places, these branches are officered by men and women in every walk of life, but all devoted to the cause of winning for the Negro his full rights as a citizen and man. Some of the branches are officered by individuals of national and international prominence; others by humble and unadvantaged folk.

All these Branches are united to the great parent body to which they give a large part of its support, cooperation in its national work, and information and data concerning matters which affect the Negro (such as the information furnished as to the record of Judge Parker). They receive from the National Body guidance, over-sight, stimulation, material assistance of funds and legal counsel in cases beyond their power and of sufficient importance.

In their local work, the Branches conduct propaganda against segregation and discrimination through all sorts of meetings with colored and white people; handle cases through arbitration and the courts, if necessary; open up new opportunities for Negroes; stimulate the cultural life among them; train the young in the methods and principles of the Association; and develop a fairer and closer relationship between the two races.

The Department of Branches is that part of the National organization which directs the work of the Branches and looks after the work on the field. It is composed of a Director, Robert W. Bagnall, and two Field Secretaries, William Pickens and Daisy E. Lampkin. These workers are aided by the other staff officers when their duties

will permit and by a volunteer Speakers' Bureau made up of representative members of our Branches.

During 1930 the Executives of the Association addressed 763 meetings in 34 states, as follows:

<i>Executives</i>	<i>Association Meetings</i>	<i>Other Than Association Meetings</i>	<i>Total Meetings</i>
William Pickens	202	79	281
Robert W. Bagnall	138	17	155
Daisy E. Lampkin	218	...	218
Walter White	77	17	94
Mary White Ovington	8	1	9
Arthur B. Spingarn	2	...	2
William T. Andrews	1	...	1
Herbert J. Seligmann	3	2	3
	649	116	763

In their work on the field during 1930, the Association's staff covered 71,608 miles. A record of miles travelled follows:

<i>Executive</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Walter White	21,243
Robert W. Bagnall	14,926
William Pickens	22,945
Daisy E. Lampkin	10,590
Mary White Ovington	1,356
Herbert J. Seligmann	274
William T. Andrews	274
Total	71,608

The state where meetings were held are:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Arizona | 13. Massachusetts | 25. Oregon |
| 2. Arkansas | 14. Michigan | 26. Pennsylvania |
| 3. California | 15. Minnesota | 27. Rhode Island |
| 4. Colorado | 16. Missouri | 28. South Dakota |
| 5. Connecticut | 17. Montana | 29. Tennessee |
| 6. Delaware | 18. Nebraska | 30. Texas |
| 7. Illinois | 19. New Jersey | 31. Virginia |
| 8. Indiana | 20. New Mexico | 32. West Virginia |
| 9. Kansas | 21. New York | 33. Washington |
| 10. Kentucky | 22. North Carolina | 34. Wyoming |
| 11. Maine | 23. Ohio | and the District of |
| 12. Maryland | 24. Oklahoma | Columbia |

The volunteer members of the Speakers' Bureau who have addressed meetings in various parts of the country during the year are:

Katherine Bailey	Homer S. Brown
C. E. Dickinson	John L. Love
Robert L. Bailey	Archie L. Weaver
Robert Brokenburr	Isadore Martin
George L. Johnson	Hubert Delany
George W. Lucas	George S. Schuyler
Harry E. Davis	Louis H. Berry
Charles W. White	Oscar DePriest
David Pierce	Charles M. Thompson

In addition to meetings sponsored by the Branches, the Executives of the Association addressed the following schools, colleges, universities, and forums, clubs and conferences:

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—UNIVERSITIES

Arizona—University of Arizona, Tucson.

California—Pomona College, Los Angeles; University of California, Los Angeles; California Tech College, Pasadena; Hoover High School, Oakland; Sacramento High School, Sacramento.

Indiana—DePauw University, Greencastle; Purdue University, Lafayette; Earlham College, Richmond; State Teachers College, Muncie; Franklin College, Franklin; State College, Terre Haute.

Kansas—Washburn College, Topeka.

Massachusetts—Smith College, Northampton.

Minnesota—University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Missouri—Lincoln High School, Sumner High School, Junior High School, Western University, Kansas City; St. Louis High School, St. Louis; Public School, Hannibal.

Michigan—Ashland College, Grant.

Nebraska—Public High School, Omaha.

New York—New York University, Hunter College, Frederick Douglas Junior High School, Rand School of Social Science, New York City.

Ohio—Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.

Oregon—Reed College, Portland.

Pennsylvania—Bucknell University, Lewisburg; Cheyney Institute, Cheyney; Haverford College, Haverford; Lincoln University.

West Virginia—West Virginia Institute, Institute.

FORUMS—CLUBS—CONFERENCES

California—Friday Morning Club, Friendship Club, Parliament of Man Forum, Frederick Douglas Club, Severance Club, Los Angeles; Inter-Racial Committee, San Diego; Social Workers Club of Alameda County, Oakland; International Institute, Cosmo Club, Inter-Racial Conference, San Francisco; Colored Citizens Club, Riverside; High School Teachers' Association, Santa Barbara; State Congregational Women's Convention, Pasadena.

Connecticut—Colored Citizen's League, Women's Club, Greenwich.

Indiana—Kiwans Club, Franklin; Mission Societies, Kokomo.

Kentucky—Quadrennial Conference, C.M.E. Church, Louisville.

Delaware—Wilmington Open Forum.
Massachusetts—Fordhall Forum, Boston.
Michigan—National Y.W.C.A. Conference, Detroit; Men's City Club, Detroit; Negro Bar Association, Detroit.
Maine—Amity Conference, Greenacre.
Montana—Kiwanis Club, Butte.
Nebraska—National Association of Negro Waiters, Omaha.
New Jersey—New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women, Red Bank; New Jersey Inter-Racial Conference of Women, Trenton.
New York—Junior League, Free Synagogue, Union Theological Seminary, Southern University Club, Women's City Club, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Labor Institute, Comas Club, Women's Peace Union, Jewish Temple Forum, New York City; Inter-Racial Council, Albany; Civitas Club, Brooklyn.
Ohio—Citizens League, Civil Liberties Union, Cincinnati; Kiwanis Club, Akron.
Oregon—Civic Club, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Friars Club, Philadelphia.
West Virginia—Students Inter-Racial Conference, Harper's Ferry.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGNS

In addition to speaking at mass meetings, forums, schools, etc., the Executives have held conferences about branch plans and problems, organized new branches, revived dormant branches, advised as to procedure in legal cases, organized entertainments, and contests, and organized and conducted campaigns for funds and members.

In Baltimore, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Springfield, Camden and Newark the members of the staff have conducted intensive campaigns in person, spending from one week to a month in these places. More of this work will be done hereafter.

CHRISTMAS SEALS

Through the efforts of Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, N.A.A.C.P. Christmas Seals have been sold throughout the country, through Branches, clubs, lodges, churches, and schools, netting the Association \$1164.11.* This project can be developed to produce considerable income.

STATE CONFERENCES

As an experiment suggested by the Director of Branches, State Conferences of the Branches of the Association have been organized in Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and Ohio. These Conferences provide a link between the individual branch and the National Office

*Returns to March 19, 1931.

secure cooperation in state problems and legal cases of state-wide interest, and provide machinery for organizing new branches, reviving dormant branches, and securing larger funds for the National and local work. The plan has been successful to a marked degree.

In Indiana, the State Conference (Mrs. Katherine Bailey, President) is conducting a case against a state hospital supported by public taxes which refused to accept colored patients. This State Conference helped in the investigation of the Marion, Ind., lynching and has organized and revived a number of Branches.

The Ohio State Conference, headed by Mr. C. E. Dickinson, conducted the campaign against Senator McCulloch and has organized and revived a number of Branches in that state.

The New Jersey State Conference is investigating discrimination in a county tuberculosis hospital and has revived several dormant branches.

WORK DONE BY BRANCHES IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST PARKER CONFIRMATION

The Branches of the Association played an indispensable part in the fight to prevent the confirmation of Judge Parker as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. They sent numbers of telegrams and letters to their respective senators, urging that they oppose the confirmation, and aroused other organizations and individuals to do the same. They held many meetings to arouse sentiment in this matter. It was their faithful work which enabled the National Office to unite the colored people of the country in this fight. The Branches in Ohio and Kansas, especially, worked most vigorously to defeat the senators who voted for Parker and disregarded their protests, with the results given elsewhere in this report.

The field workers were able to arouse the people in all places they visited to take part in these fights. In the campaign to prevent the election of the senators who voted for Parker, Messrs. Pickens, White, DuBois and Bagnall did influential work in Kansas, Ohio, Delaware and Rhode Island.

CHICKASHA LYNCHING INVESTIGATION

An example of the field work sometimes done by our staff is seen in Mr. Bagnall's investigation of the lynching of Henry Argo at

Chickasha, Oklahoma, two days after it occurred and detailed in the account of "Lynchings Investigated," elsewhere in this report.

BRANCHES ORGANIZED AND REVIVED

During the year, the following branches, which had been either dormant or inactive, were revived:

In Ohio—Alliance, Chillicothe, Urbana, Canton, Maryville, Zanesville; in Kentucky—Covington; in Montana—Duluth; in Virginia—Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond; in Pennsylvania—Williamsport, Johnstown, Hollidaysburg, New Castle; in Maryland—Baltimore; in Kansas—Chanute, Baxter Springs, Coffeyville, Ottawa, Winfield, Wichita; in Oklahoma—Tulsa; in New Jersey—Jersey City, Montclair; in Michigan—Mount Clemens.

The following new branches were organized during the year:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Anniston, Alabama | 13. Marion, Ohio |
| 2. Dover, Delaware | 14. Middletown, Ohio |
| 3. Murphysboro, Illinois | 15. Allegheny Valley (New Kensington), Pennsylvania |
| 4. Pulaski County (Mounds), Illinois | 16. Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania |
| 5. Greencastle, Indiana | 17. Indiana County (Indiana), Pennsylvania |
| 6. Muncie, Indiana | 18. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania |
| 7. Alexandria, Louisiana | 19. Memphis, Tennessee |
| 8. Idlewild, Michigan | 20. Beaumont, Texas |
| 9. Sedalia, Missouri | 21. Hampton, Virginia |
| 10. Springfield, Missouri | |
| 11. Erie County (Sandusky), Ohio | |
| 12. Guernsey County (Cambridge), Ohio | |

HONOR ROLL BRANCHES

The Branches which paid the full sum allotted them as their share of the National Budget or more than that share, are placed on the Honor Roll. These Branches are here given, an asterisk indicating those which sent more than the amount allotted them:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Tucson, Arizona* | Indianapolis, Indiana |
| Hot Springs, Arkansas | Kokomo, Indiana* |
| Needles, California | Marion, Indiana* |
| Northern, California | South Bend, Indiana* |
| San Diego, California* | Ames, Iowa |
| San Francisco, California* | Chanute, Kansas |
| San Jose, California* | Cherokee County, Kansas |
| San Mateo, California* | Hugoton, Kansas |
| Tehama County, California* | Newton, Kansas* |
| Canon City, Colorado | Covington, Kentucky |
| Pueblo, Colorado | Frankfort, Kentucky |
| Washington, D. C.* | Alexandria, Louisiana* |
| Fernandino, Florida | Baton Rouge, Louisiana |
| Rome, Georgia* | Shreveport, Louisiana* |
| Bloomington-Normal, Illinois | Baltimore, Maryland* |
| Chicago, Illinois* | Boston, Massachusetts |
| Evanston, Illinois* | New Bedford, Massachusetts* |
| French Lick, Indiana* | Worcester, Massachusetts* |

Grand Rapids, Michigan*	Boley, Oklahoma*
Idlewild, Michigan	Chickasha, Oklahoma*
Saginaw, Michigan*	Logan County, Oklahoma*
Duluth, Minnesota*	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*
Kansas City, Missouri*	Portland, Oregon
Great Falls, Montana*	Chester, Pennsylvania
Lincoln, Nebraska	Canonsburg, Pennsylvania
Omaha, Nebraska	Cheyney Institute, Pennsylvania*
Bayonne, New Jersey*	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Camden, New Jersey*	Johnstown, Pennsylvania
Jersey City, New Jersey	Lancaster, Pennsylvania*
Long Branch, New Jersey*	* Media, Pennsylvania*
Newark, New Jersey*	New Castle, Pennsylvania*
Trenton, New Jersey*	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Albuquerque, New Mexico	Reading, Pennsylvania*
Brooklyn, New York*	Scranton, Pennsylvania*
Jamaica, New York*	Williamsport, Pennsylvania*
Mount Vernon, New York*	Willow Grove, Pennsylvania*
New Rochelle, New York*	Newport, Rhode Island*
Rochester, New York*	Sioux Falls, South Dakota*
Staten Island, New York*	Salt Lake City, Utah*
Cincinnati, Ohio*	Seattle, Washington*
Columbus, Ohio*	Charleston, West Virginia*
Licking County, Ohio*	Logan, West Virginia*
Mansfield, Ohio*	Casper, Wyoming*
Portsmouth, Ohio*	Cheyenne, Wyoming*

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL WORK

During the year the Branches contributed for the support of the National work \$35,492.10 of which \$27,095.74 was applied to the apportionment.

The Department of Branches has raised during the past ten years \$344,830.89 of a total General Fund of \$484,994.19

The various sections of the country contributed as follows during 1930:

	Amount Apportioned	Total Amt. Received	Total Credited On App'm't
NEW ENGLAND			
Massachusetts.....	\$1,700.00	\$2,426.75	\$1,297.15
Rhode Island.....	400.00	365.01	311.31
Connecticut.....	600.00	448.71	389.03
	<u>\$2,700.00</u>	<u>\$3,240.47</u>	<u>\$1,997.49</u>
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New York.....	\$3,775.00	\$4,387.43	\$3,933.18
New Jersey.....	2,600.00	3,048.66	2,695.36
Pennsylvania.....	2,850.00	3,707.75	3,002.55
	<u>\$9,225.00</u>	<u>\$11,143.84</u>	<u>\$9,631.09</u>
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Ohio.....	\$3,725.00	\$3,273.65	\$2,548.27
Indiana.....	1,300.00	1,462.76	1,209.95
Illinois.....	1,700.00	1,855.51	1,668.06
Michigan.....	2,300.00	1,609.67	1,448.02
Wisconsin.....	225.00	43.75	37.15
	<u>\$9,250.00</u>	<u>\$8,245.34</u>	<u>\$6,911.45</u>
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Iowa.....	\$625.00	\$430.55	\$392.55
Kansas.....	1,225.00	643.80	527.30
Minnesota.....	700.00	254.50	211.90
Missouri.....	2,450.00	1,907.15	1,609.35
Nebraska.....	350.00	321.75	274.55
South Dakota.....	50.00	133.75	84.55
	<u>\$5,400.00</u>	<u>\$3,691.50</u>	<u>\$3,100.20</u>
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla..	\$4,175.00	\$3,326.48	\$2,793.90
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.....	\$1,750.00	\$638.18	\$569.88
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Ark., La., Okla., Texas.....	\$2,675.00	\$2,057.28	\$1,661.98
MOUNTAIN			
Mont., Wyo., Col., New Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev...	\$1,250.00	\$1,498.30	\$1,086.90
PACIFIC			
Washington.....	\$450.00	\$356.15	\$289.45
Oregon.....	100.00	217.00	98.70
California.....	3,225.00	2,699.46	2,107.45
	<u>\$3,775.00</u>	<u>\$3,272.61</u>	<u>\$2,495.60</u>

Through the efforts of the Department of Branches, one hundred sixty-nine (169) clubs and fraternal organizations contributed \$2626.60 to the work of the Association during 1930.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF

Death again laid a heavy hand upon the Association during 1930. On February 25, Archibald H. Grimké, Vice-President of the Association, member of the Board of Directors for many years, and President of the District of Columbia Branch from 1913 to 1925, died. Besides his distinguished career as diplomat, author and public servant, which brought him the Spingarn Medal in 1919, Mr. Grimké throughout his lifetime until ill health and age caused his retirement, fought valiantly for the rights of his people.

Mr. Grimké's successor as President of the District of Columbia Branch, Mr. Neval H. Thomas, died on April 13. Mr. Thomas carried on vigorously the work of the Association, especially in opposition to segregation and discrimination in the government bureaus at Washington, almost to the day of his death.

Under the auspices of the District of Columbia Branch, a joint memorial service to Messrs. Grimké and Thomas was held in Washington on October 19. Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University spoke on the life of Mr. Grimké; Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce of New York told of the life of Mr. Thomas; and Walter White, Acting Secretary of N.A.A.C.P., represented the National Office, speaking on the achievements of Messrs. Grimké and Thomas.

On May 6 the Right Reverend John Hurst, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years a member of the Board of the N.A.A.C.P., died at Baltimore. In its resolution on the death of Bishop Hurst, the Board of Directors declared:

"He has stood for personal morality, public honesty, and efficiency in organization. He was not satisfied to work simply for his own advancement or even for the advancement of his own Church; but as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and in other responsible positions, he gave time, strength and knowledge to the emancipation of the Negro race and the uplift of mankind. The Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. feel in his death not only the loss of personal companionship with a staunch friend and courteous gentleman, but wish to record their grief at the passing of a great American citizen."

The Acting Secretary was one of the speakers at the funeral of Bishop Hurst at Baltimore on May 9.

On March 19 at the Park Street Church, Boston, a most impressive memorial service to the late Moorfield Storey, President of the N.A.A.C.P., was held under the auspices of the Boston Branch. Addresses were delivered on Mr. Storey's services as lawyer, as a man and on his work as champion of independence for the Philippines, by the Hon. James M. Morton, Jr., Judge of the United States District Court; Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University; the Hon. Manuel Briones, member of the Philippine delegation in Washington; Mr. Marcial P. Lichauco, Rev. Christopher R. Eliot and Mr. Butler R. Wilson, President of the Boston Branch.

ELECTION OF MR. J. E. SPINGARN AS PRESIDENT

At its December meeting the Board of Directors unanimously elected Mr. J. E. Spingarn to succeed Mr. Storey as President. Mr. Spingarn is a charter member of the Association, served as Chairman of the Board of Directors from 1914 to 1919 and as Treasurer from 1919 to his election as President. Mr. Spingarn's letter of acceptance is herewith given in full, for there is no better means of presenting the fine and unusual spirit of our new President.

"I am touched and honored by the unanimous vote by which you have asked me to be president of this Association. It is a real honor to be asked to succeed Moorfield Storey, who as the young secretary of Charles Sumner shines in the pages of "The Education of Henry Adams" and who in his older age represented the nobility of purpose, the dignity and charm of a day that can never come again. But more even than this, I am honored by your confidence—the confidence of men and women who have been my friends and colleagues for so many years. I have tried to persuade you that there are others who could serve far more worthily than I, but I realize your predicament, and I see no way of evading my clear duty that I serve until you can decide on a more appropriate choice. I therefore accept what you so generously offer, regretting only that I cannot bring the weight of more honors to help in the cause to which this Association is dedicated.

"Perhaps few of us realize what an extraordinary Association ours really is. Every shade of opinion, political, economic, social, and religious, is represented on our Board and in our membership. It is one of the few organizations in the world in which men and women who believe in things as they are and those who advocate a complete reconstruction of the social order have been able to work in harmony and to serve a single cause side by side. It is my dearest wish that this, which is one of the main sources of our strength, may not be altered, and that hand in hand we may continue to give hope and guidance to the millions who look to us for militant and disinterested help."

RESIGNATION OF MR. JOHNSON

It is with profound regret that we record the resignation as Executive Secretary of Mr. James Weldon Johnson. It will be remembered that Mr. Johnson was on a year's leave of absence from November, 1929, under a fellowship for creative writing from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. On December 17, this year, Mr. Johnson submitted his resignation as Executive Secretary in order to devote himself exclusively to his literary work. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors on December 29 this resignation was accepted with profound regret and with most cordial appreciation of the Board of Directors for Mr. Johnson's years of brilliant and devoted service to the cause of the Association. At this meeting Mr. Johnson was elected a Vice-President of the N.A.A.C.P. and a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Johnson joined the Association's staff on December 16, 1916, as Field Secretary. It was he who undertook immediately the difficult and dangerous task of organizing branches of the Association in the South.

Upon the resignation of Roy Nash as Secretary of the Association to enter the army, Mr. Johnson served as Acting Secretary until John R. Shillady was elected Secretary, in February, 1918. Upon Mr. Shillady's resignation in 1920, Mr. Johnson was immediately made Acting Secretary, and in October, 1920, became Secretary, the first colored man to hold this office.

During the decade of Mr. Johnson's incumbency as Secretary, the N.A.A.C.P. made its greatest progress and became for the first time a national power to be reckoned with. It was chiefly through his extraordinary ability and tact that the Dyer federal anti-lynching bill was passed by the lower house of Congress in 1922, only to be defeated by a filibuster led by Southern senators who held up the business of the nation until the measure was abandoned.

Mr. Johnson, in 1920, made the first investigation of the American Occupation of the republic of Haiti and it was due chiefly to his findings that the seizure of Haiti was made a campaign issue in the 1920 election. As a result there was a naval investigation and one by a committee of the Senate. Mr. Johnson was largely instrumental in forming *L'Union Patriotique d'Haiti*.

In addition to his arduous duties as Executive Secretary of the Association, Mr. Johnson at the same time made notable literary contributions, among them being "The Book of American Negro Poetry," "The Book of American Negro Spirituals," "The Second Book of American Negro Spirituals," "God's Trombones," and "Black Manhattan." He also played a most important part, through his books, magazine articles and personal contacts, in fostering and developing cultural expressions in the arts by Negroes.

It was through Mr. Johnson that the Acting Secretary, Walter White, came to the Association in 1918 as Assistant Secretary.

Though Mr. Johnson has been relieved, at his request, of the tasks and the burdens of the secretaryship, he will as a member of the Board and as a friend of the cause remain closely in touch with the work of the Association. His letter of resignation follows:

"To the Chairman of the
Board of Directors of the
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People:

"It is my wish to devote my time more fully to writing than the administration of the office of Executive Secretary of the Association allows. I am, therefore, tendering my resignation to take effect at the annual meeting of the Board in January. I might have experienced an insuperable hesitancy in taking this step had it not been for the splendid success with which the work of the Association has been carried on during the past year.

"In all the fourteen years of my service with the organization I have counted it a privilege to be associated with the men and women engaged in its work both at the National Office and in our branches throughout the country.

"I wish especially to express my appreciation to the Board of Directors as a body and as individuals for their constant support and their confidence, which have been always a source of strength to me.

"To my colleagues I wish to give my sincerest thanks for their untiring and loyal cooperation.

"It is unnecessary for me to say that my retirement from the secretaryship will in no degree lessen my interest in the work of the Association or my devotion to its principles.

"Very sincerely,
"James Weldon Johnson"

ELECTION OF DR. H. CLAUDE HUDSON TO BOARD

In June, Dr. H. Claude Hudson of Los Angeles, California, for several years President of the Los Angeles Branch, was elected a member of the Board of Directors to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Neval H. Thomas, deceased.

COMMUNISM AMONG NEGROES

Testimony Before the Fish Committee

At the request of the Congressional Committee investigating Communist activities in the United States, known by the name of its chairman, Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, the Acting Secretary appeared before it and submitted a memorandum on communist activities among Negroes so far as they were known to the N.A.A.C.P.

The Acting Secretary appeared before the committee in New York City on September 27, made it clear that the N.A.A.C.P. was in no way directly or indirectly connected with Communism, had received no moneys whatsoever from Communist sources, and took occasion to point out that injustice to the Negro committed in this country was more potent in stimulating Communism than Communist propaganda. In a memorandum submitted to the Fish Committee in behalf of the Association, the Acting Secretary said in part:

"The greatest pro-Communist influence among Negroes in the United States is the lyncher, the Ku Klux Klan member, the Black Shirt, the Caucasian Crusader and others who indulge in lynching, disfranchisement, segregation and denial of economic and industrial opportunity . . .

"The way to open the minds of American Negroes to propaganda from abroad is to convince them that they have no stake in their own land, that they have no rights which cheap demagogues like Governor Bilbo of Mississippi or Senator Cole Blease or Thomas Heflin are bound to respect, that the known and identified lynchers of two colored boys in Marion, Indiana, can and do laugh at prosecution and the machinery of the law

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not Communist. It is not affiliated with Communism. It has never accepted or received one cent from any Communist source. Its books are open. They are gone over yearly by certified public accountants

"Our very freedom from any official or other relation with Communism, Russian or American, and from Republican, Democratic or Socialist political affiliations, leaves us free to warn America that it must not expect to go on ill-treating, lynching, disfranchising and discriminating against its colored citizens, without having those colored citizens do some thinking. And the Communists are ready to utilize that thinking to their own advantage. It rests with the American people whether or not they will drive loyal law-abiding and patriotic colored citizens into the arms of Communism and toward left-wing political and social thinking."

In behalf of the Association, the Acting Secretary presented to the Fish Committee a list of all contributors of \$50 and more to the work of the Association during 1929 and 1930, and also cited figures showing the educational discrimination practiced against Negroes in

southern states. He further presented to the Committee the lynching figures for the United States from 1882, showing 4994 recorded lynchings since that date, of which 1444 had been of whites and 3550 of Negroes. The Acting Secretary further cited the sharp increase in the number of lynchings during 1930, over the preceding year.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

A new form of membership in the Association was inaugurated during 1927. It is a Five Hundred Dollar Life Membership, established by the Board of Directors in order that those individuals able to do so, might testify to their faith in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in the future of the Negro's cause in America by making substantial contributions. Life Membership may be paid in full at the time of subscription or subscribed to and paid in annual instalments of at least \$100.

The names of Life Members of the Association are inscribed on a bronze tablet which is to be kept at the National Office so long as the Association exists, or in some place where its historical significance will be properly recognized by future generations. As a mark of appreciation to each individual complying with the provisions for Life Membership, the Board of Directors have authorized the casting of a bronze medal, properly inscribed, to be presented on some appropriate occasion.

The Life Membership Plan was established in the realization that the Association can function at its highest efficiency only if the daily efforts to secure funds necessary for its maintenance are in a large degree lifted from the shoulders of those whose chief work ought to be the carrying out of the aims for which the organization exists. The Board of Directors recognize that this cannot be done and the work placed on the most effective basis through the small membership dues from which the Association now derives the major part of its financial support. Therefore, these Life Memberships have been established to provide an opportunity for those individuals more fortunately circumstanced to give not only for themselves but on behalf of those less able to give.

One of these life memberships, gained in 1930, deserves especial mention. It is that of Mr. John Mott Drew of Darby, Pa., who has

conducted a highly successful bus line in Pennsylvania for the past twelve years. Mr. Drew became interested in the Association at the time of the fight to prevent confirmation of Judge John J. Parker and pledged himself to make a substantial contribution to the Association if that fight was won. Mr. Drew also rendered yeoman service in the effort to prevent segregation of the Negro Gold Star Mothers. Upon the sale of his business at a substantial figure, Mr. Drew journeyed from Darby to New York to present personally his check as payment in full for a Life Membership, doing this without solicitation by the National Office. It is such recognition by colored people of the necessity for the Association's work that helps make it the power for good that it is.

Below are given the names of those who have become Life Members and those who have subscribed to Life Membership since 1927:

Life Members

PAID IN FULL:

- John B. Nail, New York City
- Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, New York City
- Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.
- John M. Drew, Darby, Pa.
- John H. Howard, New York City
- *Charles K. Ovington, New York City
- Elizabeth Ovington, New York City
- Mary White Ovington, New York City
- *Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
- Jestina Roy, Philadelphia
- Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
- Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
- J. E. Spingarn, New York City
- Helen D. Washington, Newark, N. J.
- A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
- *Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.

PAID IN PART:

- Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O.
- Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.
- Dr. John A. Bailey, Columbus, O.
- A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.
- Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C.
- Edward S. Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.
- Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.
- Dennis Edwards, New York City
- Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.

Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Cal.
 John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
 Lonnie Hicks, New York City
 Hon. H. B. Holmes, Columbus, O.
 J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.
 *John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.
 James A. Jackson, Columbus, O.
 Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
 Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
 B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
 Dr. E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Carl Murphy, Baltimore, Md.
 John E. Nail, New York City
 Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Texas
 James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N. J.
 Dr. M. E. Ross, New York City
 O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich.
 Dr. R. M. Tribbitt, Columbus, O.
 U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
 Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
 J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
 W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J.
 Louis T. Wright, New York City
 The National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
 Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.
 Beaux Art Club, Newark, N. J.

*Deceased.

FINANCES

The N.A.A.C.P. was faced during 1930 with one of the most acute financial situations it has ever encountered. Its income from its branches was materially affected by the unemployment crisis. The Negro being the marginal man in industry and usually the last to be hired and the first to be fired, suffered more from the financial depression than any other racial group. However, increased efforts on the part of some of the branches, notably those in which Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Regional Field Secretary, conducted intensive campaigns, caused remarkable showings. These branches included Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago.

At the same time that the income of the Association was affected, requests for aid of the Association were materially increased. During periods of financial depression, tempers are invariably shorter than in periods of prosperity. It is perhaps a human tendency that those who are suffering are inclined to express on less advantaged groups their own spiritual depression. This factor unquestionably played a part in the increase in lynchings during 1930 to a total of twenty-five as contrasted with but twelve during 1929. It also resulted in the formation of movements designed to bring pressure to bear upon employers of labor to replace Negro labor with white. The Association was faced with the alternative of finding new contributors or curtailing its work at a time when there was greater need for that work than for many years past.

Through the generous aid of Mr. Jacob Billikopf, Director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia, member of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., and son-in-law of the late Louis Marshall, a new friend was found for the Association. That friend is Mr. William Rosenwald, youngest son of Julius Rosenwald, who offered to contribute \$1,000 a year to the Association for a period of three years provided four other persons could be secured to make like pledges. Such pledges were secured from Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mr. Edsel B. Ford, Mr. Samuel S. Fels, Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Mr. Harold K. Guinzburg, and another friend who preferred to make his contribution anonymously. Pledges less than \$1,000 were made for three years by a number of individuals, including Mrs. Alma Wertheim, Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, Dr. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Mary C. Draper and others. The total pledged per year for three

years as a result of Mr. Rosenwald's offer was \$8,750, or, for the three years, \$26,250.

There was given also, in New York, the second annual Theatrical Benefit† for the Association at the Waldorf Theatre, on Sunday evening, December 7. It will be remembered that the first of these had been given at the close of 1929, netting \$1,997.29. Despite the financial depression and several conflicting benefits and concerts the 1930 Benefit netted \$1,735.99.* Strenuous efforts by the National Office in this and other directions brought the total raised during 1930 for all purposes to \$58,221.98, which is considered remarkably encouraging in view of the acute financial depression. This is specially true when this figure is contrasted with the total income for 1929, which was \$51,604.02.

BEQUESTS

During the year the Association was made a beneficiary under the will of Miss Eva Channing who died in Boston on March 23. The amount left the Association was \$1,000.

On May 7 the National Office received \$1,000 in payment of a legacy left the Association by Mrs. Josephine Y. Kane who died in 1925.

†The following artists generously gave their services at the Benefit: Duke Ellington and his Orchestra; the Cotton Club Floor Show; Minto Cato; George Randole; Esther Junger and James Weldon Johnson; Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon; Borrah Minevitch; Bill Robinson; Ada Brown; Molly Picon; Ethel Waters; Adelaide Hall; Richard B. Harrison; Southernaires; Deacon Johnson and his Orchestra. Also, Clarence Darrow delivered a brief address, Heywood Broun and Alexander Woollcott were Masters of Ceremonies, George Oberland of R. K. O. gave his services as stage manager, and Sinclair Lewis, Langston Hughes, Frank Sullivan and Countee Cullen contributed prose and verse to the program.

*Net profit from ticket sale, programs and advertising, to Feb. 27, 1931, totaled \$1654.99 with \$81 still to be collected.

FINANCES

Report of W. C. Heaton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement we have examined the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1930. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statements:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1930.

Exhibit B—Statement of Income and Expenses
(Exclusive of Special Funds) for
the year Ended December 31, 1930.

Exhibit C—Summary Statement of Special Funds
for the Year Ended December 31,
1930.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items.

We are submitting in condensed form a comparison of the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 1930 and 1929 with increases and decreases:

	December 31, 1930	December 31, 1929	Increase or Decrease
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 9,019.31	\$ 8,667.52	\$ 351.79
Bonds	18,474.75	25,912.00	7,437.25
Due Life Membership Fund from General Fund		1,600.00	1,600.00
Due Special Defense Fund from General Fund (via Life Membership Fund) ..	*5,000.00	5,000.00	
Due from General Fund	116.36		116.36
Loans receivable	3,300.00	3,000.00	300.00
Inventory	160.00	277.00	117.00
Accounts receivable	576.16		576.16
Furniture and fixtures, net of depreciation ..	3,394.02	3,538.15	144.13
Deferred charges	302.93	321.85	18.92
Total assets	\$40,343.53	\$48,316.52	\$ 7,972.99

LIABILITIES			
Special Fund Reserve	\$31,755.82	\$39,414.12	\$7,658.30
Accounts payable	1,454.01	2,275.68	821.67
Loan payable	2,800.00	5,000.00	2,200.00
Due to Legal Defense Fund	*116.36		116.36
Due to Life Membership Fund		1,600.00	1,600.00
Due to Special Defense Fund	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Total liabilities	\$41,126.19	\$53,289.80	\$12,163.61

NET WORTH			
Balance, January 1	\$ 4,973.28	\$ 448.36	\$ 5,421.64
Deduct adjustments		3,450.00	3,450.00
	4,973.28	3,001.64	1,971.64
Net gain or loss for the year	4,190.62	1,971.64	6,162.26
Net worth, December 31	\$ 782.66	\$ 4,973.28	\$ 4,190.62
Total liabilities and net worth ...	\$40,343.53	\$48,316.52	\$ 7,972.99

During the year a special cash account was opened with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, designated as the Life Membership Reserve Fund. The Life Membership Reserve Fund has been credited with the additional subscriptions during the year and charged with the amounts taken into income as follows:

*Contra

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

January 1, 1930	\$6,600.00
Additions during the year	2,400.00
Total	<u>\$9,000.00</u>

APPORTIONED AS INCOME TO GENERAL FUND AS OF 1930

From receipts of 1928 and 1929	\$1,400.00
From receipts of 1930	800.00
Amount taken into income, per Exhibit B.	<u>\$2,200.00</u>
Balance December 31, 1930, per Exhibits A and C	<u>\$6,800.00</u>

A special account was set up with the Corn Exchange Bank to be used as the Legal Defense Fund account for income and expenses applicable to this fund.

The Anti-Lynching Fund was transferred to the general fund as authorized by resolution of the board of directors.

In our opinion the appended Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses state, with substantial accuracy, the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1930 and the financial operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & COMPANY

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1930

ASSETS

SPECIAL FUNDS (SEE CONTRA)

Legal Defense Fund—cash and bonds	\$17,955.82*
Special Defense Fund	5,000.00
Life Membership Reserve	6,800.00
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund (held in trust during life of John W. Griggs)	1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund	1,000.00
Total	<u>\$31,755.82</u>

GENERAL FUND

CASH

In bank	\$676.62
Petty Cash Fund	100.00
	<u>\$ 776.62</u>
Loan receivable ("The Crisis")	3,300.00
Accounts receivable—Employees for advances, etc ..	356.66
Accounts receivable—Miscellaneous	219.50
Due from Life Membership Reserve (Interest) ...	77.98
Inventory—Christmas seals	135.00
Inventory—Branch card files, net of depreciation..	25.00
Furniture and fixtures, net of depreciation	3,394.02
Deferred Charges	
Office supplies, stationery, etc	302.93
	<u>8,587.71</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$40,343.53</u></u>

*NOTE: This amount includes \$250.00 interest on bonds due January 1, 1931.

EXHIBIT A—Continued

LIABILITIES

SPECIAL FUND RESERVE (SEE CONTRA)

Legal Defense Fund.....	\$17,955.82
Special Defense Fund.....	5,000.00
Life Membership Reserve Fund.....	6,800.00
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund.....	1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund.....	1,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$31,755.82</u>

GENERAL FUND

Loan payable—American Fund for Public Service.	\$ 2,800.00
Accounts payable—Trade.....	1,451.81
Accounts payable—"The Crisis".....	2.20
Due to Special Defense Fund.....	5,000.00
Due to Legal Defense Fund.....	116.36
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$ 9,370.37</u>

NET WORTH

Deficiency, January 1, 1930.....	\$ 4,973.28
Net gain for year, per Exhibit B.....	4,190.62
Deficiency, December 31, 1930.....	<u>782.66</u>
Total liabilities, net of deficiency.....	<u>\$40,343.53</u>

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Exclusive of Special Funds)

For the Year Ended December 31, 1930

GENERAL FUND	
INCOME	
Contributions	\$19,798.31
Interest—Banks and Bond	240.22
Literature sales	70.50
Membership	
Branches—(including branch contributions)	\$27,095.74
Branch contributions for traveling expenses	1,830.87
Members at large	3,061.33
Life (amount applicable to 1930)	2,200.00
	34,187.94
Total general income	\$54,296.97
EXPENSES	
Salaries	
Administrative	\$ 9,849.82
Field	6,899.98
Publicity	2,935.00
Clerical	15,689.43
"The Crisis"	1,666.64
Auditing	125.00
	\$37,165.87
Total	
Advertising	40.20
Rent	2,803.20
Light	162.96
Telephone and telegraph	924.93
Postage	3,546.68
Printing, multigraphing and stationery	2,966.77
Traveling expense	3,441.73
Promotion expense	86.34
Depreciation—Furniture and fixtures	180.18
Clippings	694.81
Miscellaneous	1,947.08
Loss on trade-in of assets	72.28
	\$54,033.03
Total expense	
Net gain from general income	\$263.94

EXHIBIT B—Continued

OTHER INCOME

Anti-Lynching Fund—Transferred by resolution of the Board of Directors .		\$2,321.69
Waldorf Theatre Concert		
Income	\$2,548.85	
Expenses	943.86	
Net income from concert		\$1,604.99
Total other income		\$ 3,926.68
Net gain from all income to Exhibit A		\$ 4,190.62

EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1930

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

January 1, 1930—Balance.....		\$23,492.43
Adjustment—Transferred to General Fund.....		*419.57
January 1, 1930—Balance as adjusted.....		<u>\$23,912.00</u>
INCOME		
Profit on sale of bonds sold.....	\$ 358.44	
Interest received on bonds (including \$250 due		
January 1, 1931).....	997.91	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	136.91	
Profit on transfer of one Pa. R. R. bond to		
Bettie G. Francis Fund.....	31.75	
Total receipts.....		<u>\$ 1,525.01</u>
Total.....		<u>\$25,437.01</u>

EXPENDITURES

Attorneys' and witness fees, salary of Special		
Legal Assistant, postage, telephone and tele-		
grams, printing, traveling expenses of inves-		
tigators, etc.....	\$ 7,061.62	
To adjust balance December 31, 1929 (cr.		
General Fund)*.....	419.57	
Total expenditures.....		<u>\$ 7,481.19</u>
Balance—December 31, 1930.....		<u>\$17,955.82</u>

LIFE MEMBERSHIP RESERVE FUND

January 1, 1930—Undisbursed balance.....	\$ 6,600.00
Additions during year.....	2,400.00
	9,000.00
Transferred to General Income during year.....	2,200.00
December 31, 1930—Undisbursed balance.....	<u>\$ 6,800.00</u>

ANTI-LYNCHING FUND

January 1, 1930—Undisbursed balance.....	\$ 2,321.69
Transferred to General Fund during year.....	2,321.69
December 31, 1930—Undisbursed balance.....	<u>.....</u>

*Contra

EXHIBIT C—*Continued*

JOHN W. GRIGGS ENDOWMENT FUND

January 1, 1930—Undisbursed balance	\$ 1,000.00
December 31, 1930—Undisbursed balance	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>

BETTIE G. FRANCIS ENDOWMENT FUND

January 1, 1930—Undisbursed balance	\$ 1,000.00
December 31, 1930—Undisbursed balance	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>

THE CRISIS

Annual Report of the Director of Publications and Research and Editor of "The Crisis"

This is the 20th Birthday of "The Crisis" magazine. During the twenty years of its existence, beginning in November, 1910, and ending with December, 1930, we have had a net paid circulation of 8,819,979 copies going to all parts of the world. Our cash income has amounted to \$801,751. For the first two years of our existence, we depended upon the general treasury of the N.A.A.C.P. for the salary of the Editor and rent of offices. For the next two years, we paid half the salary of the Editor, and a part of the rent. For the next fourteen years, we were financially self-supporting, while for the last two years, we have received in all \$4,666 from the general funds of the N.A.A.C.P. to meet deficits due to the industrial depression.

During the last year, our financial condition in detail has been as follows:

The income for 1930 was \$30,022, which added to \$494 on hand January 1, made the total cash amount to \$30,516.

The source of this income was as follows:

From subscriptions and cash sales, \$8,813; from agents, \$10,684; from advertisers, \$8,927; from sales of books, \$237; from miscellaneous sources, \$21; making a total of \$28,682. In addition to this, we received contributions of \$1,339, and \$1,666.64 from the general funds of the N.A.A.C.P.

The expenditures during 1930 have amounted to \$29,652. Of this, \$12,428 represents the cost of manufacture, including type-setting, printing and paper. The salaries of the office force amounted to \$7,189, and the salaries of the executive staff, \$4,874. For rent, we paid \$1,997; for postage and mailing, \$1,747; for advertising, \$416; and for miscellaneous expenses, \$1,014.

We had a balance in the bank December 31, 1930, of \$395. We have due us on agents' accounts, \$4,861; on advertising accounts, \$1,563; and on book accounts, \$44; making a total of \$6,863.

Our debts are as follows:

Trade accounts, \$4,546; executive salaries, \$995; commission, \$7.35; making a total indebtedness of \$5,549. Our indebtedness a

year ago was \$7,208, so that we have paid off during the last year \$1,659 of back debts. Our accounts receivable have been reduced by \$178.

The improved financial status as compared with December 31, 1929, is due to the help from the general funds of the N.A.A.C.P. and to the energetic work of the new Business Manager, Miss Irene Malvan, who has been with us since October.

"The Crisis" began to feel the industrial depression in 1929, when its income was \$2,300 less than the previous year. We made drastic economies to meet this. It seems to the Business Manager, after a very careful and thorough-going survey, that unless industrial conditions should get much worse during the year 1931, within two years or less, "The Crisis" can again be self-supporting.

So much for the financial situation. But "The Crisis" is not simply a business institution, nor is its object profit-making or even in the long run self-support. The real report of "The Crisis" to the Board of Directors and to the membership of the N.A.A.C.P. consists of the 32 semi-annual volumes and the four annual volumes of its publication. These volumes have established in the United States so clear and convincing a thesis of racial equality that today it is accepted without question by the rank and file of the American Negroes and by a gratifyingly large proportion of American citizens of every race and color. So true is this that most people have forgotten the part "The Crisis" played in this new public opinion. This is not only natural but as it should be. There is no patent on ideas and beliefs and the reward of agitation and propaganda is its universal acceptance.

But, there is in the very success of "The Crisis" in the past a danger and, a grave danger, threatening us. And that danger is that we should complacently assume that the kind of work which "The Crisis" has done is practically finished.

This, I believe is a serious mistake and the result of that inertia and reaction which is bound to show itself in an old and successful organization. One can see more and more in our organization the tendency artificially to segregate and simplify our problem; to think of the N.A.A.C.P. as having a finished and limited program which it can carry out without reference to the rest of the world and without reference to other reforms and programs current in our country. This is not only not true but impossible of successful formulation. There

is today more need of a thoughtful forum for the formulation of ideals of American democracy; for the unification and understanding of colored and white races throughout the world; and for a working program between liberal and radical causes in the United States, than ever before. It would be easy for our ideals to become utterly perverted and impossible of realization unless we prepare for this broader work. Our program can never be reduced mainly to the simple matters of court decisions and group voting for or against certain candidates.

As I conceive it, the best method by which gradually but surely we can re-arrange and clarify our thought and guide our action upon the broadest and highest ideals, is through maintaining a forum of public discussion with high ideals of reason, fearless opinion and artistic conception.

It would be a splendid thing, and it has always been my ardent hope, that such an organ could be self-supporting. That is, that its readers would pay for its propaganda. I realize, however, that this cannot always be true and that after all it is incidental. There has never been a single great magazine in the United States with a cause that has ever been entirely self-supporting and none today has been self-supporting for so long a period as "The Crisis." Whether it is self-supporting or not, the work of such a magazine must go on and the chief need for its success is spiritual independence, within, of course, the very natural and proper limitations which surround and must surround the unified efforts of one organization.

The work of "The Crisis" stands out clearly and distinctly in the past. While nobody can reduce a matter like this to figures, there can be no doubt as to the part which "The Crisis" has played in popularizing and making effective the work of the N.A.A.C.P. It has been an organ of publicity for which any national organization would have been glad to pay a substantial sum. The mere fact that this publicity has cost the National Association nothing for fourteen years is no reason why it should not cost something for two or three or even five years in the future. If it does, it is from every point of view worth it.

Personally, my interest in the N.A.A.C.P. has been centered in this branch of the work. It has been my life work. Its further development on the essential lines that it has been following is the only work in this organization which attracts me. I believe that the

demand for this magazine is deep and widespread. While a circulation of 100,000 may be the gratifying mark of passing war-hysteria and inflation—a net paid circulation of 19,000 copies in times of distress is just as splendid proof of appreciation and determination on the part of the mass of thinking colored people.

The program which I propose for "The Crisis" in the future is clear. I propose to conduct a magazine which will be self-supporting as far as this is compatible with independence of thought, clearness of expression and logical reasoning. I propose to make this magazine a forum, not simply for what the N.A.A.C.P. thinks or what I think, but for what any person, honestly and temperately wishes to express as his idea of the solution of the race and other problems. I wish more and more to link up the race problems in the United States with the race and color problems throughout the world; and especially, I wish to make common cause between the so-called Negro problem and the other social problems of peace and war, of labor and the distribution of wealth, of the further emancipation of woman, of industrial democracy and the curbing of imperialism, of colonial government, migration, and of a dozen other problems that are widely regarded today as the major problems of American life, and from which no great social problem can long successfully be segregated. For the support of such forward movements, we must look not to the rich but to the poor; not to the millionaires and great foundations but to the working classes; not to a few white friends but to the mass of educated and thoughtful black folk. In this way and in this way alone can the foundation of an intelligent world democracy be laid.

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ending December 31, 1930 °

In our opinion, the attached balance sheet and statement of income and profit and loss exhibit with substantial accuracy, the financial position of "The Crisis" as at December 31, 1930 and the result of operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W C. HEATON & COMPANY.

		ASSETS	
CASH			
In banks		\$ 354.22	
On hand.....		41.14	
Total Cash.....			\$ 395.36
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Advertisers.....		\$2,463.15	
Less reserve for doubtful accounts.....		900.00	
Net.....		\$1,563.15	
Agents.....		\$6,860.92	
Less reserve for doubtful accounts.....		2,000.00	
Net.....		\$4,860.92	
Due from sale of books.....		\$ 43.50	
Due from N. A. A. C. P.....		\$ 2.20	
Total accounts receivable.....			\$6,469.77
INVENTORIES			
Paper at Berkeley Press.....		\$ 28.32	
Books.....		433.01	
Total inventories.....			\$ 461.33
Total.....			\$7,326.46
INVESTMENTS			
Black Swan Phonograph Stock.....			\$ 1.00
Deposit with Post Office.....			325.00
DEFERRED CHARGES			
Paper, printing, etc., 1931 issue.....		\$1,183.74	
Stationery, supplies, etc.....		186.18	
Prepaid insurance.....		28.95	
Total.....			\$1,398.87
Furniture and Fixtures, net of depreciation.....			\$2,840.03
Total assets.....			\$11,891.36

LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade	\$4,546.90
Executive salary	995.17
Total	\$5,542.07
Advertisers' Credit Balances	980.80
Loans Payable (N. A. A. C. P.)	3,300.00
Reserve for Unexpired Portion of Subscriptions	3,900.00
Total liabilities	\$13,722.87

NET WORTH

Deficiency, January 1, 1930	\$2,201.02
Profit for the year ended December 31, 1930, per Exhibit B	369.51
Deficiency, December 31, 1930	\$1,831.51
Total liabilities, less deficiency	\$11,891.36

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the year ending December 31, 1930

INCOME

Sales—Net of returns.....	\$10,684.62	
Subscriptions.....	8,813.06	
Advertising (Net of commissions of \$166.20).....	8,927.44	
Book department profit, books and plays.....	237.47	
Contributions.....	1,338.95	
Miscellaneous.....	20.88	
Total Income.....		\$30,022.42

EXPENSES

Publishing costs		
Paper.....	\$3,809.64	
Printing.....	7,656.07	
Engraving.....	961.90	
Total.....		\$12,427.61
Salaries		
Executive.....	\$3,333.36	
Office.....	7,189.13	
Total.....		\$10,522.49
Sundry		
Postage.....	\$1,747.14	
Rent.....	1,996.80	
Stationery & Supplies.....	752.11	
Addressograph stencils, etc.....	162.80	
Advertising.....	416.13	
Telephone and telegraph.....	198.39	
Insurance.....	45.13	
Interest.....	59.30	
Prize fund, net.....	2.75	
Editorial expense.....	59.07	
General expense.....	486.27	
Total.....		\$ 5,925.89
Write down of Black Swan Phonograph Co. Stock.....	\$ 39.00	
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures.....	149.48	
Bad debts written off—Agents, net.....	182.60	
Bad debts written off—Advertisers, net.....	405.84	
Total expenses.....		\$29,652.91
Net profit to Exhibit A.....		\$ 369.51

#4264.115

N.A.A.C.P.

1931

22nd Annual Report

A YEAR'S WORK FOR JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO



National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

69 Fifth Avenue New York City

Twenty-second Annual Report
of the
National Association *for the* Advancement
of Colored People

for 1931

*A Summary of Work and
an Accounting*

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City

January, 1932

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York the sum of.....

.....

.....

Dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

*Received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
May 24, 1932*

OFFICERS FOR 1932

NATIONAL OFFICERS

*President and Chairman
of Board of Directors*

J. E. SPINGARN

Treasurer

MARY WHITE OVINGTON

Vice Presidents

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BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

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ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

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ROY WILKINS, *Assistant Secretary*

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Editor of The Crisis.*

ROBERT W. BAGNALL, *Director of Branches*

WILLIAM PICKENS, *Field Secretary*

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Hon. Arthur Capper

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Judge James A. Cobb

Charles Edward Russell

Official Organ: *The Crisis*, published monthly

STANDING COMMITTEES

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MARY WHITE OVINGTON

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MORDECAI W. JOHNSON

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FOREWORD

A year of world crisis has seen the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People going steadily forward. Its aims are in the path of manifest destiny of the darker races of the world. The world crisis and the social and political experiments that are its accompaniment all emphasize the fact which the Association was formed to promulgate — that the human family is one, and that all men are entitled to equal opportunity regardless of color or creed.

In several fields of major importance to the mass of colored citizens the Association again records advances during 1931. Mass political action has shown the Negro increasingly emancipated from traditional party allegiance, as evidenced by the overwhelming vote against ex-Senator Baird in New Jersey. In law, more calls than ever came to the Association for aid during the year, and the record of eight Negroes, either freed entirely or with executions reversed or delayed among those originally sentenced to death, is evidence of the effective nature of this work. Segregation, discrimination, aid to the Republic of Haiti all enlisted the activity of the Association deployed on the wide front of the battle for human rights.

Owing to the depression and need this year for economy, the report has been kept unusually brief to save printing expense. This does not mean, however, that the work has been scant. More work has been done, greater sums expended, and greater sums received than in the previous year, and readers of this report are asked to bear in mind that if the outline is abbreviated, the work has been more effective, on a larger scale, and more rewarding than ever before.

Chapter I.

LEGAL DEFENSE

EIGHT NEGROES SAVED FROM DEATH OR LIFE IMPRISONMENT

(1) **Robert Bell** and (2) **Grady Swain** - Arkansas: These two boys, 18 and 14 respectively, their convictions of murdering a white boy twice reversed by the Arkansas Supreme Court, were given a compromise sentence of ten years in prison on March 3, 1930. The confessions extorted from them by brutal beatings at their original trial were the subject of extended comment in the Wickersham Commission's Report on police lawlessness and brutality.

Messrs. Booker and Booker of Little Rock, Arkansas, retained to procure pardons for the boys, were advised by the Parole Board at a hearing early in December, to submit petitions for indefinite furloughs backed by a letter of recommendation from the trial judge to the Governor of Arkansas. On December 22, these attorneys telegraphed that the release of the boys was "virtually assured," but would be passed upon early in the new year.

Expenditures: \$1490 for trials and appeals; \$200 for pardon efforts.

(3) **William Harper**. Condemned to death on January 29 for alleged criminal assault on a white woman of Portsmouth, Virginia, William Harper, colored, was acquitted of that crime on March 6, the woman being subsequently convicted of perjury in Norfolk. Witnesses testified at the second trial, which was obtained for Harper with the aid of the Norfolk N.A.A.C.P., that the complaining white woman had been forty miles from the scene of the alleged attack, that she had spent the night with a white man who courageously testified to this fact in court; and that she had been seen in a North Carolina dance hall drunk on the night of the alleged attack.

The Roanoke World News said of the case that it "is a warning to those who would take the law in their own hands, and execute summary vengeance without full inquiry. Many of those who have been lynched by excited mobs were as innocent of any crime as is William Harper."

Total expenditures by the Norfolk Branch—\$345.00.

Windsor, Missouri, Murder Case. (4) Eual Richardson and (5) Emmett Gallie, sentenced to death in Windsor, Mo., on October 18, 1930, for alleged murder of a 63-year old white woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Neiman, had their execution automatically suspended by notice of appeal. Miss Helen Boardman, sent to the scene by the N.A.A.C.P., uncovered a deliberate plot to lynch the two Negroes and charged that open threats of lynching were being made in Henry County; that the trial had been conducted with a mob of 2000 surrounding the court house, some with ropes in their hands; that the defense attorney had not been allowed to talk with his clients until twenty minutes before the trial; that motion for a change of venue had been denied; that among the "evidence" on which the Negroes had been convicted were fresh footprints "discovered" in a field that had been walked over by hundreds of people between the time of the murder and the "discovery"; that confessions had been obtained by brutal beatings in a Kansas City police station; and that the white attorney for the boys had been threatened.

The National Office paid \$75.00 for a Transcript of Record, and assisted the boys' attorneys, Messrs. Jones and Wesner, with legal citations. The Association spent \$150.00 for the investigation and will spend further sums in conjunction with the Kansas City, Missouri, Branch for attorneys' fees. The Kansas City Branch paid the salary and expenses of the investigator and in other ways worked vigorously in behalf of the defendants.

....

(6) **Thomas Nelson.** His murder conviction twice reversed by the Virginia State Court of Appeals, Thomas Nelson was freed in December on bond of \$1,000, with recommendation from Virginia's highest tribunal that his case be nolle prossed when he appears before the Circuit Court at the February term. As stated in previous reports, Nelson was convicted on flimsy circumstantial evidence of the murder of a white storekeeper on August 5, 1927.

The N.A.A.C.P. contributed \$400.00 and its National Legal Committee cooperated closely with Messrs. McCue and McCue of Charlottesville, Virginia, attorneys for Nelson.*

(7) **Tom Carraway.** Notified that Tom Carraway was to be executed for a criminal assault in Biloxi, Mississippi, the Association, through Attorney Sidney R. Redmond of Jackson, procured two stays of execution until January 8th to prepare appeal.

* Nelson was discharged from the \$1000 bond and released in February, 1932.

Carraway's main contention for a new trial was that all witnesses, white and colored, who wished to testify for him and who could have established a complete alibi were intimidated and not allowed to testify. The Mississippi Supreme Court was to hear a new argument on the case on March 28th, 1932. The National Office contributed \$250.00 to the defense.

(8) **Ervin Pruitt.** Ervin Pruitt was sentenced to be hanged at Meridian, Mississippi, on February 16th on a charge of murdering a white woman's child of which she declared Pruitt to be the father. The woman admitted poisoning her baby but Pruitt was convicted and sentenced to death despite the woman's husband's testimony that Pruitt and he were out of town on the day the child was killed. Appeal to the Mississippi Supreme Court by Attorney Sidney R. Redmond of Jackson stayed execution, but the Court in March confirmed the conviction, with two judges dissenting. Pruitt was sentenced to die on April 15th. The National Office contributed \$500.00 to the defense of this case.

At the time of going to press, appeals were being made to Governor Conner of Mississippi for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.*

EXTRADITION

Dove Ballard—Extradition of Dove Ballard to Alabama on charge of having killed a deputy sheriff, was opposed by the Albion and Detroit, Mich., Branches before Governor Wilbur M. Brucker of Michigan on the ground of Alabama's lynching record and the state of public sentiment in the community, which made it unlikely a Negro charged with a capital offense against a white person would receive a fair trial. At a hearing before Governor Brucker on October 26th Ballard's waiver of extradition was thrown out and the case adjourned ten days.

At the final hearing on November 5th Senator Charles A. Roxborough represented the Detroit N.A.A.C.P., James R. Golden of Battle Creek represented the Albion Branch, and Herbert L. Dudley of Detroit represented the relatives. The Governor sent a personal representative to Alabama to get full information, and on November 17th granted the extradition after his personal agent reported assurances from the Governor of Alabama and other officials that Ballard would be given a fair and impartial trial.

* Commutation to life imprisonment granted April 14, 1932.

Ballard was sentenced to death in Butler County Circuit Court on December 4th. The N.A.A.C.P. and relatives of Ballard are appealing the case.

SCHOOL SEGREGATION

.... (1) **Gary, Indiana**—R. L. Bailey of Indianapolis was authorized by the National Office in September to make a motion to the Indiana Supreme Court for reargument of the decision upholding segregated schools at Gary, Indiana.

(2) **Mansfield, Ohio**—Charles W. White of Cleveland has been retained by the National Office, the Mansfield Branch, and the Ohio State Conference to fight a segregated school in Mansfield where colored children were placed in two classes under colored teachers, under the pretense of segregating "backward" children. Normal colored children were included in these classes.

(3) **Hillburn, New York**—A test case is being prepared on the barring of colored children from the "Main Public School" of Hillburn, New York. The facts were established through investigation by William T. Andrews, Special Legal Assistant.

(4) **Vallejo, California**—Court order of September 30th closed the Vallejo Normal and Industrial School, operated by C. H. Toney for colored pupils, after suit had been instituted by the Vallejo Branch. The pupils were ordered on September 7th to report to the public schools.

SCOTTSBORO CASE

On March 25, 1931, nine Negro boys, ages 14 to 20 years, were removed from a freight train at Paint Rock, Alabama, and charged with raping two white girls beating their way on the freight, dressed in men's clothes. Confessions were extorted from the ~~white~~ boys by beatings. Of the girls, one had a police record and the other was of low intelligence.

A mob surrounded the jail, but the boys were saved from lynching by being removed to Gadsden. They were returned to Scottsboro, March 30th, formally charged with the crime of rape, and eight of them were tried and sentenced to death April 6th and 7th. In the case of the ninth boy, age 14, the state

asked for life imprisonment only, but seven of the jury asked for electrocution, and a jury disagreement was therefore recorded. The courthouse, during the trial, was surrounded by a mob, and the verdicts were greeted with cheers and a brass band, the noise clearly audible to the jurors.

The boys were represented in court by Milo C. Moody of Scottsboro, appointed as counsel by the court, and Stephen R. Roddy of Chattanooga, Tennessee, retained by the Chattanooga Branch N.A.A.C.P. and the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance. For appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court, the N.A.A.C.P. retained Fort, Beddow and Ray, foremost criminal law firm in Alabama and Messrs. Clarence Darrow of Chicago, and Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, the last named volunteering his services. The boys were visited in jail by two members of the Staff, the Secretary and the Field Secretary. Under the direction of Messrs. Fort, Beddow and Ray a Bill of Exceptions, 790 pages long, costing \$600, one of the most elaborate of such documents ever presented to an Alabama court, was signed by the Trial Judge and certified to the Supreme Court.

The Communists, operating through the International Labor Defense, misrepresented the N.A.A.C.P. as being in league with the "lyncher bosses" and as conspiring to bring about the execution of the boys. Despite verbal and written assurances from the boys that they wished the N.A.A.C.P. to defend them, the Communists procured the signatures of the boys and their guardians to a request that the I.L.D. defend them. Messrs. Darrow and Hays, in Birmingham to confer with Mr. Roderick Beddow, were informed on December 28th that a telegram to this effect had been signed by the boys. Both attorneys proposed a joint statement by all attorneys in the case saying:

"We represent the defendants. We represent no organization. The lives of 8 boys are at stake. It is unimportant who enlisted our interest. We will engage in no controversy between groups. We have agreed to work together to try to save these boys and our responsibility is to them and to them only."

This the I.L.D. attorneys declined to agree to. The condition was proposed that Messrs. Darrow and Hays repudiate the N.A.A.C.P. and enter the case under Communist auspices. This they refused to do.

The Board of Directors in a formal statement at their regular meeting on January 4th withdrew from the case and placed

further responsibility for the fate of the boys upon the shoulders of the Communists operating through the I.L.D. *

FUND FOR LEGAL WORK

The economic crisis has forced a delay in the nation-wide legal campaign for civil rights financed by a special appropriation of the American Fund for Public Service and directed by Nathan R. Margold, specially retained for this purpose. Mr. Margold who had collected data and elaborated the plan of legal action was ready to begin work when a request came from the American Fund that owing to a reduction in the value of their securities the N.A.A.C.P. make no commitments without further consultation. A special committee on Negro work composed of members of the N.A.A.C.P. Board of Directors and the Board of the American Fund, at a meeting in October, decided that a revised program should be planned to fit as nearly as possible the reduced funds which would be available. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the Association's Legal Committee, Mr. Margold, and the Secretary are now working on the revised program.

NATIONAL LEGAL COMMITTEE

The Association was fortunate in being able to add to its National Legal Committee during 1931 three of the outstanding

* Up to the time of printing this report the following developments have occurred in the Scottsboro cases:

Hearing in the Supreme Court of Alabama was held Jan. 21, 1932.

The court on March 24 handed down decision affirming conviction of seven of the boys and setting May 13 as date of electrocution. The case of the 8th boy was reversed on the basis of his age, 14 years, and remanded for trial.

Application for rehearing of appeals in behalf of the 7 boys, filed March 25, was denied by the Alabama Supreme Court April 9.

Following the appointment by the International Labor Defense of Walter Pollak, of New York, as counsel to prepare appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, the N.A.A.C.P. through the chairman of its National Legal Committee, Arthur B. Spingarn, offered Mr. Pollak the use of the N.A.A.C.P. files in the Arkansas cases (Moore vs. Dempsey) and the experience of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Committee, reiterating the interest of the N.A.A.C.P. in saving the boys and its conviction that the boys were innocent.

Mr. Pollak on April 13, accepted this offer stating that: "When we are a little further along I shall have occasion to take full advantage of your generous offer of cooperation."

lawyers of the country—Arthur Garfield Hays and Morris L. Ernst of New York, and Edward H. Morris of Chicago. The Committee is now composed as follows:

Arthur B. Spingarn, New York, Chairman
Clarence Darrow, Chicago
Morris L. Ernst, New York
Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge, Mass.
Arthur Garfield Hays, New York
James Marshall, New York
Edward H. Morris, Chicago
T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.
Herbert K. Stockton, New York
Charles H. Studin, New York

THE VOTE

The Second Texas White Primary Case — In the first case, *Nixon v. Herndon*, 273 U. S. 536, decided in 1927, the Supreme Court held a state law excluding Negroes from primary voting unconstitutional. The present case challenges an enabling act, passed immediately thereafter by the Texas Legislature, permitting state party committees to prescribe membership conditions.

The case came to the Supreme Court on appeal from the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth District, sitting in New Orleans, and was to be heard early in January, — James Marshall and Nathan R. Margold appearing for the N.A.A.C.P. with Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the National Legal Committee present.

Argument was heard in the case by the Supreme Court on January 7, 1932. As the State of Texas failed to appear through counsel, reargument was ordered and had on March 14, 1932. Argument for Dr. Nixon was made by James Marshall of the Legal Committee of the N.A.A.C.P. and Nathan R. Margold, retained by the Association.

Registration Denied in North Carolina — The N.A.A.C.P. enlisted the activity of the Department of Justice when a registrar, S. R. Sechrest, declined to register six properly qualified colored applicants for registration as voters in the 1928 general elections at East Spencer, North Carolina. Investigation by the Department of Justice disclosed violation of the 15th amendment and a grand jury, in October, 1931, returned an indictment

against the defendant. On October 22 the defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* against the six counts brought against him by the grand jury. On three of the counts a fine of \$150 each was imposed, and on the other three the defendant was placed on probation for three years, with a stipulation that he appear at each regular term of court and show that the terms of probation had been complied with. The Federal Judge, Johnson J. Hays, authorized the defendant to be imprisoned if he failed to pay the fine.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

When Federal Judge William Clark of New Jersey rendered a decision invalidating the Eighteenth Amendment it was feared by the National Office of the N.A.A.C.P. that this decision might jeopardize the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, since it involved the surrender of state powers and the transfer of authority to the federal government. Therefore, during the October (1930) term of the United States Supreme Court Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman, and Mr. James Marshall, member of the National Legal Committee, filed petition asking leave to file a brief in behalf of the Association, urging the constitutionality of the Prohibition Amendment. The Solicitor General consented to the filing of the brief. On January 21, Messrs. Spingarn and Marshall appeared before the Supreme Court, but the Court declined to receive the N.A.A.C.P. brief, since it had made a ruling that no briefs by outsiders would be received unless both sides consented. Though the government had consented, the appellees would not agree to the filing of the brief by the N.A.A.C.P.

This is the second case involving constitutional rights of Negroes in which attorneys for the Association have offered briefs to the United States Supreme Court as *amici curiae*, the first being the celebrated Grandfather Clause Case of 1915.

POLITICAL ACTION

The Defeat of ex-Senator Baird—Negroes have successfully opposed three senators who voted to seat Judge John J. Parker on the Supreme Court. Two of these senators, Roscoe C. McCulloch of Ohio and Henry J. Allen of Kansas, failed in reelection. Ex-Senator David A. Baird, Jr., was defeated this year for Governor in New Jersey.

In February, leading colored citizens of New Jersey, among them Dr. Vernon F. Bunce, President of the New Jersey State Conference, Dr. George L. Johnson, President of the Bayonne

Branch, Robert Hartgrove of Jersey City, Mrs. Mary Rice Hayes Allen, President of the Montclair Branch, and Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, asked the National Office for advice. The National Office drafted a resolution pointing out the major importance in Baird's campaign of his having over-ridden the protests of his colored constituents in voting to place on the Supreme Court a man who had shown his hostility to the cause of the Negro's full citizenship. This resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches at Atlantic City, March 6th and 7th, attended by 400 persons. The National Office also assisted the New Jersey Branches in conducting their campaign and prepared the text of a leaflet setting forth the grounds of the opposition to Baird's candidacy, of which 100,000 copies were distributed.

The National Office speakers, including every member of the Staff, some of them repeatedly, spoke throughout New Jersey and Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays volunteered his services for addresses in Newark and Jersey City. In the landslide against Baird, it was estimated that out of 90,000 Negro votes cast fully 75,000 went against Baird.

The Association, throughout the campaign, reiterated that its political activity was non-partisan; that it had no political or other axe to grind; and that it was interested solely in defending the Negro's citizenship status and confirming his political independence. The result of the New Jersey election created a sensation throughout the country.

Chapter II.

DISCRIMINATION

Pennsylvania Civil Rights Act Vetoed. Mutilation, in committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature of an amendment originally designed to strengthen the Pennsylvania State Civil Rights Act of 1887, brought a request from the Philadelphia Branch for aid to the National Office. The National Office called upon other Pennsylvania Branches to join in opposition to the amended bill and telegraphed Governor Pinchot who, on July 1st, wrote the National Office as follows:

"I am glad to say that in accordance with your telegram I have vetoed House Bill No. 757. It has given me great pleasure to be able to act upon your recommendation."

The Philadelphia Branch, aided by the National Office, plans to introduce into the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature an amendment to the Civil Rights Act which will fully secure the Negro citizens equal accommodations in public places.

Unemployed Registration in New York City: Announcement of registration offices in New York City for registrants "except Negro women" and "for Negro women of the Harlem District" by the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau brought vigorous protest from the National Office to the Director. The N.A.A.C.P. asked that segregated offices be discontinued at once and "that those in need of aid be registered at all offices regardless of race or color."

On November 12, one week after the first announcement, the daily press carried a "corrected" list of offices where unemployed women might register, omitting race designation.

Eastern Clergy Bureau: Discrimination against colored ministers in travel by a requirement of the Eastern Clergy Bureau that the applicant for clerical pass should state whether he was white or colored brought an exchange of correspondence between the Clergy Bureau and the N.A.A.C.P. No satisfactory result could be obtained — the Clergy Bureau stating in its final letter that "the Clergy Bureaus have found that the regulation which has been effective since they were established, serves a useful purpose in the conduct of the work." The National Office inquired of the Interstate Commerce Commission and learned that the Commission had nothing to do with regulations governing the issuance of clergy permits.

Negro Hospitals and the Rosenwald Fund: Announcement early in the year by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of a plan for separate hospitalization for Negroes in various parts of the country was commented upon in the following resolution of the N.A.A.C.P. Board of Directors, passed at its March meeting:

"The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People desires to call to the attention of the Rosenwald Fund and the public the dangers inherent in a program of separate medical education and medical care for Negroes.

"In principle, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believes that segregation in education and medical care tends to provide neither the best opportunities for doctors and nurses nor to create standard hospitals on which the general health of the community depends.

"It firmly believes that Negroes in the North should be admitted without discrimination to public hospitals and that Negro physicians and nurses should be trained in the great medical schools and hospitals according

to the general standards that are applied to members of any other racial group. This is illustrated by the progress that is being made in New York City. With practically no separate hospitals Negroes have been admitted more and more easily to the public hospitals and their treatment there has been bettered."

Dismantling of Negro Regiments: A confidential War Department order was received by the National Office from a number of sources in July and August indicating a plan to abolish Negro regiments in the U. S. Army. Upon inquiry, the Acting Secretary of War informed the N.A.A.C.P. that the War Department did not intend to abolish any one of the four Negro regiments. However, upon investigation the Association found that these units were being steadily reduced, broken up, and scattered about the country and changed from combat units to service detachments doing menial work. The War Department justified this action on the grounds of economies necessary to permit increase in the Air Corps.

The N.A.A.C.P., joined by colored newspapers throughout the country and many organizations and individuals, pointed out that the proportion of Negro soldiers to white in the regular army was barely one to fifty, and that it would seem extremely unjust to reduce the already low proportion of Negroes in the army to make room for expansion of the Air Corps in which no Negroes had been permitted to enlist.

The Association was able to announce at its Annual Meeting on January 3rd that the War Department was retaining combat training for the Tenth Cavalry.

Red Cross Emergency Relief: Compulsory work on streets and on land for private individuals by Negroes receiving American Red Cross relief in Arkansas in the winter of 1930-31 was reported to the National Office. Inquiry disclosed, however, that in some communities Negroes fared well, indicating uneven quality and lax supervision over Red Cross appointments in the section. Report of the facts by the N.A.A.C.P. to Dr. John Barton Payne, National American Red Cross Chairman, brought assurances that no discrimination would be tolerated.

New York City Textbooks: Untrue and slurring statements about the Negro in a New York City Public School textbook which came into the National Office's possession brought the decision that a study should be made especially of history and civic textbooks in use in New York with a view to an authoritative protest to the Board of Education and to the Mayor.

This protest is to be followed by recommendations to authors, publishers and historical societies and Branches are to be urged to take up this work.

The Board of Directors in November appointed a committee to conduct this study consisting of Charles Edward Russell, Chairman; J. E. Spingarn and W. E. B. DuBois.

Birth of a Nation: Opposed for fifteen years because it aroused race hatred wherever shown, the **Birth of a Nation** film was stopped in one state (Kansas) and in seven cities in the country:

Kansas: Despite the barring of the film in Kansas in 1915 when Senator Arthur Capper was Governor of the State,, it was proposed to show the film this year in Topeka. Local Branch protest to Mayor Omar B. Ketchum brought instructions to the Chief of Police to arrest the theatre owner if the film was shown. A temporary restraining order was obtained by the theatre owner in a District Court against the city of Topeka. Appealed to by the Topeka Branch, the National Office telegraphed Governor Harry H. Woodring, who replied that attorneys for the film company had promised the film would not be shown in Kansas pending reinspection by the Board of Review, and that he was convinced it was best that the film be not shown. On reinspection by the Board of Review November 9 it was voted not to approve the film for exhibition in Kansas, the Governor writing the National Office that this met with approval.

St. Paul, Minn. — Local Branch, on appeal to the City Council, procured a resolution ordering the Chief of Police to close the picture and prevent its further showing.

Detroit, Mich. — Detroit Branch procured an order from Mayor Frank Murphy, threatening to revoke the theatre's license unless the film was withdrawn.

Philadelphia, Pa. — The Philadelphia Branch procured an order from Mayor Harry A. Mackey ordering the showing of the film stopped at a local theatre.

Omaha, Neb. — The local Branch induced Mayor Richard L. Metcalfe to stop the showing of the film.

Montclair, N. J. — Mayor Charles G. Phillips ordered the film withdrawn; **Jersey City, N. J.** — The Director of Public Safety issued an order preventing the showing; **Roselle, N. J.** — Upon the suggestion of the Mayor objectionable passages of the film were eliminated.

Chapter III

PUBLICITY

The regular course of the Association's work was attended with news and editorial success. Thirty-five editorials greeted the publication of the lynching figures for 1930, and comment upon those figures came from such distant points as the **Star** in Auckland, New Zealand; a newspaper in Calcutta, India; the **Yorkshire Herald** in England, and the April number of the **Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend** in London.

This year, for the first time, the Association succeeded in having a motion picture record of one of its activities shown in regular commercial movie theatres. The presentation of the Spingarn Medal by Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman to Richard B. Harrison, star of "The Green Pastures," was filmed by the Pathé Sound-News Reel, by special arrangement, and was shown in the Trans Lux theatre in New York as well as distributed by Pathé.

The Spingarn Medal presentation was made the subject of a considerable volume of news and editorial matter, in the theatrical columns of the daily newspapers, as well as in the news and editorial columns. The **New York Times** gave almost an entire column to the ceremony, the **Herald Tribune** three-quarters of a column, and both of these newspapers as well as the **New York Evening Post** had commendatory editorials.

Excellent results attended the distribution of N.A.A.C.P. releases prepared for the Chicago Inter-Ocean Syndicate, literally hundreds of clippings from small newspapers in all parts of the country being received as a result of this service given the Association free of charge.

In connection with the charges made by Miss Helen Boardman, that two colored men were being unjustly condemned for a murder they had not committed in Windsor, Missouri, the Director of Publicity accompanied Miss Boardman to the New York offices of the Associated Press, and there, from her material, prepared a story which resulted in clippings being received at the National Office from the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

In view of the limited coverage afforded by the two clipping services to which the N.A.A.C.P. subscribes, it is fair to assume that N.A.A.C.P. releases distributed by Associated Press reach all important centers in the country.

During the Annual Conference in Pittsburgh, excellent publicity was given the proceedings. All three Pittsburgh dailies greeted the Conference on the opening day with welcoming editorials and full and fair reports were published in their news columns.

The Association's Annual Report brought editorials in leading newspapers of the country, including the *New York Times*, *Evening Post*, *Springfield Republican*, *Toronto, Canada, Mail and Empire*, *Chester, Pa., Times*, *Greenville, S. C., Piedmont*, *Denison, Texas, Herald*, and others.

Letters to the editors of daily newspapers and magazines were widely published during the year, among those publishing letters from the Director of Publicity being the *New Freeman*, the *New Republic*, and the *Forum*. In addition, the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* repeatedly published N.A.A.C.P. communications during the year, as did the *Nation*, the *Springfield Republican*, *Milwaukee Leader*, *N. Y. Evening Post*, *Philadelphia Record*, and the *Evening Public Ledger*, and many others.

A communication to the *Mobile, Alabama, Register* was published in full in the course of an editorial a column in length, and this editorial was reprinted in full in the *Bay Minette, Ala., Times*. A communication on the subject of Haiti was published together with a commendatory editorial in the *Camden, N. J., Courier Post*.

Among the releases of the Association which were distributed by the Associated Press and widely published during the year were:

Announcement of the appointment of Mr. White as Secretary.

Lincoln's Birthday statement prepared for the Chairman of the Board of Directors. (Published in full in the *Kansas City Kansan* and *Providence, R. I., News Tribune* and distributed by Associated Press.)

Resolution of the Board disapproving of medical and hospital segregation. (*N. Y. Tribune* and Associated Press.)

Repeated protests against the War Department's distribution as service detachments of famous Negro regiments like the 10th Cavalry and 24th Infantry.

Protests against financial domination of Haiti by U. S. Minister and Financial Adviser.

Protests on lynchings in Maryland and West Virginia.

Lynching figures released at end of year published in *N. Y. Times* and *Herald Tribune* and distributed by Associated Press.

A letter to editors on the hospital color bar which resulted in the death of Miss Juliette Derricotte, was published in many newspapers, including *N. Y. Herald-Tribune*; *Springfield, Mass., News and Republican*; *St. Louis Star*; *N. Y. Evening Post*; *N. Y. Sun*, and others. This letter was sent also to editors of medical publications throughout the country.

During the spirited election campaign in New Jersey against ex-Senator Baird, detailed elsewhere in this report, the Publicity Director spoke in Atlantic City and cooperated closely in the preparation of local news releases with the officers of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches and with the National Officers speaking there. The Director of Publicity worked with Mr. Roger Baldwin on the Memorial to the President on Haiti and wrote the Memorandum on Haiti submitted to the Senate Finance Committee.

A report of the work of the white press would be incomplete without commendation of the consistent and loyal support given the N.A.A.C.P. by Miss Delilah L. Beasley, correspondent for the Oakland, California, **Tribune**, who for several years has featured the Association's releases in her column.

COLORED PRESS

Too much praise cannot be given the colored editors of the country who on issues of vital importance have unitedly supported the Association both with extensive news accounts and editorially. It has been a pleasure for the Association to send out in its weekly press service, almost every week, one or more editorials from colored newspapers supporting the work of the N.A.A.C.P. and only space limitations have prevented many more such editorials from being distributed.

Particularly in issues like the break-up of the Negro regiments by the War Department has the Negro press functioned as a fearless and energetic champion of the race, and newspapers like the Pittsburgh **Courier**, the St. Louis **Argus**, the Kansas City **Call**, the Baltimore **Afro-American**, the Chicago **Whip**, the N. Y. **Amsterdam News**, the Norfolk **Journal and Guide**, to mention only a few out of many, have given hard-hitting and faithful support to the Association. The Pittsburgh **Courier** gave lavishly of its news and editorial space during the Annual Conference in that city.

Moreover, colored editors have unselfishly advanced the cause of political independence among colored voters which the N.A.A.C.P. has been advocating. The election campaign in New Jersey and the defeat of ex-Senator David Baird's candidacy for governor were fully reported and commented upon.

ARTICLES BY THE STAFF

Mr. White

"The Negro and the Supreme Court"—Harper's - Jan., 1931

"The Scottsboro Case"—The New Leader - June 13, 1931

"The Negro and the Communists"—Harper's - Dec., 1931

Chapter on Frederick Douglass in Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, Vol. 5.

Chapter on "Negro Literature" in "American Writers on American Literature", edited by John Macey.

Mr. Seligmann

"The Haitian Crisis"—Distributed Dec. 1931, to 25 Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Chapter IV.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The part played by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the life of the Negro and of the nation advanced a step in recognition at the 23rd Annual Conference held in Pittsburgh, June 30 through July 5.

The keynote of the Association's purposes, of its undeviating line of service and vigilant courage, was struck in the presidential address by J. E. Spingarn at the closing meeting of the Conference.

The Conference was a representative one, with delegates in attendance representing 17 states and the District of Columbia.

The City of Pittsburgh made the Association cordially welcome. Comfortable arrangements had been made for the housing of delegates and accommodation at mealtime at the local Y.M.C.A. Roomy and dignified churches were provided for the mass meetings, and, for the closing mass meeting the municipal auditorium, Soldiers Memorial Hall, was opened to the Conference and a radio broadcast over KDKA arranged for the addresses. The radio time was extended in order that the proceedings of the closing mass meeting might be broadcast in their entirety.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, happening to be in the country, flew from Washington in an army airplane in order to be able to give the Conference his personal message of greetings and an assurance that he would continue to be a friend to the aspirations of colored Americans.

Not only had the Conference been heralded to Pittsburgh by commendatory editorials and news releases, but on the opening day each of Pittsburgh's three daily newspapers published an editorial of welcome. The press reports of the Conference proceedings were both full and accurate. The colored press of the country, led by the Pittsburgh **Courier**, published extended accounts of the Conference addresses and proceedings and many cordial editorial comments.

A summary of events at the night mass meetings, interspersed with close and detailed discussions of the Negro's problems at the day sessions, yields the following high points:

Tuesday, June 30: A warning by Norman Thomas of New York, former Socialist candidate for President, that the Negro must be ready for changing methods and standards in modern society, where rampant individualism, he felt, must give place to socialization of production, distribution and care for the needs of the individual. Other speakers at this meeting: Thomas A. Dunn, President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Miss Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the N.A.A.C.P. Board of Directors; Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches.

Wednesday, July 1: "The Negro Woman Comes of Age", by Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President Palmer Memorial Institute; and an address by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, urging Negroes to organize an "economic general staff" of their own, to co-operate in buying, in merchandising and in promoting employment for their own people.

Thursday, July 2: Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; "The Negro Press and Race Relations", by Robert L. Vann, Editor of the Pittsburgh **Courier**; address by Bishop E. D. W. Jones, A. M. E. Zion Church.

Friday, July 3, Carnegie Music Hall: "Self-Reliance and the Scottsboro Cases", by William Pickens, Field Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.; and a masterly address outlining the contribution to culture of races of the world, entitled "The Larger Race Problem", by Herbert Adolphus Miller, late professor of Sociology at Ohio State University.

Sunday, July 5, Soldiers Memorial Hall: J. E. Spingarn, President of the N.A.A.C.P., who told of the struggle and rise, of the N.A.A.C.P., its stand for justice and freedom in the nation, and its pledge to continue on the way on which it had been a pioneer. Clarence Darrow, who urged upon colored Americans

that they come to rely on themselves, to fight together through the agency of the N.A.A.C.P., and to maintain their political independence. Walter White, Secretary, outlined the Association's work for the year, and then issued a dramatic warning to the nation that it must be just and decent to colored citizens if it did not wish Communist propaganda to make headway among them.

Letters of greeting to the Conference were received from President Hoover; from Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, a member of the Association's Board of Directors; from Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania; and from Paul Block, publisher of a chain of newspapers of which one is the Pittsburgh **Sun-Telegraph**, and other friends.

The Conference adopted resolutions relative to the general situation of the Negro in America, and with special reference to Haiti. The Negro is urged in the resolutions to "use his political power to break up the power of corporate wealth through parties which refuse to regard the true interests of the mass of workers." He will continue to protest against denial of opportunity through color segregation, and to urge the restoration of independence to Haiti, the Philippines, the Virgin Islands and economic justice to Cuba. The resolutions conclude: "All this, however, is simply to give us civil freedom, political power and intelligence, so as to help in the remaking of modern society. We stand shoulder to shoulder with those far-seeing thinkers of the world who declare that the income of the mass of people must be increased; that poverty must be abolished; that inordinate individual wealth is immoral and dangerous and that industry must, more and more in the future be a democracy and not an oligarchy."

AWARDS

THE SPINGARN MEDAL

The Seventeenth Spingarn Medal was presented to Richard B. Harrison, star of "The Green Pastures," at the Mansfield Theatre, New York City, on the evening of Sunday, March 22, before an audience of more than one thousand persons. The presentation was made by Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York and addresses were made by Messrs. J. E. Spingarn, W. E. B. DuBois and Marc Connelly, author of "The Green Pastures". On the platform were four other Spingarn Medallists, including Dr. DuBois, Harry T. Burleigh, James Weldon Johnson and Henry A. Hunt.

THE MME. C. J. WALKER MEDAL

The 1930 Mme. C. J. Walker Medal, given annually for the most distinguished service to colored Americans through the N.A.A.C.P. was awarded to Mrs. F. Katherine Bailey of Marion, Indiana. This award was given for Mrs. Bailey's heroic service during and after the horrible lynching of two colored youths in Marion on August 7, 1930. Mrs. Bailey with her husband risked everything they had in their stand for the principles of the N.A.A.C.P. She is President of the Marion Branch of the Association and has done outstanding organization work in Indiana.

Chapter V.

HAITI

Beginning with a visit by the Acting Secretary to Haiti in January, where he and Mrs. White were received by President Stenio Vincent and attended many meetings and conferences, the Association throughout the year maintained its active interest in the "Haitianization" of all governmental work in that country.

Upon learning through the newspapers that it was the intention of President Hoover to make a trip to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the N.A.A.C.P. telegraphed the President asking that he include Haiti in his itinerary for the trip and offered its services to him in supplying all necessary information on conditions there.

On April 24th, at the Brevoort Hotel, a luncheon was given to M. Ernest Chauvet at which the Haitian Minister was unofficially present and leading editors and publicists and heads of liberal bodies were introduced in an intimate way to the immediate problems of Haiti.

Early in December eight organizations joined with the N.A.A.C.P. in presenting a Memorial to President Hoover, protesting against the ultimatum delivered on October 26 by the American Minister to the Haitian government holding up all salaries except those paid to Americans in Haiti. The Memorial pointed out that although commendable steps had been taken to restore technical services to Haitian control "at present the Haitian government cannot appropriate a dollar for any purpose without the consent of our financial adviser." The Memorial asked that the following three steps be immediately adopted: "1. Com-

plete restoration of financial and political autonomy to Haiti; 2. Withdrawal of the U. S. Marines now stationed in Haiti; 3. Negotiation of a new treaty constitutionally negotiated with the consent of the legislatures of both nations."

The organizations signing this Memorial with the N.A.A.C.P. were: American Civil Liberties Union, by Roger Baldwin; the Central Conference of American Rabbis, by Rabbi Edward L. Israël, chairman of the Social Justice Commission; the Fellowship of Reconciliation, by J. B. Matthews, Secretary; the League for Industrial Democracy, by Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director; the Methodist Federation for Social Service, by Winifred Chappell, Secretary; the National Association of Colored Women, by Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, President; the National Urban League, by L. Hollingsworth Wood, President; the People's Lobby, by John Dewey, President.

Late in December, the Association asked leave of Senator Reed Smoot, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, to file a Memorandum asking that Committee to investigate the holding and flotation of Haitian loans in this country. Senator Smoot informed the Association he would receive such a Memorandum and present it to the Committee.

This Memorandum made the following charges:

1. That the treaties governing the loans were imposed upon Haiti by force.

2. That a treaty governing loans was extended over the protest of the Haitian government and without sanction of the United States Congress, the extension being subsequently repudiated in formal resolutions by the present reconstituted Haitian legislature.

3. That the proceeds of the loans were used in "financial manipulations" for the benefit of U. S. bankers headed by the National City Bank and not for productive purposes or for the benefit of the Haitian people.

4. That a vice-president of the National City Bank, Roger L. Farnham, was president of the National Railways of Haiti, was made receiver for that line in bankruptcy proceedings in 1920, was awarded \$100,000 for his services, and that the Haitian government was obliged to assume \$2,660,000 in obligations of this virtually defunct line, on which the people of Haiti are now paying interest.

.... 5. The financial negotiations between the two countries have been conducted by bankers "dealing with themselves" and operating without congressional sanction through the U. S. Department of State.

Chapter VI.

LYNCHING

There were 14 lynchings in 1931 as against 25 in 1930, but many of this year's mob murders were of extreme brutality. Seven of the victims were taken from peace officers and jails. One was a white man. The lynching record for the year is as follows:

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1931

Chronological List

- January 12: *Maryville, Mo.* (All metropolitan newspapers, Jan. 13):
A mob chained and burned to death *Raymond Gunn* on the roof of the schoolhouse in which he had confessed he had assaulted and killed a 19 year old school teacher. The schoolroom furniture was piled about the building; Gunn was forced to mount a ladder and creep to the ridgepole; shingles were removed to permit him to be fastened by chains to the rafters; roof, floors and furniture were drenched with gasoline. Ten minutes after the torch was applied the roof was ignited and soon thereafter the building was a heap of ashes. Gunn was taken from sheriff's officers at the entrance to the courthouse.
- January 29: *Schafer, North Dakota*: (New York Evening World, January 29)
Charles Bannon, (white) confessed slayer of six members of the family of A. E. Haven, was taken from jail, carried to a bridge two miles east of Schafer, and hanged.
- March 22: *Inverness, Miss.*: (New York Herald-Tribune, March 24)
Steve Wiley was hanged from a railroad bridge near Inverness by an unidentified group of men following an alleged attack on the wife of the manager of an Inverness mercantile shop.
- March 29: *Vicksburg, Miss.*: (Nashville, Tenn., Banner, Mar. 30)
Eli Johnson, 25 year old Negro, was lynched by a mob following an attempt to attack a white woman. Johnson's body was found with a bullet wound in the head and buckshot wounds in the body.
- April 18: *Union City, Tenn.*: (Charlotte, N. C., Sunday Observer, April 19.)
George Smith, 18 years old, accused of attempting to attack a white girl, was taken from jail by a crowd of men and hanged from a tree in the county courthouse yard.
- August 3: *Pointe-A-La-Hache, La.*: (New York World-Telegram, August 3)
Oscar Livingston, 23, was taken from the Pointe-a-la-Hache jail by a band of masked men and carried about fifteen miles away from the jail and then forced from the automobile and shot to death as he fled. His body was left lying on the road. Livingston was charged with attempted attack on a white woman.

- August 5: *Haynesville, Ala.*: (New York Times, August 6)
A 16 year old Negro boy, accused of an attempted attack on an 11 year old white girl, was taken out in the Sandy Ridge Community and tied with a rope and dog chain to the trunk of a tree and shot 32 times.
- August 29: *Blountstown, Fla.*: (New York Evening Post, August 29)
Richard Smoke and *Charley Smoke*, charged with attacking a forest ranger, were shot to death by a mob after having been released on bond.
- November 7: *Columbus, Miss.*: (New York Amsterdam News, November 11)
The body of *Coleman Franks* was found hanging from a limb of a tree, 15 miles northeast of Columbus. Officers claim Franks was removed from the county convict camp at Caledonia on the night of November 6 by a band of men. He was being held on the charge of wounding Clyde Bell, a white Lowndes county farmer.
- December 4: *Salisbury, Md.*: (New York Times, December 5)
Matthew Williams was snatched from a hospital cot by a lynching party of 300 men, dragged three blocks to the courthouse square, and hanged to a tree. He was said to have confessed to the murder of his employer stating that it was because he was paid only fifteen cents an hour for his work in a basket factory.
- December 10: *Lewisburg, W. Va.*s (New York World-Telegram, December 10)
Tom Jackson and *George Banks* were taken from the Greenbrier County Jail and lynched by an organized mob of 60 men. They had been arrested on November 22 at Leslie, W. Va., after the killing of a constable and his companion. Clad only in their under-clothing the men were taken by motor to the edge of the town and hanged from a telephone pole. Before they died their bodies were riddled with bullets.
- December 20: *Conroe, Texas*: (West Jefferson, N. C. Journal, Dec. 23)
A gang of five men entered the Montgomery County Jail and removed *Isaiah Edwards*, a 19 year old Negro under sentence of death for murder of a constable. Edwards was found later fatally shot.

SUMMARY

BY STATES

Alabama	1
Florida	2
Louisiana	1
Maryland	1
Mississippi	3
Missouri	1
North Dakota	1
(white)	
Tennessee	1
West Virginia	2
Texas	1
	14

ALLEGED OFFENSES

Murder	6
(1 white)	
Attack on white woman.....	2
Attempted attack on white woman	3
Assault on white man	2
Wounding white man	1
	—
	14

MANNER OF LYNCHING

Burned	1
Hanged	5
Shot	6
Hanged and shot	2
	—
	14

TRIALS OF LYNCHERS AT MARION, INDIANA:

By the middle of the year all of the cases against the suspected lynchers of Thomas Smith and Abraham Shipp, in August of 1930, had been dropped. The Attorney General was appealed to, to go on with the cases but the attorneys who had conducted them for the State were of the opinion that the state and county were simply being put to great expense and getting no results. The cases were dropped upon their advice. This included dropping the case against Jacob Campbell who was sheriff at the time of the lynchings.

THE HERBERT CAMERON CASE:

After the dropping of the Marion lynching cases the Marion Branch undertook to prevent the railroading to prison of Herbert Cameron, the third youth involved who had escaped lynching.

Messrs. R. L. Bailey and Robert Lee Brokenburr, attorneys of Indianapolis, were successful in having Cameron's trial put off again and again. He was brought to trial in June and on July 7 was sentenced to one year in the State Reformatory.

The authorities at Marion made every effort to convict Cameron, who was only sixteen years of age, and send him to the electric chair. The court battle was so bitter that the attorneys had to be guarded by sheriff's deputies in court and out. Messrs. Bailey and Brokenburr took the case without setting a fee and without hope of receiving one. The National Office and the Indiana branches, however, did make a modest contribution towards financing the case.

LYNCHINGS PREVENTED

The Association's records show thirty-four cases in which lynchings have been prevented during 1931, in thirteen states, as follows:

Alabama	11
Arkansas	1
Florida	1
Georgia	4
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	1
Maryland	1
Michigan	1
Mississippi	3
North Carolina	4
South Carolina	3
Tennessee	2
Texas	1

ANTI-LYNCHING BILLS

During the year Anti-Lynching Bills* were introduced in the legislatures of four states: Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee:

Indiana: On February 28 a bill, introduced by Representative C. K. Watson, was passed by the Senate by a vote of 30 to 5. The bill had already been passed by the House but was sent back to that body for concurrence in amendments which were made by the Senate at the request of the Indiana State Conference of Branches, through the advice of Mr. Pickens, Field Secretary.

The Indiana bill provides for the removal of the sheriff in any county in which a lynching occurs. The amendments inserted by the Senate provide for the recovery of damages from the city, town or county in which a lynching occurs by surviving relatives of the mob victim; also for recovery of damages by persons whose property is destroyed by a mob, or by persons who suffer injury at the hands of a mob.

Missouri: House Bill 207 was introduced in the Missouri House of Representatives by Representative Gil P. Bourk of Kansas City. The Kansas City Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. interested itself in having such a measure introduced after the lynching of Raymond Gunn on January 12.

North Carolina: An anti-lynching bill was introduced in the General Assembly by Senator Lawrence. The bill requires officers of the law to remove all prisoners charged with capital crimes or attempted criminal assault to the state prison or to a jail in another county for safe-keeping.

*Virginia's recently enacted anti-lynching law was demonstrated in January 1932, to have "teeth" in it when that state's Supreme Court of Appeals upheld a four-year sentence imposed by the circuit court of Mecklenburg upon John L. Hagood for his part in the mob beating of Milburn T. Neal. This was the first decision by this court under that law.

Tennessee: On January 26 a bill was introduced in the Legislature providing that ouster proceedings shall be started against officers who lose their prisoners to mobs bent upon lynching them—on the ground that they had neglected their duty.

MOB VIOLENCE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN :

On the night of July 15 three thousand whites gathered around the newly purchased home of A. A. Lee, a post office employee, in an effort to force him to leave the neighborhood. So tense was the situation that at the insistence of the Minneapolis Branch the Chief of Police and the Police Inspector took charge personally of the situation. These officials massed squads of policemen and detectives to handle the crowd as far as possible. For several days a serious race riot was threatened. Finally, a conference was called at the Mayor's office, where Mr. Lee was represented by Miss L. O. Smith and Mr. Brown S. Smith, attorneys for the N.A.A.C.P. They gave the city authorities to understand that they were opposed to any semblance of yielding to the mob's threats and that it was the city's duty to protect Mr. Lee.

Finding that Mr. Lee could not be run out of his home by threats the mob feeling finally subsided. For a time from twenty to thirty police patrolled the district every night and finally the situation became normal.

During the crisis only one arrest was made, that of a boy who was said to have thrown a stone at the Lee house. In court the boy denied that he had thrown the stone, saying he had "just gone through the motions." He was found not guilty of disorderly conduct and released.

LYNCHING INVESTIGATED: UNION CITY, TENNESSEE:

Investigation for the N.A.A.C.P. of the lynching of George Smith, colored, on April 18, charged with having attacked a white girl, disclosed that virtually the entire town, including the "best people" were on hand to a number estimated at 2000. The only proof of the attack, if such proof existed, in the form of finger prints, was destroyed after the lynching. The prisoner was removed from the jail by a mob which broke down the doors with sledge hammers when its leaders heard a call had been sent for militia. The mob victim was dragged behind an

automobile through the town and was probably dead before being hanged by the mob. The lynching followed a number of crimes in the vicinity and the people, according to the N.A.A. C.P. investigator, felt that "something drastic had to be done." Cost of investigation: \$40.

Chapter VII.

MISCELLANEOUS

Economic Program for Branches

In the fall of 1931 the N.A.A.C.P. Committee on Administration recommended that N.A.A.C.P. Branches enter more fully upon an economic program. This seemed especially important since in the field of unemployment the Negro is the greatest sufferer.

A communication was sent from the National Office to all of the Association's branches urging that they (1) form committees to gather authoritative information as to whether or not Negroes participate in or benefit from expenditures of public tax money; (2) appoint a special committee to inquire into the distribution of funds for unemployment relief—whether raised by public subscription or appropriated from municipal, county, state or federal sources; (3) form a third committee to present to proprietors and managers of chain stores and other businesses operating in Negro neighborhoods a request that Negroes be given employment.

CHRISTMAS SEALS

The 1931 Christmas seal was designed for the Association by E. Simms Campbell, well known illustrator for popular weekly and monthly magazines. The work of distributing the seals this year was divided between the National Office and Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison in Gary, West Virginia, who conceived the idea years ago as a means of raising funds. Up to Christmas time approximately 140,000 seals had been distributed. For the first time this year an experiment was made in getting cash purchases in advance for the seals from branches, and the total cash advance sales to branches and individuals prior to the holidays was \$320.00.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The N.A.A.C.P. Board of Directors lost two of its members by death during 1931:

Dr. George W. Lucas died at his home in New Orleans on January 11. He had been a member of the Board since 1927 and President of the New Orleans Branch since 1921. He was one of the familiar figures at the Association's annual conferences, making the long journey from New Orleans to northern and western cities. He was one of the leaders in organizing colored people in Louisiana to fight the attempt to segregate colored citizens, and his influence counted heavily in obtaining the financial backing necessary for the N.A.A.C.P. to carry the New Orleans Segregation Case to victory through the United States Supreme Court.

Prof. George William Cook, member of the Board for seventeen years, died on August 20. Even before he became a member of the Board Professor Cook served as an official of the District of Columbia Branch and was active in the Branch at the time of his death. His sound advice, constant loyalty to the cause for which the Association stands, and his generous contributions were always a source of strength.

New Members: During the year three new members were elected to the Board of Directors: Dr. J. A. Somerville of Los Angeles was elected in February to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. George W. Lucas; and at the November meeting of the Board the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, and Mr. James Marshall, son of the late Louis Marshall, were elected to membership.

STAFF

Vice-Presidents: At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors held in January three Vice-Presidents were elected, making the total number six, as provided by the Association's constitution. These new members were Senator Arthur Capper, Bishop John A. Gregg of Kansas, and Mr. James Weldon Johnson.

Secretary: During the year's leave of absence of Mr. Johnson, Walter White, then Assistant Secretary, served as Acting Secretary of the Association and remained in this capacity until March, 1931, when the Board of Directors elected him as Secretary.

Assistant Secretary: At the April meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Roy Wilkins, then Managing Editor of the *Kansas City Call*, was elected to the position of Assistant Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Wilkins took up his duties with the Association on August 15.

Special Legal Assistant: Due to the critical financial situation, affecting not only the Association but the entire country, the services of the Special Legal Assistant were dispensed with at the close of 1931. Also the clerical staff was decreased. A reduction of ten per cent in the salaries of all executive officers and five per cent for the clerical force was made in the effort to economize.

DINNER TO JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

On May 14 a dinner was tendered Mr. James Weldon Johnson at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, in appreciation of his long service as Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. and of his career as diplomat, poet and writer. Three hundred persons were present at the dinner, representing all walks of life. Mr. J. Rosamond Johnson played and sang songs in which he and his brother had collaborated. Among the speakers were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, J. E. Spingarn, Heywood Broun, M. Dantes Bellegarde, the Haitian Minister to the United States; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and the Association's Secretary. Mr. Johnson's poems were read by Miss Mary White Ovington and Mr. Robert W. Bagnall, and Mr. Countee Cullen read one of his own poems dedicated to Mr. Johnson.

BEQUESTS

The Misses Mary D. and Ellen McMurtrie: In 1929 Miss Mary D. McMurtrie of Philadelphia died and in her will, after making several specific bequests, she provided that her entire residuary estate, following the death of her sister, Ellen McMurtrie, should be divided equally between the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Miss Ellen McMurtrie died on November 19, 1931, and in her own will she made a direct bequest to the N.A.A.C.P. of \$5,000.

Dr. Daniel H. Williams: Dr. Daniel H. Williams, noted Chicago physician, died in August. He left to the N.A.A.C.P. a bequest of \$8,000 for the Defense Fund, a one-half interest in his trust estate, and the income on hand, if any, after certain other bequests have been paid.

Mr. Neval H. Thomas: Mr. Neval H. Thomas of Washington, D. C., member of the National N.A.A.C.P. Board of Directors, who died in 1930, left the Association in his will the sum of five hundred dollars. The bequest was paid in 1931.

Alfred M. Heinsheimer: Mr. Alfred M. Heinsheimer who died in New York City in 1929 left the Association \$2,500. This amount was paid to the N.A.A.C.P. during 1931.

Edward C. Berry: Mr. Edward C. Berry of Athens, Ohio, among a number of other bequests, left to the N.A.A.C.P. \$1,000, payable after the death of his widow, Mrs. Mattie J. Berry.

George C. Bartlett: Under the will of George C. Bartlett of Tolland, Connecticut, the N.A.A.C.P. was beneficiary to the extent of \$1,000. This amount was received during 1931, less an estate tax of forty dollars.

Jerome Mondesire: Mr. Jerome Mondesire died in New York City in 1929 and bequeathed to the Association five hundred dollars. In June, 1931, the N.A.A.C.P. received a check for \$238.70. The legacy had abated to this latter amount from the fact that after paying all the specific legacies there was not a sufficient amount left to pay in full all the general legacies.

Samuel Mather: Mr. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, who had been a generous contributor to the N.A.A.C.P. for more than ten years, died in December, 1931. Under Mr. Mather's will the N.A.A.C.P. is to receive an annuity of \$100.

Mr. WILLIAM ROSENWALD'S SECOND OFFER

In the report for 1930 mention was made of the generosity of Mr. William Rosenwald of Philadelphia in offering to contribute to the N.A.A.C.P. \$1,000 a year for three years provided four other persons could be secured to make similar pledges. The Association was successful in meeting this offer and Mr. Rosenwald was so pleased that in the fall of 1931 he made a second offer: to contribute five hundred dollars a year for three years provided contributions to the amount of \$4,500 for a like period could be secured in amounts of \$500 or \$1,000.

The National Office has been making strenuous efforts to meet this second offer, but has not up to the time of writing this report been wholly successful.

LIFE MEMBERS

Fee of \$500 payable in full, or in annual instalment of at least \$100.

PAID IN FULL AND INSCRIBED ON A BRONZE TABLET FOR PERMANENT RECORD:

John B. Nail, New York City	*Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, New York City	Jestina Roy, Philadelphia
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.	Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
John M. Drew, Darby, Pa.	Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
John H. Howard, New York City	J. E. Spingarn, New York City
*Charles K. Ovington, New York City	Helen D. Washington, Newark, N. J.
Elizabeth Ovington, New York City	A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Mary White Ovington, New York City	*Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.

PAID IN PART:

Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O.	B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.	Dr. E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.
Dr. John A. Bailey, Columbus, O.	Nathan R. Margold, New York City
A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.	Carl Murphy, Baltimore, Md.
Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C.	John E. Nail, New York City
Edward S. Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dr. L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Texas
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.	James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N. J.
Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.	Dr. M. E. Ross, New York City
Dennis Edwards, New York City	O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich.
Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.	Dr. R. M. Tribbitt, Columbus, O.
Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Cal.	U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.	Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
Lonnie Hicks, New York City	J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
Hon. H. B. Holmes, Columbus, O.	W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J.
J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.	Louis T. Wright, New York City
*John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.	The National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
James A. Jackson, Columbus, O.	Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.
Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	Beaux Art Club, Newark, N. J.
Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.	

*Deceased

Chapter VIII.

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

In the past eleven years the general fund of the Association totaled \$545,407.14. Of this, \$374,896.25 has been contributed by the Branches. Experience has shown that field work is necessary to the continuance of branches of the Association. Branch officers are an association of volunteer workers unpaid and they must be instructed and kept inspired.

In 1931, a most difficult year, the field work through the Branches raised \$39,334.91, of which \$32,972.83 is credited to the general fund of the Association. In addition to the sum sent to the National Office, an amount approximately as large is retained by the Branches for local work. Branches visited during the year averaged \$225.22 per branch and those not visited averaged \$46.67 per branch.

In addition to the field work, the Department of Branches, through Mr. Pickens raised by personal work and correspondence with lodges, clubs and other organizations, \$3,547.97 during the year, 405 organizations having contributed.

During the Secretary's absence in Haiti during January, the Director of Branches and the Field Secretary acted in his stead by vote of the Board.

During 1931 the Association's Executives travelled 75,551 miles, and addressed 764 meetings in 27 states and the District of Columbia. Here is a detailed statement:

<i>Executives</i>	<i>Association Meetings</i>	<i>Other Than Association Meetings</i>	<i>Total Meetings</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
William Pickens	289	35	324	21,113
Robert W. Bagnall	148	99	157	12,762
Daisy E. Lampkin	121	40	161	7,630
Mary White Ovington	5		5	1,042
Walter White	64	15	179	27,114 *
Arthur B. Spingarn	1		1	882
J. E. Spingarn	1		1	882
Roy Wilkins	32		32	2,914
Herbtrt J. Seligmann	3		3	1,118
William T. Andrews	1		1	94
	665	189	764	75,551

*—This includes a special trip made by Mr. White to Haiti and his five trips to Alabama in the interest of the Scottsboro cases.

The staff visited the following states:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alabama | 11. Maryland | 21. Pennsylvania |
| 2. Connecticut | 12. Massachusetts | 22. Rhode Island |
| 3. Delaware | 13. Michigan | 23. South Carolina |
| 4. Florida | 14. Missouri | 24. Tennessee |
| 5. Georgia | 15. Nebraska | 25. Virginia |
| 6. Illinois | 16. New Jersey | 26. West Virginia |
| 7. Indiana | 17. New York | 27. Wisconsin |
| 8. Iowa | 18. North Carolina | and the District of |
| 9. Kansas | 19. Ohio | Columbia |
| 10. Kentucky | 20. Oklahoma | |

The volunteer workers in the Speakers Bureau were:

James E. Allen	Hubert T. Delany	Franklin O. Nichols
Lillian Anthony	C. E. Dickinson	A. Philip Randolph
F. Katherine Bailey	Stanley M. Douglas	George S. Schuyler
R. L. Bailey	Roscoe Dungee	John A. Singleton
Louis H. Berry	Geraldne Freeland	Archie L. Weaver
Homer S. Brown	Arthur Garfield Hays	John C. Wright
Vernon F. Bunce	George L. Johnson	
Harry E. Davis	Isadore Martin	

Special mention should be given to Mr. C. E. Dickinson of the Ohio State Conference and to Dr. Vernon F. Bunce and Dr. George L. Johnson of the New Jersey State Conference, who travelled thousands of miles in organizing and stimulating branches in these states.

In addition to Branch meetings, the Executives of the Association have addressed 42 schools, colleges and universities in 17 states, and 56 forums, clubs and conferences in 14 states.

STATE CONFERENCES

State Conferences of N.A.A.C.P. Branches have been organized in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, and a Regional Conference in New England. State Conferences had previously been organized in Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan and Indiana.

The Conferences have done much in developing new leadership, bringing the Branches into closer co-operation, stimulating existing Branches and organizing new Branches.

The Indiana State Conference succeeded in getting an Anti-Lynching Law passed by the state. At their second annual meeting, the Attorney-General of Indiana charged the Marion authorities with neglect of duty in the lynching trial.

The New Jersey State Conference initiated and led the successful fight against the candidacy of ex-Senator David Baird, Jr., for the office of Governor.

The Ohio State Conference conducted fights against school discrimination and segregation in public institutions.

INTENSIVE WORK

Intensive campaigns were conducted in a number of the principal cities and towns. Notable among these was the campaign conducted in New York by Mrs. Lampkin when nearly three thousand members were gained, a strong branch was organized, and an office established with a full time Executive Secretary, Mr. William C. Anderson, Jr., employed.

BRANCHES ORGANIZED AND REVIVED

During the year the following Branches which had been dormant were revived:

Decatur, Alabama; Key West, Florida; Augusta, Georgia; East St. Louis, Illinois; Quincy, Illinois; Kansas City, Kansas; Summit, New Jersey; Syracuse, New York; Troy, New York; Kent, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio.

Twenty-three (23) new Branches were organized in the following places:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. St. Petersburg, Florida | 13. Corona, New York |
| 2. Aurora, Illinois | 14. Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie)
New York |
| 3. Evansville, Indiana | 15. Glen Cove, New York |
| 4. Dubuque, Iowa | 16. New York, New York |
| 5. Eldorado, Kansas | 17. Rocky Mount, North Carolina |
| 6. Salina County (Saline), Kansas | 18. Athens and Perry Counties, Ohio |
| 7. Berkshire County (Pittsfield),
Massachusetts | 19. Crawford County (Crestline),
Ohio |
| 8. Albion, Michigan | 20. Gallipolis, Ohio |
| 9. Battle Creek, Michigan | 21. Easton, Pennsylvania |
| 10. Morris County (Morristown),
New Jersey | 22. Mercer County (Farrell)
Pennsylvania |
| 11. South Bergen County (East
Rutherford), New Jersey | 23. Montgomery, West Virginia |
| 12. Westfield, New Jersey | |

HONOR ROLL BRANCHES

Branches that paid the full sum allotted them as their part of the National Budget are placed on the Honor Roll. Those marked with an asterisk (*) sent to the National Office more than the allotted sum.

Notable among the last named Branches are: Jamaica, New York; Brooklyn, New York; Kokomo, Indiana; Muncie, Indiana; Omaha, Nebraska, and Montclair, New Jersey.

The Honor Roll Branches are:

Decatur, Alabama*	South Bergen County, New Jersey*
Needles, California*	Trenton, New Jersey*
Pacific Grove, California*	Westfield, New Jersey
Pasadena, California*	Albuquerque, New Mexico*
San Mateo, California	Brooklyn, New York*
San Francisco, California*	Dutchess County, New York*
Santa Monica, California	Glen Cove, New York*
Tehama County, California	Hillburn, New York*
Hartford, Connecticut*	Jamaica, New York*
Dover, Delaware*	Mount Vernon, New York*
Washington, D. C.*	New Rochelle, New York*
Tampa, Florida*	Rochester, New York*
Rome, Georgia*	Staten Island, New York*
Savannah, Georgia*	Akron, Ohio*
Chicago, Illinois*	Canton, Ohio*
Chicago Heights, Illinois*	Cleveland, Ohio
Evanston, Illinois*	Erie County, Ohio
Anderson, Indiana	Licking County, Ohio*
French Lick, Indiana*	Zanesville, Ohio*
Greencastle, Indiana	Chickasha, Oklahoma*
Kokomo, Indiana*	Portland, Oregon*
Marion, Indiana*	Allegheny Valley, Pennsylvania*
Muncie, Indiana*	Beaver County, Pennsylvania*
South Bend, Indiana*	Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania*
Evansville, Indiana*	Canonsburg, Pennsylvania
Ames, Iowa	Cheyney Institute, Pennsylvania*
Newton, Kansas*	Erie, Pennsylvania*
Wichita, Kansas*	Indiana County, Pennsylvania*
Bourbon County, Kentucky*	Lancaster, Pennsylvania*
Frankfort, Kentucky	Media, Pennsylvania*
Louisville, Kentucky*	Mercer County, Pennsylvania*
Baton Rouge, Louisiana*	New Castle, Pennsylvania
Monroe, Louisiana*	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*
Worcester, Massachusetts*	Scranton, Pennsylvania*
Berkshire County, Massachusetts	Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*
Grand Rapids, Michigan*	Williamsport, Pennsylvania*
Saginaw, Michigan*	Willow Grove, Pennsylvania
Duluth, Minnesota*	Newport, Rhode Island*
Omaha, Nebraska*	Charleston, South Carolina*
Bayonne, New Jersey*	Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Long Branch, New Jersey	Salt Lake City, Utah*
Montclair, New Jersey*	Norfolk, Virginia*
Plainfield, New Jersey*	Casper, Wyoming*

The support given the National Office during 1931 by the various sections of the country was, as follows:

	Amount Apportioned	Total Amt. Received	Total Amt. Credited On App'm't
NEW ENGLAND	\$2,700.00	\$1,694.02	\$1,389.50
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	9,125.00	13,726.86	10,578.20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	9,625.00	7,903.24	6,806.75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5,775.00	4,234.56	3,827.36
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4,850.00	4,188.03	3,508.39
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,450.00	1,225.25	960.10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	3,550.00	1,644.17	1,185.63
MOUNTAIN	1,150.00	876.73	688.38
PACIFIC	3,650.00	3,018.12	2,078.97

Chapter IX.

THE CRISIS

The total income of THE CRISIS for 1931 was about \$30,781.40. This does not include an appropriation of \$5,000 from the general funds of the Association for the editor's salary. To balance this partially, during the year 1931, 40c. has been deducted from each **Crisis** subscription secured by the Branches, and thus \$1,690.40 has been paid into the general funds of the Association. During the last five years, 1927-1931, \$7,715.60 from such **Crisis** subscriptions have been contributed to the general funds of the Association and been put on the branch apportionments.

On the other hand, the field staff of the N.A.A.C.P. paid by the Executive Office, gives a part of its time to soliciting CRISIS subscriptions and thus is and must be a main element in sustaining our circulation.

The total expense of THE CRISIS for 1931, of \$34,574.54 has been distributed as follows:

PUBLISHING COST		
Paper	\$4,024.05	
Printing	8,237.10	
Engraving	1,195.93	
Total		\$13,457.08
Less Inventory		103.75
		\$13,353.33
Salaries		9,937.84
Postage	\$2,271.96	
Rent	1,996.80	
Advertising	1,601.38	
Stationery and supplies	1,392.75	
Other expenses—		
(Telegraph, Telephone, Insurance, Interest, etc.)	1,515.97	8,778.86
Depreciation		169.50
Reserve for bad debts		2,335.01
Total		34,574.54

We tried to run this year on a monthly budget of \$2,862, not including the Editor's salary. Our income, however, has averaged only \$2,765 per month, so that our total indebtedness has increased from \$5,542 at the end of 1930, to about \$10,731 at the end of 1931. This has happened despite the most strenuous efforts on the part of the employees and despite the fact that the circulation has been kept up and that the advertising space sold rose from \$8,927 in 1930 to \$10,336 in 1931. Our Accounts Receivable increased \$344 despite our writing off of \$5900 for doubtful collections. They stand at \$4,813 at present.

This means that a critical year lies ahead of us. We are planning to try to balance our budget by:

- A. Asking the general treasury of the N.A.A.C.P. again to carry the editor's salary.
- B. By reducing our office force from 12 to 7 full-time employees.
- C. By reducing our miscellaneous expenses in every way possible.
- D. By reducing the cost of the manufacture of the magazine.

We hope in this way to carry on with a budget of less than \$2,000 a month. On the other hand, we are making every effort to increase our income, especially by a new plan of securing five hundred "supersubscribers" at \$10 a piece, and by other efforts.

The general conduct of THE CRISIS, editorial and business, has been directed during the year by the Editor with the advice and co-operation of two officers of the N.A.A.C.P., the Secretary and the Director of Publicity, and of Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois. The business management has been in the hands of Miss Irene Malvan.

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ending December 31, 1931

In our opinion, the attached balance sheet and statement of profit and loss, exhibit with substantial accuracy, the financial position of "THE CRISIS" at December 31, 1931, and the result of operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & COMPANY

ASSETS		December 31, 1931
CURRENT ASSETS		
CASH		
In banks	\$ 649.44	
On hand	50.00	
Total cash		\$ 699.44
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Advertisers	\$3,428.90	
Less reserve for doubtful accounts....	9 00.00	
Net		2,528.90
Agents	\$4,819.57	
Less reserve for doubtful accounts....	3,000.00	
Net		1,819.57
Due from sale of books		118.38
Due from N. A. A. C. P.		347.14
Total accounts receivable		4,813.99
INVENTORIES		
Paper at Williams Press	136.48	
January 1932 issue	103.75	
Books	902.93	
Total inventories		1,143.16
Total current assets		6,656.59

December 31, 1931

INVESTMENT

Black Swan Phonograph Stock	1.00
DEPOSIT WITH POST OFFICE	325.00
DEFERRED CHARGES	
Advances to agents	43.20
Prepaid insurance	28.32
Stationery, supplies, etc.	180.50
Paper, printing, etc., 1931 issue	
Total deferred charges	252.02
Furniture and Fixtures, Net of Depreciation.....	3,220.54
Total assets	\$10,455.15

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	
Trade	\$4,959.83
The Nation	8.50
The World Tomorrow	4.20
American Mercury	8.30
	\$4,980.83
Executive salary	1,678.57
Trade acceptances and notes payable	3,272.14
Loan payable—Dunbar National Bank.....	800.00
Total current liabilities	\$10,731.54
Advertisers' Credit Balances	140.11
Agents' Credit Balances	8.15
Loan Payable (N. A. A. C. P.)	3,000.00
Reserve for Unexpired Portion of Subscriptions	4,200.00
Total liabilities	18,079.80

NET WORTH

Deficit, January 1, 1931	\$1,831.51
Write down of agents' accounts receivable applicable to prior years	2,000.00
As adjusted	3,831.51
Loss for the year ended December 31, 1931, per Exhibit B	3,793.14
Deficit, December 31	7,624.65
Total liabilities, net of deficit	\$10,455.15

Chapter X.
FINANCES

Report of W. C. Heaton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement we have examined the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1931. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statements:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1931.

Exhibit B—Statement of Income and Expenses
(Exclusive of Special Funds) for the
Year Ended December 31, 1931.

Exhibit C—Summary Statement of Special Funds
for the Year Ended December 31, 1931.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items.

We are submitting in condensed form a comparison of the assets and liabilities as at December 31, 1931 and 1930 with increases and decreases:

	December 31, 1931	December 31, 1930	Increase or Decrease
FUNDS			
Cash	\$ 6,508.26	\$ 9,019.31	\$ 2,511.05
Bonds	10,213.50	18,474.75	8,261.25
Due Special Defense Fund from General Fund (via Life Membership Fund— Contra	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Due Legal Defense Fund from General Fund—Contra	5,645.05	116.36	5,528.69
Due Life Membership Fund from General Fund—Contra	59.72	.....	59.72
Loans Receivable	3,000.00	3,300.00	300.00
Inventory—Branch card files and office supplies	418.45	462.93	44.48
Accounts Receivable	634.20	576.16	58.04
Furniture and fixture, net of depreciation	4,505.15	3,394.02	1,111.13
Total	<u>\$35,984.33</u>	<u>\$40,343.53</u>	<u>\$ 4,359.20</u>
LIABILITIES			
Special Fund Reserve	\$26,889.52	\$31,755.82	\$ 4,866.30
Accounts Payable	3,311.19	1,454.01	1,857.18
Loan Payable	2,250.00	2,800.00	550.00
Due to Legal Defense Fund from General Fund—Contra	5,645.05	116.36	5,528.69
Due to Life Membership Fund from General Fund—Contra	59.72	.....	59.72
Due to Special Defense Fund from General Fund—Contra	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
New York Membership Drive—Harlem Branch	108.81	.....	108.81
Total liabilities	<u>\$43,264.29</u>	<u>\$41,126.19</u>	<u>\$ 2,138.10</u>
NET WORTH OR DEFICIT			
Balance January 1	\$ 782.66	\$ 4,973.28	\$ 4,190.62
Net gain or loss for the year	6,497.30	4,190.62	10,687.92
	<u>7,279.96</u>	<u>782.66</u>	<u>6,497.30</u>
Total liabilities, net of deficit.....	<u>\$35,984.33</u>	<u>\$40,343.53</u>	<u>\$ 4,359.20</u>

In our opinion, the appended Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses state, with substantial accuracy, the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1931, and the financial operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & COMPANY

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1931

LIABILITIES

SPECIAL FUND RESERVES (SEE CONTRA)

Legal Defense Fund	\$14,004.52
Life Membership Fund	5,885.00
Special Defense Fund	5,000.00
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund	1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund	1,000.00

Total special fund reserves	\$26,889.52
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GENERAL FUND

Loan payable—American Fund for Public Service	\$ 2,250.00
Accounts payable—Trade	2,964.05
Accounts payable—Crisis	347.14

Due to	
Legal Defense Fund	\$ 5,645.05
Special Defense Fund (via Life Membership Fund)	5,000.00
Life Membership Fund \$285.00 less interest \$225.28)	59.72

10,704.77

New York Membership Drive— Harlem Branch	108.81
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Total liabilities	16,374.77
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NET WORTH OR DEFICIT

Deficit, January 1, 1931	\$ 782.66
Net loss for year, per Exhibit B	6,497.30

Deficit, December 31, 1931	\$ 7,279.96
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Total liabilities, net of deficit	9,094.81
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Total reserves and liabilities, net of deficit	\$35,984.33
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EXHIBIT A (Continued)

FUNDS

SPECIAL FUNDS (SEE CONTRA)

Legal Defense Fund—cash and bonds	\$14,004.52*
Life Membership Fund	5,885.00
Special Defense Fund	5,000.00
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund (held in trust during life of John W. Griggs)	1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund	1,000.00
	\$26,889.52

GENERAL FUND

CASH

In bank	\$437.01
Petty cash fund	100.00
	537.01
Loan receivable (Crisis)	3,000.00
Accounts receivable—Employees for advances, etc.)	634.20
Furniture and fixtures, net of depreciation	4,505.15
Inventory, office supplies, stationery, branch card files, etc.	418.45
	9,094.81
Total	\$35,984.33

*NOTE: This amount includes \$120.00 interest on bonds due January 1, 1932.

EXHIBIT B
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
(Exclusive of Special Funds)
For the Year Ended December 31, 1931

GENERAL FUND	
INCOME	
Contributions	\$20,197.41
Membership	
Branches—(including contribu-	
tions on apportionment)	\$30,147.69
Members at large	3,524.76
Life—(amount applicable to 1931)	1,575.00
	35,247.45
Interest—banks and bond	270.28
Literature sales	160.91
Christmas seals	242.36
Branch contributions for traveling	
expense	1,328.50
Branch contributions for Annual Con-	
ference—Pittsburgh	1,595.00
Additional returns from Waldorf	
Theatre Concert	40.00
EXPENSES	59,081.91
Salaries	
Administrative	\$10,679.62
Field	6,999.84
Publicity	3,120.00
Clerical	16,982.80
Crisis	5,000.00
Auditing	175.00
Total	\$42,957.26
Advertising	127.57
Rent	2,803.20
Light	131.24
Telephone and telegraph	997.84
Postage	3,227.47
Printing, multigraph and stationery ...	3,254.43
Traveling expense	2,888.85
Annual Conference—Pittsburgh	1,375.76
Depreciation, furniture and fixtures ...	239.65
Clippings	474.71
Miscellaneous	1,910.45
Loss on trade-in of assets	39.12
Crisis—subscriptions to members	4,846.22
Miscellaneous disbursements	305.44
Total expenses	65,579.21
Net loss from all income, to	
Exhibit A	\$6,497.30

EXHIBIT C
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1931

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

January 1, 1931, Balance	\$17,955.82
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INCOME

Profit on sale of bonds sold (net)	\$ 185.50
Interest received on bonds	621.55
American Fund for Public Service	6,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	540.93
Scottsboro Cases receipts	7,054.81
Total receipts	14,402.79
Total	\$32,358.61

EXPENDITURES

Attorneys' fees, witnesses, etc.....	\$ 7,899.70
Salary—William T. Andrews	1,800.00
Telephone and telegraph	214.59
Mimeograph, supplies and printing.....	642.75
Traveling expenses	311.87
Miscellaneous	306.55
Scottsboro Cases expense	7,178.63
Total expenditures	18,354.09
Balance, December 31, 1931	<u>\$14,004.52</u>

EXHIBIT C (Continued)

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

January 1, 1931—Undisbursed balance	\$ 6,800.00
Additions during year	660.00
	\$ 7,460.00
Transferred to general income during year	1,575.00
December 31, 1931—Undisbursed balance	\$ 5,885.00

SPECIAL DEFENSE FUND (loaned to General Fund)

January 1, 1931—Undisbursed balance)	\$ 5,000.00
December 31, 1931—Undisbursed balance	\$ 5,000.00

JOHN W. GRIGGS ENDOWMENT FUND

January 1, 1931—Undisbursed balance	\$ 1,000.00
December 31, 1931—Undisbursed balance	\$ 1,000.00

BETTIE G. FRANCIS ENDOWMENT FUND

January 1, 1931—Undisbursed balance	\$ 1,000.00
December 31, 1931—Undisbursed balance ——	\$ 1,000.00

APPENDIX A

January 30, 1932

National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, we have examined the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

for the period from April 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931, relative to receipts and expenses

FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SCOTTSBORO CASES

We have audited all receipts shown by the books to have been contributed for the purpose of defending the Scottsboro cases and (with the exception of telephone and telegraph charges, which have been test checked) all recorded expenses. A small amount only was unpaid at December 31, 1931. No charges have been made for the services of executive officers or employees of the N. A. A. C. P., nor for mimeographing, stationery, etc., in connection with Scottsboro appeals.

We have prepared and submit the attached statement which we believe correctly summarizes the receipts and expenses for the defense of the Scottsboro cases, to December 31, 1931.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Association that Mr. Darrow will refund a part of the fee paid him because of his withdrawal from the cases and that there will be additional bills for attorneys' expenses, the total of which is undetermined.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON AND COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES
FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SCOTTSBORO CASES
TO DECEMBER 31, 1931

RECEIPTS

From branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	\$4,604.09
From other organizations	1,744.56
From individuals	706.16
Total receipts	<u>\$7,054.81</u>

EXPENSES

For legal fees	
To Clarence Darrow	\$2,000.00
To Stephen Roddy and Milo Moody	870.00
To Fort, Beddow and Ray	1,000.00
To A. L. Walden	40.00
Total Legal fees	<u>3,910.00</u>
For transcripts of testimony	716.50
For traveling expenses of officials of N.A.A.C.P.	1,604.07
For telephone and telegraph	595.34
For printing, pamphlets, invitations, etc.	169.35
For postage on invitations to benefits, meetings, etc.	100.30
For advertising, magazine articles, and miscel- laneous expenses of the national office of N.A.A.C.P.	83.07
Total expenses	<u>7,178.63</u>
Excess of expenses over receipts	<u><u>\$ 123.82</u></u>
